



## Improving the Functions of the Election Supervisory Body Through Participatory Supervision

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**Abstract:** This study aims to determine enhancing the function of the election supervisory body through participatory supervision. The method used in this research is empirical research methodology and uses a qualitative approach as well as descriptive and qualitative analysis techniques. The results of this study indicate that increasing participatory supervision of the functions of the election supervisory body is carried out with two kinds of programs, the first is socialization which aims to build public awareness that they have an obligation to guard their right to vote in elections by participating in supervising the stages of the election administration. While the second is the corner of supervision can be interpreted as a center for the development of science and knowledge about democracy and election supervision.

**Keywords :** Enhancement; Supervision; Participatory; Bawaslu;

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## 1. Introduction

The 1945 Constitution as the Indonesian constitution is the result of the long contemplation experienced by the Indonesian people in searching for, multiplying, and exploring constitutional ideas that are suitable and appropriate to be implemented in this country.<sup>1</sup> Tracing back the historical traces of the journey of this country's constitution, we will find concrete evidence of a dynamic constitutional system in search of an ideal form for the life of the nation and state. Because the essence of the constitution is the conception of the state which is the basis and limitation of the constellation of the state administration system.

According to Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning Organizing General Elections Article 1 paragraph 1 Affirms that General Elections, hereinafter referred to as Elections, are a means of implementing the people which are held directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, fairly in the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Law the 1945 Constitution.<sup>2</sup> An absolute requirement for state sovereignty is the existence of a society that obeys the constitution and its government.<sup>3</sup>

Elections are a means for the people to fill state positions, both executive and legislative within a certain period of time in a democratic manner. Communities are given space to play an active role and become part of the democratic process. The idea of democracy is interpreted as "A power that comes from the people, by the people, and for the people", then the holding of elections that are democratic, professional and have credibility that can be accounted for is an important requirement in the management of a country. Elections are also a form of people's political participation in a democratic country, so the honesty and fairness of the implementation of general elections will reflect the quality of democracy. Desiring a political practice and government that serve the principles of democracy,<sup>4</sup>The law is tasked with creating legal certainty because it aims to create social order. Instead, the community expects benefits in implementing or enforcing the law.<sup>5</sup>These aspirations are all framed in a constitutional framework which is used as a legal guide in political and governmental practice. The state is firmly obliged to try to fulfill the rights of every citizen.<sup>6</sup>

Law is a political product, because the character of the contents of each legal product will be determined or colored by the balance of power or the political configuration

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<sup>1</sup> Lisnawaty W. Badu And Ahmad. "Purifikasi Pemberian Amnesti Dan Abolisi: Suatu Ikhtiar Penyempurnaan Undang Undang Dasar 1945." *Jurnal Ius Civile*. 5 No. 2 (2021): 93-111., 104

<sup>2</sup> "Law Number 15 of 2011 Concerning General Election Organization."

<sup>3</sup> Mellisa Towadi and Nur Mohamad Kasim, "An Indication of China ' s Policy towards Uighurs and Its Implications by International Law Aspects." *Jambura Law Review*. 3, No. 01 (2021): 55-71., 69

<sup>4</sup> Jazilul Fawaid, "Meletakkan Konstitusi Dalam Proses Demokrasi Dan Pemilu Di Indonesia." 2021, <https://www.mpr.go.id/berita/Meletakkan-Konstitusi-Dalam-Proses-Demokrasi-dan-Pemilu-di-Indonesia>.

<sup>5</sup> Novia Rahmawati A Paruki and Ahmad, Efektivitas Penegakan Hukum Tambang Ilegal," *Batulis Civil Law Review*. 3, No. 2 (2022): 177-186., 179.

<sup>6</sup> Julius Mandjo, "The Right to Obtain Free Assistance and Legal Protection for The Indigenous People Through Legal Assistance Organizations." *Jambura Law Review*. 3, No. 02 (2021): 365-77., 375

that gave birth to it.<sup>7</sup> As with democracy in general, Indonesia is also based on the principle of constitutionalism. The general election, which is essentially a channel for the people to voice their political aspirations and rights in realizing the circulation of leadership for their representatives who will sit at the executive and judicial levels, is carried out by referring to the principles of democracy and people's sovereignty.<sup>8</sup> The people act directly as direct voters at all levels of the election, both the presidential election, the regional head election, and the legislative general election; national and regional. In order to strengthen the implementation of constitutional-based general elections, election institutions, such as the KPU, BAWASLU, also strengthened their functions and roles in order to support the implementation of constitutional and democratic general elections.<sup>9</sup>

Elections are one of the important milestones that represent people's sovereignty, so that it can be said that there is no democratic country without providing opportunities for general elections to be held systematically and periodically. Therefore, elections are also classified as the most important element in a democratic system. If a country has carried out the electoral process properly, transparently, fairly, regularly and continuously, then that country can be said to be a country with a good level of democracy, but vice versa if a country does not implement elections or are unable to carry out their elections properly which is marked by the occurrence of various frauds, discrimination and manipulation, then the country is also considered as an anti-democratic country.<sup>10</sup>

Elections are a political process that is held every five years, both to elect members of the legislature and to elect members of the executive. Legislative members elected in the five-year elections consist of members of the central legislature/parliament which in the Indonesian constitution are usually referred to as the DPR-RI, then the Regional Representatives Council or DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/City DPRD.<sup>11</sup> Meanwhile, in the context of elections for executive elections, the people have been given the opportunity to elect the President, Governors and Regents/Mayors. The magnitude of the people's right to determine the leaders in the executive and legislative institutions at this time is inseparable from the changes and political reforms that have been rolling in this country since 1998, where in previous times people's political rights were often discriminated against and used for political interests. Only the rulers by way of mobilization, but the people themselves are not given full political rights to select leaders, criticize policies, and critical dialogic processes, so that people

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<sup>7</sup> Ahmad and Nasran, "Comparison of Judicial Review: A Critical Approach To The Model In Several Countries" *Journal of Legality* 14, No. 2 (2021): 85-105., 88

<sup>8</sup> Jazilul Fawaid, "Meletakkan Konstitusi Dalam Proses Demokrasi Dan Pemilu Di Indonesia." 2021, <https://www.mpr.go.id/berita/Meletakkan-Konstitusi-Dalam-Proses-Demokrasi-dan-Pemilu-di-Indonesia>.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>10</sup> Doni Hendrik, "Variabel-Variabel Yang Mempengaruhi Rendahnya Partisipasi Politik Masyarakat Dalam Pilkada Walikota Dan Wakil Walikota Padang Tahun 2008," *Jurnal Demokrasi*. 9, No. 2 (2010): 137-48., 137

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

can channel their aspirations and interests. The existence of existing regulations provides equal rights for every citizen.<sup>12</sup>

As a democratic country based on law and as a democratic rule of law, of course democratic elections must also provide a legal mechanism to resolve possible election violations and disputes over election results so that elections remain legitimate.<sup>13</sup> This opinion shows that the election process as a political process is not without problems.<sup>14</sup>

Violations may occur, whether intentional or unintentional. Therefore, a legal mechanism is needed in the implementation of elections to resolve election violations and disputes over election results. Legal mechanisms are needed to correct violations and provide sanctions to perpetrators of violations so that the election process is truly carried out in a democratic manner. So therefore indirectly the perpetrator must and must be processed legally.<sup>15</sup> Therefore, in legal politics, a legal discovery and new law-making that is in accordance with the goals of the State is a value that must be implemented in order to achieve legal supremacy and justice.<sup>16</sup> Quoting as said by Suwitno Yutye Imran that justice serves as a guideline to distinguish between just and unfair actions, elements of the aspect of justice can be contained in substance.<sup>17</sup>

Community participation in election oversight aims so that the community does not only become an election object whose voices are contested by election participants, but can play a bigger role as election subjects by being involved in maintaining the integrity of election organizers. An election is said to have integrity if it fulfills the following several important principles, namely: a. There is transparency in the election process; b. existence of community participation; c. There is election accountability; and the accessibility of all parties to test the truth of the election process and results. One of the tasks of preventing election violations and disputes as mandated by Law Number 7 of 2017 is to increase public participation in election supervision. Related to this,<sup>18</sup> has been included in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and Bawaslu has made it happen by establishing a Center for Community Participation.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Abdul Hamid Tome, "Dynamics of Village Head Election Arrangements." *Jambura Law Review*. 3, No. Special Issue (2021): 96-116., 101

<sup>13</sup> A. Mukhtie Fajar, "Pemilu Yang Demokratis Dan Berkualitas: Penyelesaian Hukum Pelanggaran Pemilu Dan PPHU." *Jurnal Konstitusi*. 6, No. 1 (2018)., 7

<sup>14</sup> Sodikin, *Hukum Pemilu: Pemilu Sebagai Praktek Ketatanegaraan* (Bekasi: Gramata Publishing, 2015)., 8

<sup>15</sup> Fence M. Wantu, *Hukum Acara Pidana*. (Yogyakarta: Reviva Cendekia, 2011)., 13

<sup>16</sup> Mohamad Hidayat Muhtar, "Model Politik Hukum Pemberantasan Korupsi Di Indonesia Dalam Rangka Harmonisasi Lembaga Penegak Hukum." *Jambura Law Review*. 1, No. 1 (2019): 68-93., 73

<sup>17</sup> Suwitno Yutye Imran, "The Urgency of Regulation of the Ultra Judicial Principle in Criminal Judgments." *Jambura Law Review*. 3, No. 2 (2021): 395-410., 398

<sup>18</sup> Suparman Marzuki, Peran Komisi Pemilihan Umum Dan Pengawas Pemilu Untuk Pemilu Yang Demokratis, *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum* 15, no. 3 (2008): 393-412., 396

<sup>19</sup> Laporan Kinerja 2019, Menegakan Keadilan Pemilu: Memaksimalkan, Menguatkan Pengawasan, Bawaslu RI, Jakarta, 2019,

Some of the problems of supervision in elections are the existence of several phenomena and cases that often occur in the administration of elections, including election supervisors who are not independent and side with one of the candidates/political parties participating in the election, resulting in discrimination in the treatment of candidates/political parties participating in the election against violations that occurred. This of course will produce leaders who are born from a democratic process that lacks integrity where the principles of Luber and Jurdil are not properly practiced. All political parties do not recognize clusters (old or new) to become bearer parties.<sup>20</sup>

To minimize this, one way is to involve the community in overseeing the election, so that the community participates in guarding their right to vote, not just waiting for the results. With community involvement, people's trust in the integrity of the election process and results increases. In practice, at present there is a movement of people who are monitoring elections, namely Election Monitoring and Participatory Supervision.<sup>21</sup>Regulatory participatory supervision is contained in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. In article 448 paragraph 3 it is stated that the forms of community participation are (a) not taking sides that benefit or harm election participants, (b) not interfering with the process of organizing the election stages, (c) aiming to increase the political participation of the wider community, and (d) encouraging the realization of a conducive atmosphere for holding elections that are safe, peaceful, orderly and smooth.<sup>22</sup>

## **2. Method**

In this study the authors used empirical research, as stated by Mukti Fajar that a study in which all supporting data starts from primary data, namely data that is sought and taken directly from the field or the community.<sup>23</sup>Furthermore, using a qualitative approach as well as descriptive and qualitative analysis techniques

## **3. Improvement of Participatory Oversight of the Functions of the Election Supervisory Board**

Participatory supervision is a large capital of Bawaslu in conducting supervision, direct community involvement in overseeing general elections makes election results easily accepted by the public because the community is directly involved in guarding

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<sup>20</sup> Rahmat Teguh Santoso Gobel, "Rekonseptualisasi Ambang Batas Pencalonan Presiden Dan Wakil Presiden (Presidential Threshold) Dalam Pemilu Serentak." *Jambura Law Review*. 1, No. 1 (2019): 94-119.,100

<sup>21</sup> Ratnia Solihah, Arry Bainus, and Iding Rosyidin, "Pentingnya Pengawasan Partisipatif Dalam Mengawal Pemilihan Umum Yang Berintegritas Dan Demokratis," *Jurnal Wacana Politik*. 3, no. 1 (2018): 14-28., 18

<sup>22</sup> Ubedilah Badrun, "Pola Baru Sinergi Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Kaderisasi Pengawas Pemilu Dan Pilkada Berbasis Komunitas Milenial." *Jurnal Pengawasan Pemilu*, 2016, 53-72., 62

<sup>23</sup> Mukti Fajar & Yulianto Achmad, *Dualisme Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Empiris*. (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Belajar, 2017)., 154



their voting rights. However, the awareness of the Indonesian people in carrying out participatory supervision is low, even the people who should be guarding their voting rights are even involved in committing election violations. Awareness of voters is the first key to encouraging successful participation, without the political awareness of society, participation in election supervision will not work.<sup>24</sup> Legal awareness from a legal culture can lead to a person's belief that those who comply with the law are not only afraid of being penalized, but based on the belief that if they break the law.<sup>25</sup>

With the involvement of the community in election supervision, the results of the election will be accepted and respected by all parties, both the winning and losing parties due to the large number of parties watching. - certain parties and detrimental to the interests of the people at large can be implemented.<sup>26</sup>

Regarding participatory supervision, there are at least two Bawaslu policies related to the involvement and participation of the community in supervision, namely the 2010–2014 Bawaslu Strategic Plan and Bawaslu Regulation Number 13 of 2012 concerning Procedures for Election Oversight which regulates forms of public participation. . These two policies include a number of Bawaslu efforts to involve and encourage public participation in election supervision. Participatory Supervision itself is intended to convey a message to all parties involved in the Election and the public in general, how big and broad this movement is. Thus, it is hoped that this movement will trigger people to care more about elections. Anyone, especially those who have a social spirit and community service,<sup>27</sup> Policy is very important to take, because it can become a strong legal umbrella for local governments to protect.<sup>28</sup>

According to the author, in order for election supervision to be carried out in accordance with the mandate of the law, it is necessary to improve the quality of election prevention and supervision as well as community pioneering in participatory supervision. This first mission is very important and strategic, for that Bawaslu will develop a pattern and method of supervision in the context of effective prevention of violations, based on the development of electoral risk management based on the

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<sup>24</sup> Veri Junaidi, *Pelibatan Dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengawasan Pemilu*. (Jakarta: Perludem, 2013), 89

<sup>25</sup> Indah Amanah Poetri Soedarno Oei Pantouw And Ahmad. *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Masyarakat Akibat Penambangan Emas Di Sungai Tulabolo Yang Tercemar Merkuri*. *Jurnal Borneo Law Review*. 6 No. 2 (2020):187-204., 189

<sup>26</sup> Nurkinan, "Peran Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Pengawasan Pemilihan Umum Serentak Anggota Legislatif Dan Pilres Tahun 2019," *Jurnal Politikom Indonesiana* 3, No. 1 (2018): 26-40., 39

<sup>27</sup> Solihah, Bainus, and Rosyidin, *Op. Cit.*, 18

<sup>28</sup> Novendri Mohamad Nggilu, Lisnawaty Wadju Badu, and Suwitno Yutye Imran, "Legal Protection Bonda And Bulango Language: In Reality And Prospect." *Jambura Law Review*. 3, No. 1 (2020): 19–36., 32

Election Vulnerability Index. This approach will be supported by the implementation of a coordination and supervision system (Korsup) that will be carried out by Bawaslu for election stakeholders who are considered prone to committing violations by creating election integrity zones. as a means to develop an early detection system for election violations within the election stakeholder environment. Based on the results of interviews with members of the Bolsel Bawaslu commissioners that:

"Participatory Supervision is one of the strategies implemented by the Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Bawaslu to oversee the election. But there are still many people who do not know about this. Several efforts have been made by the Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Bawaslu to remind the public how important community participation is in overseeing the General Election/Pilkada, but it must be admitted that community involvement is still very minimal. So that the Bawaslu has also planned to implement/create a Monitoring Village for the next election stage. This activity was carried out in the village with the highest level of vulnerability seen in the previous election.<sup>29</sup>

Next is the Participatory Election Supervisory Movement (GEMPAR), which is the election escort movement by communities throughout Indonesia. Real Thematic Supervision of Election Implementation, namely community service programs by undergraduate education program students in election supervision; and Monitoring Corner, which is a room in the Bawaslu Building, Provincial Bawaslu or Regency/Municipal Panwas which is a forum for providing various information regarding election supervision.<sup>30</sup>

Bawaslu of South Bolaang Mongondow Regency in increasing participatory supervision conducts outreach to the community. In this case, it can be concluded that Bawaslu in carrying out its duties to provide related community knowledge about participatory supervision has reached every level of society which must always coordinate with each other in preventing any violations or fraud as a step for the success of the Pilgub regardless of where it is located. The several programs of the South Bolaang Mongondow Bawaslu in order to improve participatory supervision are as follows:

### **1. Socialization**

Massive and intensive socialization is carried out by Bawaslu to build public awareness that they have an obligation to guard their right to vote in elections by participating in supervising the stages of holding elections and also to institutions related to election monitoring so that they take part in supervising

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<sup>29</sup> "Results of an Interview with Mr. Kifly Yudi Malonda, ST, Member of the Bawaslu Commissioner for South Bolaang Mongondow Regency, Monday, November 14, 2022," nd

<sup>30</sup> Bawaslu, Participatory Oversight. Election Supervisory Board of the Republic of Indonesia., 2017.

the stages of holding elections not only on election day. just voting but from the process to the results. As stated by the commissioner of Bawaslu Members that:

"We have carried out socialization related to increasing participatory supervision in several places. For example in Ilomata Village, Popodu Village, Dayouw Village and Toluto Village. We carry out socialization with the aim of making the public aware of first-time voters, religious leaders, youth leaders and so on, where they have full responsibility for supervising every election held.

"The community needs to supervise every election because it is important at least for themselves, at least protect their own voting rights so that they are not interfered with by any party, provide socialization and political education at least for their own families, Bawaslu in this case has done what the best is just what the output of it all is, I carry out participatory supervision of my family first and then I try to provide information to the environment around me, I invite many people to continue socializing this as a form of my concern for elections and also as my participation in conducting surveillance ,if you have to emphasize in supervision the main thing is the form of public reports on a violation, the more reports from the community, of course that is a good thing because it can minimize the number of violations, at least the community can prevent these violations from happening "

Therefore, with the active role of Bawaslu, election monitoring institutions and also the public in supervising the election, it will provide awareness for political actors, election organizers and related stakeholders to protect themselves, maintain the spirit of their parties so that they will stay on the rails according to with their respective portions, which in the end will give birth to an election that is honest, fair and with integrity both in terms of process and results. According to the author, socialization can not only be done face-to-face with the community. In terms of increasing community participation, socialization can be done in various media. Along with the development of increasingly sophisticated technology, it can basically make the work of the outreach team easier to be able to visit places that are easy to access. The development of digitalization of information and communication technology in the form of social media exposes the public to a new reality, namely the mortal world that is visible from the device/gadget screen but synchronized with real world life.<sup>31</sup>Precisely in the development of increasingly advanced technology is required to develop themselves.<sup>32</sup>

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<sup>31</sup> Moh. Rusdiyanto U. Puluwulawa and Riski Husain, "Body Shaming through Social Media as a Digital Crime in the Era of Disruption." *Jambura Law Review*. 3, No. 01 (2021): 112-123., 117

<sup>32</sup> Dolot Alhasni, Determinasi Perlindungan Hukum Pemegang Hak Atas Neighboring Right Determination of The Legal Protection of Right-Holders To. *Jambura Law Review*. 2, no. 01 (2020): 65-82., 67



## 2. Monitoring Corner

The Monitoring Corner is the center for the development of science and knowledge regarding democracy and election supervision. In order to carry out the mandate to increase community participation in supervision Election. Bawaslu must first increase public knowledge not only regarding the holding of elections but also regarding election supervision. So that Bawaslu Bolaang Mongondow Selatan provides a forum located in the Bawaslu office called the Monitoring Corner as a way to get closer to the community not only to instill knowledge about how to guard democracy but also to build awareness of participatory supervision. The Chairperson of the Bawaslu stated that:

"Based on experience in previous elections, it was found that there was a weakness in legal awareness among election stakeholders and the public. For this reason, a village democracy cadre will be formed whose task is to inflame supervisory capacity with a cultural approach strategy in socializing elections with integrity to the public."

In order to ground down participatory supervision, Bawaslu of Bolaang Mongondow Selatan Regency is trying to organize Participatory Supervisory Education in various villages. This is also one of the programs made by the RI Bawaslu to improve participatory supervision. Based on what was stated by the Bawaslu Commissioner Members that:

"P2P is one of our next ways to socialize this. Those who we provide education will release to the community to provide the knowledge they have to the community, mostly in their own family environment or for themselves. We give P2P certificates as a form of having attended in this program they work voluntarily as a form of participation itself and are paid a little for everything they do, for themselves we will facilitate whatever information they need to add to their knowledge but from their performance there are no rates or salaries paid to them karma This is participatory for the sake of the success of democracy, We need P2P so that we can enter into community organizations because we as Bawaslu have limitations in being able to enter. The presence of P2P can be our spearhead in socializing all stages or violations.<sup>33</sup>

In line with efforts to increase participatory supervision, Bawaslu wants to build a learning center for election supervision both for parties fromin country and foreign parties. Experience in election supervision, law enforcement, and election dispute resolution that contributes to improving the quality of election administration and results can be managed into a knowledge system that can be continuously updated. Quoting as stated by Erman I Rahim in his writing stating that the inaccuracy of the construction of laws and regulations governing

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<sup>33</sup> "Results of Interview with Mr. Kifly Yudi Malonda, ST, Member of Bawaslu Commissioner for South Bolaang Mongondow Regency, Tuesday 14 October 2022," nd

election dispute resolution will have an impact on legal uncertainty, confusion of election administrators, and violations of laws and regulations.<sup>34</sup>The decline in public participation in election supervision must receive serious attention for Bawaslu in particular and the government in general. As said by Prof. Fenty Puluhulawa also wrote in his writing that the Government through the law has provided a starting point for justice, which is carried out for the sake of justice based on Belief in the One and Only God.<sup>35</sup> Considering that the quality of elections is also determined by effective oversight of the implementation of elections, especially during a pandemic like this, it is difficult for Bawaslu to carry out socialization activities freely. One of the factors thought to be the cause of the decline in community participation in supervision is the mindset of the community itself. According to the chairman of the Bawaslu that:

"Bawaslu's performance is considered successful if it is able to create a comfortable, calm and happy atmosphere for the people during the election. Smart voters also determine the success of elections. Smart voters will not be tempted by something that is materialistic, because smart voters are able to make choices by studying the track record of the candidate pair to be elected. Don't just because money makes self-esteem mortgaged and feel anxious and uncomfortable between feeling guilty or thinking about an ultimatum from the candidate pair if he doesn't win."

It is an important point to be able to expect supervisory engagement from the public regarding elections, of course, must provide guarantees of legal protection for them, because not many people who are involved in election supervision actually get unfair treatment in the field. It's like dealing with the law, if someone can challenge their supervision in the future. Legal protection is needed because efforts to integrate various needs in association so that there is no collision between needs and can enjoy all the rights granted by law.<sup>36</sup> Quoting what was said by Lisnawaty Badu where it was said that the right to life must also be protected by the state, especially the rule of law.<sup>37</sup> The benefit is that it does not become clashes in the life of society and the state.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> Erman I Rahim, Model Dispute Resolution Nomination in the Election of the Governor." *International Conference on Technology, Education, and Social Science*. (2018). 341-350., 342

<sup>35</sup> Sutrisno, Puluhulawa Fenty, and Lusiana Margaereth Tijow, Penerapan Asas Keadilan, Kepastian Hukum Dan Kemanfaatan Dalam Putusan Hakim Tindak Pidana Korupsi." *Gorontalo Law Review*. 3, No. 2 (2020): 168-87., 184

<sup>36</sup> Jufryanto Puluhulawa, Mellisa Towadi, and Vifi Swarianata, Perlindungan Hukum Situs Bawah Air Leato / Japanese Cargo Wreck The Legal Protection of The Leato Underwater Site / Japanese Cargo Wreck Abstract Laut Mempunyai Makna Besar Bagi Indonesia." *Jurnal Reformasi Hukum*. 24, No. 2 (2020): 189-208., 197.

<sup>37</sup> Badu Lisnawaty, "Euthanasia and Human Rights." *Journal of Legality*. 5, No. 1 (2012): 1-11., 1

<sup>38</sup> Lusiana Tijow, "Protection of Human Rights for the Right to Life of a Child in the Womb Outside a Legal Marriage." *Journal of Legality*. 3, No. 2 (2003): 79-90., 80

As with the form of Bawaslu involving every civil society from all walks of life, as in the Bawaslu Regulation Number 6 of 2020, the Bawaslu's internal and external efforts in this matter do.<sup>39</sup>

1. Internal strategy, namely:
  - a. Improving the performance of election supervisory institutions and apparatus
  - b. Apply the principles of good governance at all levels of election supervisors.
  - c. Improving the competence of human resources for election supervisors and secretariats at all levels, especially regarding the oversight, prosecution and dispute resolution functions of the election process.
  - d. Manage the budget effectively and efficiently.
  - e. Improving the quality of facilities and infrastructure and their management in order to support the improvement of the performance of institutions and employees, especially regarding the functions of oversight, prosecution and dispute resolution of the election process.
  - f. Increasing the use of information systems, data quality and performance information on institutional oversight, prosecution and election process dispute resolution.
2. External strategy, namely:
  - a. Improving the quality of cooperation, coordination and supervision with election stakeholders in effective prevention, supervision and prosecution of violations as well as election dispute resolution including in encouraging the establishment of a special election justice system.
  - b. Increasing and facilitating the community's pioneering role in participatory election oversight.
  - c. Improving the quality of the results of studies and evaluations of election supervision which include prevention and prosecution, as well as election process dispute resolution by involving research institutions and universities.
  - d. Improving services in the implementation of oversight, prosecution and election process dispute resolution functions and
  - e. Improve information services.

The author sees from the several statements above that Bawaslu is also aware that the support of all elements of the nation, especially the general public in carrying out election supervision is needed to realize substantive democracy, namely the application of democratic principles in the holding of elections that do not only rely on procedural compliance alone, but also on the values substantive value of the election itself. Therefore, increasing community

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<sup>39</sup> "Perbawaslu Number 6 of 2020 Concerning the 2020-2024 Bawaslu Strategic Plan"

pioneering in participatory supervision is a priority for Bawaslu. This is what makes it important why the public needs to be given education about the types of violations in order to be able to carry out participatory supervision. Encouragement of awareness from the public is needed for the continuation of General Elections. To hold fair and honest elections, Community involvement at every level is urgently needed. This involvement not only eliminates the obligation to vote, but also involves monitoring at every stage to prevent election violations. Understanding and being aware of the community is an important component in the implementation of participatory supervision. The occurrence of violations or fraud is determined by public awareness to report any violations and fraud they experience at each stage of the election administration as well as public understanding of the various forms of violations that occur. Understanding and being aware of the community is an important component in the implementation of participatory supervision. The occurrence of violations or fraud is determined by public awareness to report any violations and fraud they experience at each stage of the election administration as well as public understanding of the various forms of violations that occur. Understanding and being aware of the community is an important component in the implementation of participatory supervision. The occurrence of violations or fraud is determined by public awareness to report any violations and fraud they experience at each stage of the election administration as well as public understanding of the various forms of violations that occur.

#### **4. Conclusion**

Increasing participatory supervision of the functions of the election supervisory body is carried out with two kinds of programs, the first is socialization which aims to build public awareness that they have an obligation to guard their right to vote in elections by participating in supervising the stages of the election administration. While the second is the corner of supervision can be interpreted as a center for the development of science and knowledge about democracy and election supervision. In order to carry out the mandate to increase public participation in election supervision. Bawaslu must first increase public knowledge not only regarding the holding of elections but also regarding election supervision.

Bawaslu Bolaang Mongondow Selatan must be more active in educating the public to actively participate in overseeing the election stages and reporting all activities that conflict with election provisions. Because of these two factors, violations always occur and supervision is ignored. Doing active socialization not only at the time of the upcoming election

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