

Strengthening Participatory Supervision Through Online Participatory Supervisory Schools at Simultaneous Elections in West Kalimantan in The Era of Global Pandemic

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Abstract

This study analyzes strengthening participatory supervision through the Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School during simultaneous regional elections in West Kalimantan in the era of the Covid-19 pandemic. The General Elections Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is the body responsible for organizing and supervising elections. Bawaslu has a mission to create community-based participatory control. With this mission, Bawaslu initiated the Participatory Supervisory Cadre School, a joint movement between Bawaslu and the community to create an election process with integrity. The Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School aims to increase knowledge and practical skills regarding supervision for election supervisors and observers as well as share knowledge and skills regarding youth participation, especially online during a pandemic. The establishment of this school received a positive response from the community, the high enthusiasm of young people in registering was a good first step for Bawaslu to create community-based participatory control as a supervisor for elections and regional elections in the future.

Keywords

Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School, Participation, Covid 19 Pandemic

1. Introduction

Digital democracy changes the pattern and form of conventional or face-to-face supervision and training into mass meetings in virtual spaces in an online form (Hague & Loader, 1999). The Covid-19 pandemic brought significant changes to the regional head election process stages, especially in West Kalimantan. The Election Law no. 7 of 2017 is to realize fair and integrity elections. One of the formal institutions tasked with creating fair elections with integrity is Bawaslu. Elections will not run effectively and efficiently without the cooperation and participation of the community, either institutionally or individually. It is an effort made by Bawaslu to create fair elections with integrity during a pandemic.

Bawaslu established a supervising cadre school to realize elections with integrity and become a media for election education for people with integrity (Saufi et al., 2020). Democracy allows citizens to get references to participate in determining public policies through the availability of quality information with education (Fishkin, 2011). The embodiment of cadres as a driving group in the 2020 simultaneous regional elections can create discussion and

knowledge in the community (Saufi et al., 2020). Restricting activities directly for the community during COVID-19 is one of the challenges in implementing democracy, but this is not an insurmountable obstacle. Democratic activities can still be carried out by virtually participating in Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School.

In practice, several problems stand out in implementing the 2019 Simultaneous Elections. First is the handling of election logistics. Nationally, 10,520 polling stations experienced a shortage of election logistics. There was also a case where the ballot boxes received by Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School were not sealed, namely at 6,474 polling stations. In addition, there are also cases of ballots being swapped between electoral districts or between polling stations. Based on data from Bawaslu, this case occurred in 3,411 polling stations. Second, related to the Handling of Voter Data. The updating of the Final Voters List as a result of the Phase 3 Improvement carried out by the General Election Commissions was only completed on April 8, 2019, which is nine days before the D Day of the voting means that it is 21 days behind schedule set by the General Election Commission, which is March 19, 2019. Several parties stated that the main obstacle to delays was that the General Election Commission had difficulty in sorting Voter Data comprehensively (which synergizes with Voter Data at the Ministry of Home Affairs), so errors still occurred in the form of multiple registrations, deceased registered voters, and non-updated voters who moved domicile. Bawaslu also stated that the General Election Commission Voter Data Information System often had errors that interfered with uploading and downloading data (tirto. id, 2019).

The third is related to the workload of the Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School. Data from the Ministry of Health as of May 16, 2019, shows that 527 Voting Organizing Group officers have died, and 11,239 have fallen ill. The large number of Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School officers who died and fell sick was allegedly due to the heavy workload of organizing the 2019 Simultaneous Elections (nasional.kompas.com, 2019). And fourth is an error in the recapitulation of vote counting for the 2019 Simultaneous Election. Several organizations recorded 708 cases of the recapitulation, which were mainly related to the C1 data being confused and the error in inputting C1 data into the General Election Commission Calculation System. (Bayu, 2019). The author emphasizes the importance of supervision from election supervisors, community participation, and community elements in this paper.

Indonesia is the largest democracy in Southeast Asia and a reference country for other countries, but currently, the value of Indonesian democracy is decreasing (Cochrane, 2014). Indonesia is the largest democracy in Southeast Asia. Indonesia is a role model or example for other countries in implementing democracy. One of Indonesia's breakthroughs in improving the quality of its democracy is the Participatory Supervisory Cadre School which is expected to realize fair, integrity, and democratic elections. A democratic election is an election that can guarantee fair contestation and uphold equality. Fairness, in this case, is intended. First, the legal framework for elections is designed based on impartiality because it does not benefit one of the competing parties. Election law enforcement must also not be selective, and all election participants must be treated equally before election law. Second, strict and transparent campaign finance regulations must separate public assets and those of election participants, prohibiting public funds and public investments for campaigning purposes. Setting limits on campaign funds is also essential to ensure fair contestation. Third, media bias is something to worry about in elections. Because the news is unequal or tends to take sides, it directly discriminates against other eligible participants. Fourth, election organizers must be professional, neutral, and effective. There is a guarantee for eligible participants and the public who act as observers and supervisors to ensure no manipulation or fraud at voting, vote counting, and vote tabulation. There is a certainty that every vote is counted (every vote counted).

Based on what was stated, the authors are interested in studying Strengthening Participatory Supervision through the Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School in Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in West Kalimantan in the Global Pandemic Era. With the strengthening of participatory supervision through the Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School at the Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in West Kalimantan, it is expected to involve participation from many parties other than election supervisors, such as participation from the general and general strata of Society in the Era of the Pandemic that is sweeping globally.

1.1 Objectives

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on people's lives, changing all existing habits, including holding general elections and regional elections in Indonesia, which is one of the largest democratic parties every five years in Indonesia. With the pandemic, the competent authority, namely Bawaslu, established a Participatory Supervisory Cadre School. as a support for participatory supervision via online at the simultaneous local elections in West Kalimantan in the era of the Covid 19 pandemic. This study aims to

1. Analyze the Formation of Participatory Supervisory Cadre Schools
2. Implementation of Participatory Supervisory Cadre Schools

2. Literature Review

2.1. Digital politics and democracy

The era of globalization and the industrial era 4.0 has changed the behavior of today's world community, where previously activities were carried out manually, shifting to digital, not least in the political field, which is now starting to adjust to digital conditions. One significant impact on digital politics is the emergence of Social Networking Sites (SNS). Social networking (SNS) is a technique for digital social change that has been widely used in political learning and election socialization (Feenstra & Casero-Ripollés, 2014). Regular participation on social media, offline or online, can pressure governments or countries to take action (Verba et al., 1995). Theocharis (2015) states that current politics must be seen from online participation and other social media sites because social media today can support current political information.

In reality, today, democracy is still talking about who has more mass, not who has the most quality or has a good track record in Society. This formulation provides a general understanding of a country that adheres to a democratic system. Democracy is a system of government with several interrelated elements that cannot be separated. People who hold power in the name of democracy can make decisions to establish and enforce laws. The ability to regulate in the form of the rule of law is obtained and maintained through free elections followed by most adult citizens. Supervision of the process of seizing and exercising power is essential so that the wheels of government can run in an orderly and smooth manner. The supervisory system for the power struggle must be tightened to avoid fraud committed by irresponsible persons (Nurgiansah, 2021d). The sad thing is that today democracy is used as an arena to show off wealth to each other that the richest are the ones most entitled to be people who deserve to be elected. Democracy should be an arena for improving the country to become more prosperous and prosperous.

2.2. Participatory Supervision

Participatory supervision is an effort to bring the community closer to implementing the stages to supervise the performance of the election/election stages, each step of which has many potential allegations of election/election violations. The emergence of true democrats is an incentive to invite observers, fostering great confidence for true democrats in elections (Hyde, 2011).

Elections can be fought relatively equal to the ability of the program's vision and mission to change people's lives during his five years of leadership. The results equivalent to a fair struggle will lead to changes for democratic life in the development of a more advanced society. On the other hand, the community must also understand participatory supervision, considering that in democracy itself, the community also has a vital role in jointly supervising. On the other hand, problems in elections do not only come from violators in their elections. Sometimes they are also present at the start of election registration. Voter registration problems, political candidates, parties, and advocacy groups understand this. The obstacles in election registration are pretty complex problems. (Tokaji, 2008). We must also realize that in ensuring that registered voters are crucial in the future, considering that all policies, prices, and even though they are all regulated in politics, it is essential to jointly oversee that all voters are registered late for democracy. bias works as it should,

2.3. Bawaslu

Definition of Supervision According to Private (Swastha, 2010), supervision is all activities carried out by managers or managers to ensure that the actual results are what had been previously planned. In general, supervision is the process of determining performance indicators and taking actions that support the achievement of expected results based on scheduled performance. Management is expected to develop policies, procedures, and rules to eliminate behavior that leads to undesirable work results. Therefore, the approach is a good guide for future action. The supervision itself carried out by Bawaslu must also be accompanied by hard work together with the community.

3. Methods

In the Global Pandemic Era, the study on Strengthening Participatory Supervision through Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre Schools in Simultaneous Regional Elections in West Kalimantan requires in-depth identification and understanding to see the political context surrounding research problems and processes that occur in participatory supervision through cadre schools. Participatory leadership. Therefore, the research approach used in this study is qualitative research using a literature study. This paper examines and identifies issues regarding strengthening participatory supervision through online participatory supervisory cadre schools in West Kalimantan.

4. Data Collection

The researchers have conducted a review of related literature, direct observations. Researchers have carried out a literature review related to shortfalls during elections and youth participation in welcoming Online Participatory Supervisors School.

Table 1. The Most Frequent Types of Problems Appeared in 2014 Election

Problem Type	Quantity in
Information about election procedures	24%
Voter registration process	15%
validity of voting results vote during the recapitulation process graded	9%
TPS facility eligibility	8%
KPPS competence, and information regarding the time and place to vote	5%

Source: Rumah Pemilu, 2014

Table 2. Report of Alleged Election Violations 2015 Presidential Election

Type of Alleged Violation	Amount
Administrative Violation	1.136
Criminal Offense	81
Code of Conduct Violation	21
Amount	1,238

Source: Bawaslu,2015

Table 3. Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School Registrant Data in 14 Regencies/Cities

DISTRICT/CITY	MAN	WOMAN	TOTAL
Bengkayang	10	1	11
Kapuas Hulu	2	1	3
Kayong Utara	17	3	20
Ketapang	15	3	18
Kubu Raya	47	10	57
Landak	7	5	12
Melawi	4	1	5
Mempawah	50	29	79
Sambas	12	6	18
Sanggau	13	6	19
Sekadau	17	6	23
Sintang	6	4	10
Pontianak City	28	12	40
Singkawang City	4	2	6
Bengkayang	4	2	6
Total	236	91	327

Source: kalbar.bawaslu.go.id, 2020

Table 4. District/City Participant Class Division

A	B	C
Kubu Raya	Mempawah	Pontianak
Kayong Utara	Sanggau	Sambas
Bengkayang	Sekadau	Landak
Singkawang	Kapuas Hulu	Melawi
		Ketapang
		Sintang

Source: kalbar.bawaslu.go.id, 2020

The problems that occur in the implementation of elections in Indonesia are quite high with various forms of violations that occur from administration to implementation. From the table there are reports of election violations in the past period which are quite high, up to 1238 reports with the most types of reports related to administration and election procedures. With this school, it is hoped that the cadres formed can supervise the implementation of the election well, from the data in the table it shows a fairly high interest in the online participatory supervision cadre school, which is a very positive welcome which is expected in the future. can achieve the objectives expected by Bawaslu.

5. Results and Discussion

5.1. Formation of the Participatory Supervisory Cadre School

In organizing elections in Indonesia, there are core institutions involved in the election process, namely: (a) General Election Commission, Provincial General Election Commission, Regency/City General Election Commission, District Election Committee, Voting Committee, Committee Overseas Elections, Voting Organizing Groups and Overseas Voting Organizers Groups. General Election Commission is a general election organizing agency that is national, permanent, and independent in charge of implementing elections at the central, provincial, district, and city levels; (b) Election Supervisory Body, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/Municipal Bawaslu, District Supervisory Committee, Field Election Supervisor, Overseas Election Supervisor, Polling Place Supervisor Bawaslu is a general election organizing agency tasked with overseeing the implementation of elections throughout Indonesia.; (c) Election Organizer Honorary Council. (diy.kpu.go.id, 2022). The institutions mentioned above supervise, assist, and handle the general election held in Indonesia, hoping to ensure that the election is carried out by the rules contained in the legislation and is expected by all levels of the Indonesian Society comprehensively general.

General Elections Implementation Stages in Indonesia are: (a) Voter Registration: Election voters must be registered to participate in voting. The registration period is no later than six months before implementing the General Election; (b) Campaign: According to Law no. 23 of 2003 concerning General Elections, campaigning is carried out for three weeks and ends three days before polling day. The campaign is an invitation from the eligible participants. The campaign is carried out to convince (potential) voters and to explain to (potential) voters about the program, vision, and mission; (c) Voting: voting is the core of the election administration. In this activity, voters cast their ballots through ballot cards at the Polling Stations) that have been provided; (d) Vote Counting: After voting is over, the following process is vote counting. Vote counting is carried out by each polling station openly in front of witnesses and the public; (e) Determination and Announcement of Election Results: Determination or announcement of Election results is carried out nationally by General Election Commission. The deadline for the determination or information is no later than 30 days after voting (diy.kpu.go.id, 2022). The explanation of the stages above is a systematic implementation of elections in Indonesia. These stages are presented sequentially to explain the procedures for implementing elections in Indonesia step by step to be carried out orderly.

Community involvement shows an obligation of Bawaslu as an institutionalized function in election supervision, while community participation is more on the use of citizens' rights to guard their voting rights. However, the institutionalization of care does not necessarily take away the rights of citizens to carry out their control functions in maintaining the voice or sovereignty of the people (Junaidi, 2013). The existence of community involvement and participation in elections shows that this is not only the task of Bawaslu alone but also that public participation is needed to be able to exercise their rights as citizens in giving their voting rights during elections without any actions deemed deviant by the supervisory agency to carry out its control function over people.

Furthermore, policymakers must participate in bureaucratic reform to improve public services that are still lacking (Budd, 2007), the implementation of democracy must run well, and the election supervisory body must have a strategy in supervision and efforts to encourage public participation in participating in the performance of democracy. It is due to several factors. First, Bawaslu has been given a statutory mandate to carry out its supervisory function. Bawaslu has also been equipped with a solid institutional structure, even at the lowest level. Likewise, the supervision budget is given by the state to control it periodically. This means that the burden of control over the implementation of elections is more significant for Bawaslu. Second, Bawaslu, as a standardized structure, has limitations, particularly the personnel and facilities in charge of supervising. Bawaslu is only filled with five people at the central level and three at the provincial level who serve five years.

In comparison, the Regency/Municipal Election Supervisory Committee consists of three people who are ad hoc. And a minimal number of members at the sub-district and field levels. Therefore, as an organ in charge of supervising, it is necessary to encourage participation efforts to strengthen control over the implementation of elections. Third, the challenges of holding elections in the future are increasingly complex, namely the tendency of the presence of various violations. Election violations interfere with the work of the organizers and the political rights of citizens. Breaches in the form of voter manipulation seemed unavoidable. This is evidenced by the rise of systematic-structured and massive breaches in every general election and regional head election. This form of violation has betrayed the people's sovereignty and crossed the voter's vote by making the voter's ballot meaningless (Bawaslu RI, 2022). There are many problems in the implementation of elections in Indonesia. Related parties and the government have carried out evaluations as lessons for future elections so that the upcoming elections will run well and by the desired target.

Elections, which are the embodiment of democracy, are defined as government "of the people, by the people, and for the people," so it is clear that the primary goal of elections is the people themselves. Therefore, implementing a fair general election and demonstrating the concept of good governance in a government that exists within the country so that it can realize the performance of democracy by its fundamental principles is intended from, by, and for the people alone.

The emergence of participatory supervision started from the awareness of the need to open up space for people's participation in every political process in this country so that if political events are characterized by high public involvement at every stage, then the political process approaches the ideal of democracy (Bappeda Buleleng, 2017). The ideal democracy in the political process can show a significantly high level of political participation in each election stage. There is the idea of participatory supervision as a form of concern from the people regarding the implementation of elections in Indonesia.

5.2. Implementation of the Participatory Supervisory Cadre School

Bawaslu has implemented this public space in several flagship programs: the Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School. The initial design that was formed was to attract young people to be able to understand and be directly involved in every supervisory participation activity carried out by Bawaslu. Through the Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School activities by Bawaslu as a form of implementation. The public has high hopes aimed at young people as the main target to understand and participate directly in these activities.

Eleven forms of participatory supervision. First voter education. Second socialization of election procedures. Third, unite and election based on-field results. Fourth, reports of violations of the code of ethics for election administrators and violations of election administration provisions and criminal election provisions. Fifth, register as a voter and invite other parties to register. Sixth, become a participant in the election campaign. Seventh, voting on polling day and witnessing the vote-counting process at the Temporary Shelter (Bawaslu NTB, 2022). Ninth, participate in survey institutions that research elections. Tenth, following the quick count process of election results. Eleventh, volunteers ensure the integrity of the election results by recording and disseminating the results of the vote count at TPS to the public through various available media (Surbakti & Supriyanto, 2013). With these stages, it is hoped that it can provide the community's understanding and knowledge in carrying out the online Regional Head General Election properly.

As a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has a limited impact on the community to carry out their activities, we have to switch the implementation of several activities that are usually carried out face-to-face or offline with virtual or online activities using electronic media. In addition to being a plan that is carried out according to the time specified in the law, Bawaslu, as an election organizing body, should be able to provide understanding and breakthroughs as a solution to increase national participatory supervisors in the community so that their level of participation in elections will improve.

In carrying out this Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School, registration and selection have been passed, and Bawaslu has selected Eligible and Not Eligible participants. The Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School is a breakthrough that can attract up to 20 thousand participants throughout Indonesia. The province of West Kalimantan is also a contributor to cadres, although not dominating. The following is participant data from West Kalimantan:

Table 5 Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School Registrant Data in 14 Regencies/Cities

NO	DISTRICT/CITY	MAN	WOMAN	TOTAL
1	Bengkayang	10	1	11
2	Kapuas Hulu	2	1	3
3	Kayong Utara	17	3	20
4	Ketapang	15	3	18
5	Kubu Raya	47	10	57
6	Landak	7	5	12
7	Melawi	4	1	5
8	Mempawah	50	29	79
9	Sambas	12	6	18
10	Sanggau	13	6	19
11	Sekadau	17	6	23
12	Sintang	6	4	10
13	Pontianak City	28	12	40
14	Singkawang City	4	2	6
15	Bengkayang	4	2	6
	Total	236	91	327

Source: kalbar.bawaslu.go.id, 2020

Of the number who registered, they were not immediately accepted but re-verified the administrative requirements while the requirements that must be met are (a) Minimum age of 17 years, maximum of 30 years; (b) Willing to take online education to completion, including the provision of internet data needs; (c) Preference will be given to being an administrator or member of an organization or community; (d) Not being a member of a political party/campaign team/success team in the last three years; (e) Not being an election organizer (Bawaslu Aceh Singkil, 2020). From the number who registered, it is known that the number received (Qualified) to continue this Cadre School. The amounts are as follows:

Table 6. List of Participating Supervisory Cadre School Participants who meet the requirements

NO	DISTRICT/CITY	MAN	WOMAN	TOTAL NUMBER
1	Bengkayang	8	1	9
2	Kapuas Hulu	2	0	2
3	Kayong Utara	17	2	19
4	Ketapang	12	2	14
5	Kubu Raya	47	10	57
6	Landak	7	5	12
7	Melawi	4	1	5
8	Mempawah	47	29	76
9	Sambas	10	5	15
10	Sanggau	12	6	18
11	Sekadau	9	2	11
12	Sintang	4	4	8
13	Pontianak City	23	11	34

14	Singkawang City	3	2	5
15	Bengkayang	1	1	2
Total		206	81	287

Source: kalbar.bawaslu.go.id, 2020

The participants who participate in the online participatory supervisory cadre school must follow and meet the registration requirements. For example, administrative requirements and participants who pass study by watching audio-visual materials provided by Bawaslu through E-learning.

After fulfilling the requirements and being selected as participants, they are obliged to download all the material presented from various sources. Many sources are presented in videos no more than 30 minutes long. From the Provincial Commissioner to the Indonesian Bawaslu Assistance Team, they were involved in making the learning video. It is divided into several subjects with sub-topics that are, of course, more specific.

The subject matter of the learning is (a) Participatory Supervision: (b) Dispute Resolution Mechanism : (c) Election and Pilkada, (d) Election and Pilkada Supervision: (e) Election and Pilkada Regulations: (f) Supervisory Cadre Public Relations Strategy: (g) Mechanisms for Handling Violations: (h) Election Monitoring: (i) Pilkada and Election Vulnerability: Definition of Election/Election Vulnerability, Election Vulnerability Indicators, Handling Election Vulnerabilities, Preparation of Recommendations and Prevention Strategies Procedures for Registration, Organizing Volunteers, Monitoring Stages and Issues, Reporting Procedures; (i) Pilkada and Election Vulnerability: (i) Pilkada and Election Vulnerability:

Thus, Participants who are declared to have passed the selection are obliged to download all the material presented from various sources. And participants who pass are required to make a 30-minute learning video. Participants who pass must learn a lot about participatory supervision material to make the learning video more accessible. Online Discussion Bawaslu Province is responsible for conducting online discussions with participants who have passed the audio-visual stage. Approximately 100 participants attended each online debate. All divisions in the Provincial Bawaslu can fill in the forum.

Table 7 Participants who pass E-Learning

NO	DISTRICT/CITY	MAN	WOMAN	TOTAL
1	Bengkayang	6	1	7
2	Kapuas Hulu	2	0	2
3	Kayong Utara	13	0	13
4	Ketapang	6	1	7
5	Kubu Raya	27	8	35
6	Landak	6	1	7
7	Melawi	2	0	2
8	Mempawah	31	13	44
9	Sambas	9	6	15
10	Sanggau	10	5	15
11	Sekadau	5	2	7
12	Sintang	4	4	8
13	Pontianak City	16	6	22
14	Singkawang City	1	1	2
Total		138	48	186

Source: kalbar.bawaslu.go.id, 2020

All participants who passed the selection in the audio-visual stage had carried out online discussions and were divided into several groups by prioritizing the roles of all divisions in the Bawaslu of West Kalimantan Province, namely the Human Resources and Organization Division, Legal Division, Supervision Division, Enforcement Division, and Dispute Division. In this section, a discussion is carried out via a zoom meeting. Also, Bawaslu involves Stakeholders who are partners in realizing civil Society's role. Furthermore, Intensive Communication, to make communication closer between skip participants who passed the Bawaslu team, created a Whatsapp group. Through WhatsApp, group participants could get to know each other so that friendly relations were established between fellow participants who graduated. The final stage of Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School is the Online Final Examination. All participants were evaluated to measure their ability and intelligence level using a standard point system. Participants who have passed the various registration requirements and exams have been given a certificate by the Bawaslu.

This, in turn, will result in greater public confidence in elections, which also increases the legitimacy of election results (Grömping, 2011). Among the many successes achieved in elections held by Bawaslu, supervision through the Online Participatory Supervisory Cadre School program, the process of social interaction is critical to socializing massive surveillance in the community. The public space, wide open from various sides, can answer all questions, leading to the community's interest in making the political contestation process run honestly, openly, and with integrity.

In the implementation of the Supervisory Cadre School, apart from going through a fairly long selection, participants who pass the selection will get to share materials related to the supervision of elections and local elections in West Kalimantan, the materials or topics provided include, Elections and Pilkada: Conception and objectives of general elections/elections, history of elections/elections, Stages of implementation of elections/pilkada, community involvement in elections/elections. Election and Pilkada Regulations: The juridical basis for holding elections/elections, statutory provisions in the implementation of elections/elections, electoral law problems and the application of election and regional elections regulations. Election and Pilkada Supervision: Evaluation of election and regional head elections supervision, election monitoring methods and regional head elections reports on election and regional election supervision results, coordination between election organizers. Mechanism for Handling Violations: Introduction to handling election violations, procedures for submitting reports of alleged non-TSM election violations, procedures for handling non-TSM election violations, procedures for submitting reports of alleged election crimes and handling procedures. Procedures for submitting reports of alleged election violations by TSM and the code of ethics for election organizers. Dispute Resolution Mechanisms: Introduction to the dispute process, dispute resolution function, legal basis, subject, object, settlement process, institutions authorized to settle disputes and procedures for resolving electoral and electoral disputes. Pilkada and Election Vulnerability: Definition of election/election vulnerabilities, indicators of election vulnerability, handling of election vulnerabilities, preparation of recommendations and prevention strategies. Participatory Supervision: Crucial election/pilkada problems, the concept of participatory supervision, Bawaslu participation methods, techniques for involving the community in election supervision, Bawaslu prevention practices. Election Monitoring: Legal basis for monitoring, requirements for monitoring elections/elections, monitoring institutions, registration procedures, organizing volunteers, monitoring stages and issues, reporting procedures, and Supervisory Cadre Public Relations Strategy: Communication and socialization strategy for supervisory cadres, qualifications for supervisory cadres, voluntary character, togetherness and solidarity between cadres (Saufi, Ahmad dan Muhammad, 2020).

Suggest that citizen political participation is a crucial dimension of democratic quality (Diamond & Morlino, 2004). Political participation of the community is an essential key to the success of democracy. An excellent public space certainly encourages the formation of a good society or citizens. Meanwhile, participants who passed the initial selection were re-selected by the Bawaslu. This selection was different from the previous one. This final selection was carried out in a face-to-face forum. Furthermore, the participants carried out socialization activities carried out by the local Regency/city Bawaslu. This is intended to attract young people to play a role in assisting the implementation of participatory supervision.

6. Conclusions

The Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School is a breakthrough for Indonesian youth to participate in elections and local elections, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. The establishment and implementation of the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School has been going quite well, many young children in various provinces in Indonesia, especially West Kalimantan, are very enthusiastic in participating in the selection and learning at the Online Participatory Supervision Cadre School. this is one of the great opportunities for the future in creating new

cadres in supervising the election and the upcoming regional elections, and can minimize fraud and problems that often occur during elections and regional elections in Indonesia.

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