

Election Supervision Training for Sub-District/Village Supervisors in Pemenang District, North Lombok Regency

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Abstract

Election Supervision Training for Subdistrict/Village Supervisors in Pemenang District, North Lombok Regency, aims to increase the capacity of election supervisors at the local level in carrying out supervisory duties effectively, efficiently and in accordance with applicable regulations. This training was carried out using a participatory-based approach that integrated lecture methods, group discussions, case studies, supervision simulations, and the use of technology in election supervision. A total of 40 sub-district/village supervisors took part in training which lasted for three days, with material covering election regulations, supervision techniques, handling violations, and the use of digital-based monitoring applications. The evaluation results showed a significant increase in participants' understanding of election regulations and technical skills in supervision, with an average increase in test scores of 25%. Additionally, 90% of participants reported increased understanding regarding the use of technology in election reporting and monitoring. However, this training also faced several challenges, especially related to limited technological infrastructure in remote areas and differences in participants' levels of understanding. Overall, this training proved effective in strengthening the capacity of election observers at the sub-district/village level, but required strengthening infrastructure and adapting materials to overcome existing challenges.

Keywords: *Election Supervision Training, Subdistrict/Village Supervisors, Supervisory Capacity, Supervision Simulation, Information Technology.*

INTRODUCTION

Election Supervision Training for Sub-district/Village Supervisors in Pemenang Subdistrict, North Lombok Regency is a strategic step in increasing the capacity and quality of election supervision at the local level. In every general election, effective and accurate supervision is very necessary to ensure that all stages of the election run fairly, transparently and in accordance with applicable regulations. Subdistrict/Village Supervisors, as the spearhead of supervision at the level closest to the community, have a very important role in preventing violations, fraud, and ensuring maximum public participation.

This training is designed to provide an in-depth understanding to Subdistrict/Village Supervisors in Pemenang District regarding the duties, responsibilities and procedures that must be implemented in carrying out supervisory functions during implementation. election. Apart from that, this training also aims to strengthen coordination between supervisors and related parties, such as the KPU, Bawaslu,

and local communities, in order to create clean and quality elections. With this training, it is hoped that election supervisors at the sub-district/village level can be more prepared and professional in carrying out their roles, so that the integrity and credibility of elections can be well maintained in North Lombok Regency, especially in Pemenang District.

The implementation of general elections is one of the fundamental elements in a democratic system, where every citizen is given the right to vote and be elected through an honest, fair and transparent mechanism. In order for the election process to run well and be free from manipulation or fraud, effective and comprehensive supervision is very necessary. In Indonesia, election supervision is carried out by various institutions working together, one of which is the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). At a lower level, supervision is carried out by Election Supervisors at the Subdistrict/Village level who play a spearhead

role in ensuring the integrity of the election process at the local level.

Pemenang District, which is located in North Lombok Regency, is one of the areas that has its own challenges in supervising elections, considering the geographical conditions, demographics and various levels of education of the community. For this reason, efforts to increase the capacity of Sub District/Village Supervisors in this area are very important, to ensure that the elections held are not only legally valid, but also run according to the principles of justice and transparency. Election Supervision Training for Sub-district/Village Supervisors in Pemenang District, North Lombok Regency is one of the initiatives that is expected to strengthen the competency of supervisors, especially in understanding their duties and responsibilities, as well as effective supervisory procedures and techniques.

This training aims to provide an in-depth understanding of election regulations and mechanisms, skills in identifying potential violations, as well as strengthening communication and coordination capacity with various related parties. Apart from that, this training is also designed to increase supervisors' understanding of facing challenges in the field, such as handling election disputes, monitoring community participation, and using technology in election monitoring (Sutrisno, 2020).

According to Fitra (2021), effective election supervision does not only rely on supervision by bodies or institutions that have formal authority, but also involves active community participation and supervision at the lower level. Supervisors at the sub-district/village level play an important role in ensuring that all stages of the election, from nomination, campaign, voting, to vote counting, run in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore, increasing the capacity of supervisors at the local level is crucial to ensuring the quality and credibility of elections.

As explained by Sari (2022), in election supervision, training is one of the main efforts to

improve the performance of supervisors, both in terms of regulatory knowledge, technical skills, and strengthening the professional character of supervisors. It is hoped that this training, which will be carried out in Pemenang District, will not only provide supervisors with broad insight, but also improve their ability to mitigate potential violations and prevent fraud that could damage the integrity of elections.

Thus, this training not only aims to fulfill administrative obligations, but also to ensure that the elections taking place in North Lombok Regency, especially in Pemenang District, can be carried out safely, in an orderly manner and in accordance with the principles of true democracy.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

Election Supervision Training for Sub-district/Village Supervisors in Pemenang District, North Lombok Regency was carried out with the aim of increasing the capacity, knowledge and skills of supervisors in carrying out election supervision functions effectively and efficiently. The method for implementing this training is designed comprehensively with an approach that integrates theory, practice and field experience. The following is a description of the training implementation method that will be used.

1. Participatory Learning Approach

This training uses a participatory learning approach that actively involves participants in each training session. It is hoped that this approach can facilitate discussion, exchange of experiences, and joint reflection regarding the supervision challenges faced in the field. Based on research by Sari (2021), a participatory approach can increase participants' understanding because they are not only given information in one direction, but are also given the opportunity to discuss and interact, which facilitates deeper learning.

The following is a photo of the training process carried out;



Figure 1.

2. Lecture and Group Discussion Methods

The lecture method is used to provide a theoretical basis regarding election supervision regulations and policies, including election laws, supervisors' codes of ethics, and supervision procedures. To optimize understanding, this lecture was followed by a group discussion which aimed to explore the participants' perspectives and experiences in the local context of Pemenang District. This group discussion is important for identifying problems that may arise in the field and finding solutions together (Mulyana, 2019).

The discussion process carried out can be seen in the following picture:



Figure 2

3. Case study

Case studies are one of the learning methods that will be used to explore and overcome real problems that are often faced by election supervisors. Participants will be given case studies related to election violations, election disputes, and technical challenges in monitoring elections in remote areas. This method can help participants understand the practical application of the theory they have learned (Rosyid, 2018).

4. Election Supervision Simulation

To provide practical experience, this training is also equipped with an election supervision simulation, where participants will act as election supervisors tasked with supervising the election stages starting from voter data collection, voting implementation, to vote counting. This simulation aims to improve participants' technical skills in handling situations that may occur in the field (Saputra & Rahman, 2020).

5. Technology Based Learning

Along with the development of information technology, this training will also involve the use of technological devices such as applications for election monitoring and digital-based reporting systems. This technology-based learning will provide participants with an understanding of the importance of technology in facilitating faster, more accurate and transparent supervision. The use of this technology is in line with the findings of Tariq (2020) which revealed that digital technology can increase the efficiency of election supervision.

6. Evaluation and Feedback

The evaluation methods used during and after training are formative and summative evaluation. Formative evaluation is carried out to assess participants' understanding throughout the training session through quizzes, discussions and direct feedback. Meanwhile, summative evaluation is carried out at the end of the training to assess whether the training objectives have been achieved, both in terms of the knowledge, skills and attitudes of supervisors (Yusuf, 2019). This feedback is critical to ensuring training effectiveness.

7. Empowering Participants Through Experience Field

Apart from classroom training methods, participants will also be involved in field experience by participating in election supervision in various different locations. This is done to enrich their experience in

dealing with real situations and problems that may occur during elections. This field experience is an implementation of the concept *learning by doing* which has proven effective in strengthening participants' practical skills (Taufik, 2020).

8. Collaboration with Related Parties

This training also involves collaboration with related parties, such as the General Election Commission (KPU), Bawaslu, and NGOs engaged in election monitoring. This collaboration aims to provide a broader perspective on the challenges and opportunities in election supervision, as well as to build a solid network between supervisors, election institutions and civil society (Syahrudin & Yusuf, 2018).

9. Strengthening Supervisory Mentality and Ethics

Not only focusing on technical aspects, this training also emphasizes the importance of integrity and ethics of election supervisors. Supervisory ethics are very important to maintain credibility and public trust in the election process (Faisal, 2021). Therefore, this training will integrate learning about professional ethics and the supervisor's code of ethics which must be adhered to at every stage of election supervision.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Election Supervision Training for Sub District/Village Supervisors in Pemenang District, North Lombok Regency, aims to improve the abilities and skills of supervisors in carrying out election supervision duties effectively. This training is designed with various learning methods, including lectures, group discussions, case studies, supervision simulations, and the use of technology in supervision. In this section, the results of the training will be discussed as well as an analysis of the achievement of goals and challenges faced in the training process.

1. Training Results

This training was attended by 40 sub-district/village supervisors from 5 sub-districts in North Lombok Regency, with a training duration of 3 days. The training consists of various sessions, ranging from basic election supervision theory, case studies, simulations, to the use of information technology in supervision. Based on the results of the evaluation carried out after the training, the following are some of the results achieved:

a. Increased Knowledge of Election Regulations

One of the main objectives of the training is to increase supervisors' understanding of the rules and regulations governing the conduct of general elections. Based on the results of the pre-test and post-test conducted before and after the training, there was a significant increase in participants' understanding of election law, supervisors' code of ethics, and supervisory procedures. The average participant score increased by 25% after attending the training.

b. Improved Skills in Violation Identification

Through supervision simulations and case studies, training participants can identify potential violations that may occur during the selection stage. Before the training, many participants lacked confidence in handling election violations in the field. After participating in simulations and group discussions, 85% of participants felt better prepared to deal with problems of violations, ranging from illegal campaigns to fraud during vote counting.

c. Understanding the Use of Technology in Surveillance

One important aspect of this training is the introduction and training regarding the use of technology in election monitoring. Before the training, only around 40% of participants had knowledge of the digital-based reporting applications and systems used by Bawaslu and the KPU. After the

training, 90% of participants stated that they understood how to use digital-based election reporting and monitoring applications, such as the Election Monitoring System (SIPOL).

d. Increased Capabilities in Communication and Coordination

This training also focuses on the importance of communication and coordination between supervisors and the KPU, Bawaslu and the community. The evaluation results showed that 92% of participants felt more confident in communicating with related parties and the community. In addition, 88% of participants stated that they could improve coordination with other institutions in order to increase the effectiveness of supervision in the field.

2. Discussion

a. Effectiveness of Participatory Approaches

One of the main strengths of this training is the use of a participatory approach which allows participants to actively discuss and share experiences during the training. This approach proved effective in increasing participants' understanding, especially regarding the monitoring challenges they may face at the local level. The group discussions held in each training session allow participants to identify solutions to problems relevant to their local context, such as the problem of multiple voters or the uneven distribution of election logistics (Mulyana, 2019).

However, although group discussions provide space for interaction, the challenge faced is the difference in levels of understanding and experience between participants. Some participants from remote areas had a more limited understanding of procedures and regulations, while participants from more urban areas were more familiar

with modern surveillance systems. This is a concern in the next training to adapt the material to the participant's level of knowledge and experience (Sari, 2021).

- b. Supervision Simulation and Case Studies
- Election supervision simulations and case studies proved to be very effective methods for improving participants' practical skills. With the simulation, participants are given direct experience in dealing with supervisory situations, such as handling election disputes and supervising voting implementation. The simulation results show that participants are more prepared and confident in dealing with unexpected situations in the field, such as protests against vote counting results or findings of campaign violations. According to Rosyid (2018), this kind of simulation is very important in preparing supervisors to face the dynamics that often arise during the election process.

However, one of the main challenges faced in simulations is limited resources and time to conduct simulations that fully reflect real conditions in the field. Therefore, there is a need to improve training facilities, such as software or technology-based simulations that are more interactive and more realistic.

- c. Application of Technology in Surveillance

The use of technology in election monitoring is an important step to ensure data transparency and accuracy. During the training, participants were given training regarding the applications used by the KPU and Bawaslu to monitor the course of elections, including applications for monitoring the course of campaigns and reporting violations. The use of this technology also supports remote monitoring, which is very important considering the limited human resources in remote areas.

However, the application of technology in the field still faces several obstacles, such as limited technological infrastructure in several remote areas in Pemenang District, which affects the speed and effectiveness of application use. This shows the importance of strengthening technology supporting infrastructure in areas that are difficult to reach (Tariq, 2020).

d. The Importance of Coordination and Collaboration

As part of strengthening communication and coordination, this training emphasizes the importance of collaboration between supervisors, the KPU, Bawaslu and the community. The evaluation results showed that participants felt better prepared to collaborate with other institutions in dealing with potential violations and ensuring smooth elections. Good coordination can speed up handling of violations and strengthen overall supervision. However, the biggest challenge remains integration between the monitoring systems of various institutions and building mutual trust between them (Faisal, 2021).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Election Supervision Training for Sub District/Village Supervisors in Pemenang District, North Lombok Regency, has had a positive impact in increasing participants' knowledge and skills regarding election supervision duties. Through a participatory approach, simulations and the use of technology, participants are expected to be better prepared to face challenges in the field.

However, challenges still exist, especially related to gaps in understanding between participants from different regions, limited infrastructure, and the need to strengthen coordination between supervisory institutions.

Therefore, for further training, it is recommended to strengthen technology-based training and increase the number of more realistic simulations to create supervisors who are more prepared and professional in carrying out their duties.

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