

Strategy of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in Preventing Violations in the 2019 General Election (Election)

Sri Roserdevi Nasution¹, Lidia Bernike², Mudir Johan³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Lancang Kuning, Pekanbaru, Indonesia

mudirjohan@gmail.com

Abstract

Election violations if they always occur have an impact on the integrity of Bawaslu as an election supervisory agency. Pekanbaru City Bawaslu must have a strategy and role to prevent, minimize and deal with election violations. The results of this research Bawaslu Pekanbaru City has carried out its role effectively through its strategies. The Pekanbaru City Bawaslu's strategy in the 2019 election is monitoring stalls, politicizing sara, monitoring posts and double data analysis. In dealing with violations in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, Bawaslu is only authorized to make decisions on administrative violations carried out by the KPU. The obstacle for Bawaslu in carrying out its role is the inefficient budget and time in voting and collecting data on violations.

Keywords: *Strategy, Election Violations, The Role of Bawaslu*

1. Introduction

Election violations found in every election activity will have an impact on the integrity of Bawaslu as an election supervisory agency. Election violations included in the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu are 10 violations. Furthermore, the violations found in the Riau Province Bawaslu were 11 violations. Pekanbaru City as a storefront for election activities in Riau Province, the role of Pekanbaru City Bawaslu in carrying out its strategy must be carried out effectively and become a role model for institutions related to elections.

This study emphasizes that Bawaslu must carry out its role effectively so that election violations can be reduced. However, no one has discussed the Bawaslu strategy in preventing and minimizing election violations. For this reason, this study focuses on discussing the strategy carried out by Bawaslu as a supervisory agency so that election violations can be reduced and the authority of Bawaslu in dealing with election violations.

In the 2019 General Election, the number of voters who did not exercise their right to vote in Indonesia was recorded at

around 18%, this is due to several factors, firstly because of the incompatibility between the ideology of voters and the ideology offered by election participants. The second administrative reason is that voters do not exercise their rights because of administrative obstacles. Apart from this problem, voters must also have the awareness to cast their votes during the regional head election, which is a community need for a leadership change process carried out in accordance with the 1945 Constitution, but at this time many people use their voting rights for personal interests and even deceive others. to choose his favorite candidate by giving money, food and so on (Muzayanah, 2020: 283).

The problem of voting rights can be resolved if there is public awareness in participating which can be achieved by socialization and voter education activities carried out by election organizers and the KPU must also open up to providing information to the public in order to access voter data (Ahsanul Minan et al, 2019: 70). . In addition to the issue of voting rights, the role of information is also the main thing in holding elections. Disclosure of

information is also emphasized in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 F which reads "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, manage and convey information using all kinds of information. available channels. If there is no transparency, it can increase public suspicion of fraud in the election process. Considering that the 2019 elections were held differently by electing the executive and legislative institutions simultaneously, the public needed more relevant information related to the elections held in 2019. Transparency of information also has a big role in implementing the democratic process so that there is no involvement of elite groups (Abdul Aziz 2019 :72).

2. Method

This study uses a qualitative method based on the philosophy of postpositivism where the researcher is the key instrument and the data collection technique is done by triangulation (combined), the data analysis is inductive and the research results are determined after verifying the data found by the researcher during observation (Prof.Dr. Sugiyono, 2017). The problem discussed is the violations that still occur in the 2019 Election in Pekanbaru City where the findings of the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu violations are as many as 10 violations.

The research was conducted for 2 months at the Election Supervisory Board of Pekanbaru City. To collect data, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with 7 people consisting of 5 coordinators of each division and 2 staff at the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu. Interviews were conducted by asking each informant the same questions to obtain accurate information. Furthermore, the researchers

analyzed the information submitted by each informant and chose the right information and combined it with the data found to find out the cause of the 2019 election violation problem in Pekanbaru City.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 *Bawaslu Strategy in Preventing 2019 Election Violations*

The Election Supervisory Body as one of the election organizing agencies has the responsibility to prevent election violations, especially in Pekanbaru City. The Pekanbaru City Election Supervisory Body must have a strategy to prevent election violations that occurred in 2019 and Pekanbaru City is a showcase for measuring the implementation of elections in Riau Province. If election violations in Pekanbaru City always occur and more and more violations will affect public confidence in the election organizers. The impact is not only public trust that does not exist, but will have an impact on the integrity of the Pekanbaru City Election Supervisory Board. So as an agency for preventing election violations, the Pekanbaru City Election Supervisory Board should have strategies to overcome this problem. To find out the causes of election violations, the researchers focused on three indicators, namely voting rights, community participation and information transparency.

3.1.1. *Voting Rights*

The people's right to vote greatly influences the implementation of election activities and is a manifestation of the creation of a democratic state. But in the 2019 election in Pekanbaru City, there was a shortage of ballots. To see the number of people who lost their right to vote in the 2019 election, it can be seen in table 1.

Table 1
Data on Voters Who Lost Their Right to Vote in Pekanbaru City.

		Voter Data					
		President	DPD	DPR-RI	Provincial DPRD	City Council	Total
Number of Voters in Voter Data		590.566	589.967	590.514	587.950	581.336	2.940.333
Number of voters who can exercise their right to vote		482.116	476.809	477.688	478.560	476.820	2.391.993
Number of voters who lost their right to vote		108.450	113.158	112.826	109.390	105.056	548.340

From the data above, it can be seen that the number of voters who lost their right to vote was 548,340 people. The reason for this problem is that the Pekanbaru City KPU does not accommodate additional voter data into permanent voter data provided by the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu when carrying out the monitoring post. KPU still uses old data during the previous year's election.

The strategy carried out by the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu to maintain people's voting rights has been effective. The strategies carried out by the Pekanbaru

City Bawaslu are socialization, establishing complaint posts and monitoring corners.

3.1.2. Society Participation

Public participation is affirmed in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections Article 448 paragraph (1) "Election is held with public participation". However, in the 2019 election, many people participated in voting but lost their right to vote. In Tables 2 and 3, it can be seen that people can participate in using their voting rights.

Tabel 2
Permanent Voter Data in Pekanbaru City

		Voter Data				
		President	DPD	DPR-RI	Provincial DPRD	City Council
Number of Voters in DPT		507.213	507.213	507.213	507.213	507.213
Number of Voters in DPTb		14.407	13.357	16.283	12.890	11.700
Number of Voters in DPK		68.946	69.397	67.018	67.847	68.453
number of elections		590.566	589.967	590.514	587.950	581.336
		Total 2.940.333				

Tabel 3
Voting Rights User Data in Pekanbaru City

		Voting Rights User Data				
		President	DPD	DPR-Ri	Provincial DPRD	City Council
Number	of	405.358	403.593	404.112	404.255	405.026
Voters in DPT						
Number	of	12.306	10.483	10.078	9.347	8.752
Voters in DPTb						
Number	of	64.452	62.733	63.498	63.021	63.042
Voters in DPK						
number	of	482.116	476.809	477.688	478.560	476.820
elections						
		Total 2,391.993				

Apart from being users of voting rights, the public also has the right to be involved in overseeing elections. The strategy carried out by the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu is the Participatory Supervision Cadre School and socialization to various crowded places. But what happened during the 2019 election, Pekanbaru City Bawaslu had difficulty finding people who wanted to participate to supervise and be involved in election activities. In addition, Bawaslu as an election supervisory agency also had obstacles in overseeing elections such as budget problems, cooperation with other parties, government agencies, and very short time in the implementation of voting, so with these monitoring problems, it is hoped that the public will consciously be willing to involve themselves in supervising the elections.

3.1.3. Information Transparency

As the organizer of the election, the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu has realized transparency of election information in conducting the Re-voting (PSU) in two districts of Pekanbaru City.

From the results of the researchers' observations Ariana, W. (2019), it can be concluded that the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu has provided information about the election on the website, social media and even disseminated to the public. Currently, the problem is the public's willingness to access information about elections on the website that has been provided by the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu so that people can be careful

not to be led by hoax news and know the procedures for using ballots.

3.2 The Role of the Election Oversight Body to Minimize, Prevent and Handle Election Violations in 2019

The Election Supervisory Body has a role as an election organizer to prevent, minimize and handle violations that can be carried out at every stage of the election. The roles carried out by the Pekanbaru City Election Supervisory Board to minimize, prevent and deal with 2019 election violations, namely:

3.2.1 Minimizing Election Violations

The role of the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu is to minimize the occurrence of election violations in Pekanbaru City at the election preparation stage. At this stage, Pekanbaru City Bawaslu conducts socialization and cooperates with the State Security Apparatus, universities and community leaders. In the 2019 election, there were 10 (ten) election violations that were found and reported to the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu which can be seen in the following table.

Table 4
2019 Election Violations

Violation	Amount
Criminal	7
Other Laws (ASN Neutrality)	1
ADM	1
Code of Ethics	1

3.2.2 Prevention of Election Violations

The Pekanbaru City Bawaslu strategy in the 2019 election is to form an innovation called a supervisory shop. Prevention of surveillance stalls is carried out during quiet periods which aims to narrow the space for money politics to occur. In addition to monitoring stalls, the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu also prevents election violations at the stage of preparing the voter list by establishing complaint

posts if the community is not registered on the permanent voter list and monitoring against duplicate voter lists. At the campaign stage, the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu also politicized sara so that no one uses sara issues in the campaign. To see the strategy carried out by the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu in the 2019 election, it can be seen in table 2.

Table 5
Pekanbaru City Bawaslu Strategy to Prevent Election Violations

Strategy	Goal
Supervision Stalls	Prevent Money Politic Violations
Politicizing Sara	Preventing Sara's Issues during the Campaign
Supervision Post	To record people who have not entered the DPT
Multiple Data Analysis	So that there is no duplicate voter data

3.2.3 Dealing with Election Violations

In Law Number 7 of 2017 Bawaslu only has the authority to make decisions on administrative violations. In the 2019 Election, there was 1 (one) finding of administrative violations where in this case there was a mismatch of KTA member data with those in SIPOL. Bawaslu's decision must be carried out by the KPU. For other violations, Bawaslu is only limited to recommending and accepting complaints.

4. Conclusion

The strategy carried out by the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu has been running effectively. In carrying out its role through the strategy implemented by the Pekanbaru City Bawaslu, it has budget constraints because the budget given is limited to carry out its activities such as socialization. In addition, Pekanbaru City Bawaslu also has problems with communication and cooperation with election-related institutions. So it is hoped that there will be public awareness to be involved voluntarily in supervising election activities.

To deal with violations, Bawaslu is only authorized to make decisions in the form of repeating the verification stage of

candidate data or continuing to allow it by correcting the mistakes of prospective leaders. However, for criminal offenses, many cases lack evidence due to limited time in collecting evidence (14 days) as a result, the violation is considered completed without sanctioning the perpetrator.

Recommendations from this research for election organizers are cooperation to produce elections with integrity, budgets that are in accordance with the needs of Bawaslu activities and time to collect evidence of violations more efficiently. This is important because elections must be held every 5 (five) years and the public can feel enthusiastic about being involved in supervising election activities..

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