

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia



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ABSTRACT: This research aims to measure the level of participation of river area communities in Barito Kuala Regency in monitoring the general election stages which include the stages of updating voter data and preparing the voter list in Barito Kuala Regency. The research method uses a quantitative approach with a descriptive survey method. This research was carried out in riverside villages in 2 sub-districts, namely Barambai Sub-district and Tabung Anen Sub-district with a total of 100 respondents in 18 villages. The research results describe that respondents who are not active play a role independently or in groups in monitoring the process of Voter data and the preparation of voter lists dominate more in Tabunganen District than those playing a very active role independently or in groups in monitoring the process. update voter data and preparation of voter lists. Meanwhile, community participation in Barambai District in preventing election monitoring officers from violating procedures or mechanisms in collecting community data for the 2024 elections is uneven. Meanwhile, a total of 87 respondents from the two sub-districts, both Tabunganen Subdistrict and Barambai Subdistrict, who never received information from other parties regarding alleged violations or election fraud at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list in the 2024 election, were 11 respondent. Meanwhile for aspects reporting half of the survey respondents in Tabunganen District or 54% did not know/were not willing to provide information on alleged election violations, but a quarter of the respondents were hesitant/undecided and another quarter were willing to provide the information. Even if they did, half of the 50 respondents chose not to reveal the identity of the person providing information on alleged election violations, but a quarter, or 22% chose to only provide their initials and 26% chose to just notify.

KEYWORDS: Election Supervision, Participatory Supervision, Simultaneous General Elections, River Communities.

I. INTRODUCTION

Public participation in the general election process is essential, not only about the campaign process and the use of their voting rights on voting day but also participation in monitoring the election stages of the process so that unwanted violations do not occur. The evaluation report on the results of supervision in the 2014 and 2019 legislative elections carried out by the ranks of the Barito Kuala Regency General Election Supervisory Agency, both at the district level and at the village/sub-district level, shows that there were many election violations recorded at each stage. These violations are in the form of administrative violations and criminal violations committed by election participants, campaign teams, success teams, and the public general. Apart from these violations, there were also several violations of the code of ethics committed by the election organizers themselves (Najib, 2014; Ndupa, 2014).

This research focuses on looking at the level of participation of river area communities in Barito Kuala Regency in monitoring the election stages. More specifically, this research will describe and analyze the level of community participation in the election monitoring stages of voter data and voter registration. This research took place in Barito Kuala Regency, based on its geographical conditions, which are dominated by people who live on the banks of rivers. The existence of rivers in many areas in South Kalimantan has given birth to great civilizations with complex social, economic, and even political systems. Similar conditions also occur in rivers or watershed areas in the Barito Kuala area. In the historical development of the Banjar community in general, these areas became locations for community settlements that continued to grow. This condition cannot be separated from river utilization and management patterns which are often identified as local community wisdom (Suswanto, 2015& Susanto, 2021).

Residential areas along Rivers, in general, have limited access to transportation communication and information regarding local political activities, especially the stages of the upcoming 2024 simultaneous general elections. Of course, these limitations can allegedly lead to several violations or fraud in the election process, including at the stages update voter data and voter registration,

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia

as well nomination member of the Barito Kuala Regency DPRD. Therefore, participatory supervision of the community in elections, especially river communities, is highly expected to minimize violations and fraud in the 2024 simultaneous election process.

So far, research conducted regarding measuring participation levels has not applied a sociological approach to local community culture, even though this context is very influential in seeing patterns and levels of community participation. Geographical conditions and regional characteristics greatly determine how people participate in elections. This research tries to measure the level of community participation by providing a geographical context and regional characteristics (river communities) to the level of community participation in elections. The natural carrying capacity (geography) which is dominated by the presence of rivers promises to carry out unique community social activities (Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019; Subiyakto, 2015). More specifically, the uniqueness of the region is surrounded by large and small rivers which gives birth to the cultural context of the local community. Apart from being a connecting route, rivers produce socio-cultural and political contexts including active involvement in general elections.

II. THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

Supervision in Elections

Supervision is an effort to maintain an action as it should be. In its implementation, supervision is a process of observing all organizational activities to ensure that all work that is being carried out is to the plans that have been determined, then the head of the institution must carry out inspection, checking, matching, inspection, supervision, and various similar actions. Even if it is necessary to organize and prevent in advance the possibilities that might occur. If it turns out that there may be deviations, irregularities, or discrepancies, it is hoped that corrective and perfecting steps will be taken. Surbakti and Supriyanto (2013) stated that supervision can be defined as a process to ensure that organizational goals and management are achieved. This concerns ways of making activities according to what was planned (Surbakti, 2010).

Supervision is connected to the electoral context, so supervision of the implementation of elections is an underlying desire concern high (*ultimate concern*), to achieve quality elections. According to Andri (2015:113), election supervision is a conscious, deliberate, and planned process democratization philosophy. An election that is carried out without mechanisms and a climate of free and independent supervision will turn the election into a process of power formation that is fraught with everything. In such a situation, the election has lost its legitimacy and the resulting government has no legitimacy. Starting from this understanding, supervision is a basic need (basic and objective need) for every election, both national and local elections. Therefore, according to election supervision, it is a necessity it is an inherent element of every election (Rahmatunnisa, 2015; Ranadireksa, 2007; Santoso & Supriyanto, 2004).

River Community

The natural carrying capacity (geography) of the Banjar ethnic group is dominated by the presence of river waters which promise to carry out community social activities. More specifically, the unique position of Barito Kuala Regency is surrounded by large and small rivers which give birth to the cultural context of the local community. Apart from being a connecting route, rivers reproduce socio-cultural and political contexts. Apart from the potential for shipping activities through river waters, the use of rivers by the Banjar ethnic group is not only related to fulfilling physiological needs (Subiyakto & Mutiani, 2019). However, it produces material and non-material culture. Material culture includes real things that are used and utilized both individually and collectively by the Banjar ethnic group (Subiyakto, 2005). Material culture originates from the use of rivers to create canals for agricultural systems and transportation infrastructure. Meanwhile, non-material culture which originates from the use of rivers by the Banjar ethnic group is in the form of thoughts (ideas) which form a belief system, both values and norms in people's lives (Ranadireksa, 2007).

Political behavior and community participation in elections, including measuring the level of participation, must also apply a sociological approach to the culture of river communities. This context is very influential in seeing patterns and levels of community participation. The geographical conditions and characteristics of areas dominated by rivers greatly determine how people participate in elections. Measuring the level of community participation by providing a geographical context and regional characteristics (river communities) about the level of community participation in elections is very important (Fahrudin, 2013, Fahrudin et al, 2015).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research is quantitative research with a descriptive survey method. A survey is a research method using a questionnaire as a data collection instrument. The aim is to obtain information about several voters who are considered to represent a certain population. This research was carried out in riverside villages in 2 sub-districts, namely the Barambai sub-district and the Tabung Anen sub-district. The villages that are the research locations are the villages where they are located on the outskirts of rivers in these 2 sub-districts. Research samples were taken in each of 5 different villages in Tabunganen District (50 samples) and 5 villages in Barambai District (50 samples) Barito Kuala Regency, especially areas located on the out rivers, both the Barito River and other. The total

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia

number of samples studied was 100 voters, divided into 18 villages. Sampling aims to use a random sampling technique (simple due to the large population), to save costs, make things easier for researchers, and shorten research time.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research will describe the stages of participation of river area communities in Barito Kuala Regency in monitoring the general election stages which include the stages of updating voter data and compiling the voter list in Barito Kuala Regency as follows.

A. Stages Update of Voter Data and Preparation of Voter List

Table 1. Roles independently or in groups in monitoring the process of updating voter data and preparation of voter lists

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	No Role	44	88%	23	46%	67
2	Just Playing a Role	1	2%	4	8%	5
3	Play a role	2	4%	4	8%	6
4	Very Involved	3	6%	19	38%	22
	Amount	50	100%	50	100%	100

Based on the tables and diagrams presented, it can be seen that the community in Barambai District, or 23 people, 48%, do not play a role independently or in groups in monitoring the process. update voter data and preparation of voter lists, then 19 people, or 38% played a very important role independently or in groups in monitoring the process update voter data and preparation of voter lists, apart from that, 4 community members or 8% played a role independently or in groups in monitoring the process update voter data and preparation of voter lists, meanwhile, 4 people or 8% play a sufficient role independently or in groups in monitoring the process update voter data and preparation of voter lists. Most of the people in the Barambai District (48%) are not active in monitoring the process of voter data and preparation of voter lists. On the other hand, a significant portion (38%) are very active in carrying out this monitoring. There is also a small number who are quite active (8%) and a smaller number (8%) who are active in monitoring. In conclusion, the majority of society does not appear to be actively involved in this process, while a small number are very active or quite active.

Meanwhile, based on the tables and diagrams presented above in Tabunganen District, 3 respondents, or 6% of respondents played a very important role independently or in groups in monitoring the process. update voter data and preparation of voter lists, then only 2 respondents, or 4% of respondents played a role independently or in groups in monitoring the process update voter data and preparation of voter lists, 1 other respondent or 2% of respondents can monitor the process independently or in groups update voter data and preparation of voter lists, while 88% or 44 respondents did not actively play a role independently or in groups in monitoring the process update voter data and preparation of voter lists. Canwithdrawn The conclusion is that respondents who are not active play a role independently or in groups in monitoring the process of Voter data and the preparation of voter lists dominate more in Tabunganen District than playing a very active role independently or in groups in monitoring the process, update voter data and preparation of voter lists.

Table 2. Monitoring results are submitted to other parties (Bawaslu ranks) at each stage update

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	Not delivered	1	12%	5	18%	6
2	Delivered orally	2	25%	0	0%	2
3	Submitted in writing	2	25%	4	15%	6
4	Submitted in writing in a complete and comprehensive manner	3	38%	18	67%	20
	Amount	8	100%	27	100%	34

Based on the table and diagram above, it can be seen that the results of the survey in Barambai District, as many as 18 people, or 67% of the community submitted in writing completely and comprehensively the monitoring results to other parties (Bawaslu ranks) at this stage. update, then 5 community members, or 18% submitted the monitoring results in writing to other parties (Bawaslu officials) at the updating stage. Meanwhile, 4 community members, or 15% did not convey the monitoring results to other parties (Bawaslu officials) at the updating stage. It can be concluded that the majority of people in Barambai District (67%) are active in conveying monitoring results in writing and comprehensively to other parties, especially to Bawaslu officials, at the stages of voter

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia

data. Another small portion (18%) also does the same, although perhaps with a lower level of comprehensiveness. However, it should be noted that there is a small number of communities (15%) who do not convey the results of their monitoring to other parties at the updating stage. In conclusion, the majority of people in Barambai District are active in providing written reports regarding monitoring stages, but still some don't.

Based on tables and diagrams obtained through a survey of the 8 samples of the total number of respondents in Tabunganen District, 38% of respondents submitted in writing completely and comprehensively the monitoring results to other parties (Bawaslu ranks) at the updating stage, while 25% of respondents submitted in writing but were not comprehensive in delivering the monitoring results. them to other parties at the updating stage, in the same percentage number, 25% of respondents convey verbally the results of their monitoring to other parties at the updating stage, in a small number, another 12% do not convey verbally and in writing or comprehensively the results of their monitoring to other parties at the updating stage to the Bawaslu ranks. It can be concluded that in Tabunganen District, the community that conveys the monitoring results completely and comprehensively to other parties (Bawaslu ranks) at the updating stage is more dominant than the community that does not convey the monitoring results in writing, verbally or comprehensively to other parties (Bawaslu ranks) at the update stage.

B. Participation in preventing election violations and fraud by social roles

Table 3. The role of the community in preventing election monitoring officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering community data in the 2024 elections

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	No Role	41	82%	26	52%	67
2	Play a role	9	18%	24	48%	33
	Amount	50	100%	50	100%	100

Based on the table and diagram above, it can be seen that the results of the survey in Barambai District, as many as 26 people or 52% of the community did not play a role in preventing the monitoring officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering community data in the 2024 elections, while 24 people or 48% played a role in preventing Pantarlih officers did not violate procedures/mechanisms in collecting community data in the 2024 elections. The conclusion can be drawn that community participation in Barambai District in preventing Pantarlih officers from violating procedures or mechanisms in collecting community data for the 2024 elections is uneven. While the majority of the public (52%) do not play a role in this effort, while a smaller portion (48%) is active in preventing procedural violations by election monitoring officers, there is still potential to increase community involvement in monitoring and preventing procedural violations in elections.

Almost the same as Barambai Subdistrict, based on the table and diagram above, the percentage of people who do not play a role in preventing Pantarlih officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering people in the 2024 general election is 82%, while those who play a role in preventing Pantarlih officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in collecting data. people in the 2024 general election will only be 18%. We can conclude that in Tabunganen District, a low percentage, namely 9 respondents, actively played a role in preventing violations of procedures/mechanisms in registering people in the 2024 general election.

Table 4. The role of the community in preventing election monitoring officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering community data in the 2024 elections

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	ConveyAppeal Orally	13	93%	11	46%	
2	ConveyAppeal In Writing	0	0%	7	29%	
3	Providing Oral Early Warnings	0	0%	5	21%	
4	Provide Written Early Warning	1	7%	1	4%	
	Amount	14	100%	24	100%	

Based on the table and diagram above, it can be seen that in the results of the survey in Barambai District, as many as 11 people or 49% conveyed verbal appeals to prevent the monitoring officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in collecting data on people in the 2024 elections, apart from that 7 people or 29 % conveyed a written warning to prevent the monitoring committee officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering community data in the 2024 elections, while 5 people or 21% gave verbal early warnings to prevent the monitoring committee officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering community data in the 2024 elections Meanwhile, 1 person in the community or 4% gave a written early warning to prevent the Pantarlih officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering community data in the 2024 elections. The conclusion that can be drawn is

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia

that the community in Barambai District is active in playing a role in preventing the Pantarlih officers from violating procedures or mechanisms in collecting public data for the 2024 elections. Most of them (49%) conveyed verbal appeals as an effort in this regard, and some others (29%) did the same thing with written appeals. Apart from that, some provide early warnings, both verbally (21%) and written (4%), as part of their role in preventing violations of procedures by supervisory guidance officers. In conclusion, the community is active in providing appeals and early warnings to election monitoring officers to maintain compliance with procedures in the 2024 elections.

Based on the table and diagram above, it can be seen that the results of the survey in Tabunganen District, as many as 1 selected respondent, or 7% of the people of Tabunganen District gave written early warnings to prevent Pantarlih officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering community data in the 2024 elections. while 93% or 13 other respondents only conveyed verbal appeals to prevent the Pantarlih officers from violating procedures/mechanisms in registering people in the 2024 elections. The conclusion that can be drawn is that the community in Barambai District is active in playing a role in preventing the Pantarlih officers from violating procedures or mechanisms in collecting public data for the 2024 elections, some people (1%) gave a written warning to the election monitoring officer if there was a violation of procedures, and in large numbers or as many as 13 respondents, 93% of the people chose to convey the appeal verbally in the prevention of political election officers from moving away from the procedures that have been established in the general election.

C. Participation in Conveying Information on Alleged Election Fraud and Fraud

Table 5. Receiving information from other parties regarding alleged violations or election fraud at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list in the 2024 election

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	Never	41	85%	46	92%	87
2	Once	7	15%	4	8%	11
3	Often	0	0%	0	0%	0
4	Very often	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Amount	48	100%	50	100%	98

Based on the table and diagram above, of the 50 respondents involved in the survey in Barambai District, it can be concluded that the majority of the public, namely 46 people or 92%, never received information from other parties about suspected election violations or fraud at the stage of updating voter data. Only a small number of respondents, namely 4 people or 8%, stated that they had received information from other parties regarding alleged election violations or fraud at the stage of updating voter data. Thus, the conclusion that can be drawn is that the majority of people in Barambai District never received information from other parties about alleged violations or election fraud at the stage of updating voter data.

As for Tabunganen District, based on the table and diagram above, it can be concluded that respondents in Tabunganen District have several people who received information from other parties regarding alleged violations or election fraud at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list in the 2024 election. There are 7 people or 15% who had received information from other parties regarding alleged violations or election fraud at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list in the 2024 elections. Meanwhile, there were 41 respondents, or 85% who admitted that they had never received information from other parties related to allegations of election violations or fraud at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list for the 2024 election. A total of two sub-districts, both Tabunganen District and Barambai District, were around 87 respondents who had received information from other parties regarding the allegations. 11 respondents violated or cheated in the election at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list in the 2024 election.

Table 6. Willingness to Convey Information on Alleged Election Fraud to Election Supervisors

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		District Bara*6mbai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	Don't Know/Did Not Report	7	54%	20	50%	27
2	Worry and Doubt	3	23%	0	0%	3
3	Submit information	3	23%	20	50%	23
4	Enthusiastic and Delivers Immediately about Information	0	0%	0	0%	0
	Amount	13	100%	40	100%	53

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia

Based on the tables and diagrams presented, it can be seen that 20 people, or 50% of the people in Barambai District stated that they did not know/did not convey their willingness to convey information on alleged election violations to election supervisors. Meanwhile, 20 people, or 50% were willing to convey information about alleged election violations to election supervisors. The conclusion that can be drawn is that although half of the survey respondents in the Barambai subdistrict or 25 people did not submit information about alleged election violations, 25 other respondents were willing to report information about alleged election violations to election supervisors.

As for Tabunganen District, looking at the tables and diagrams presented, there are 7 people, or 54% who do not know/are not willing to convey information about alleged election violations to election supervisors. Meanwhile, there are 3 people, or 23% of people who are undecided/hesitant about being willing to convey information about alleged election violations to election supervisors, likewise, there are 3 people, or 23% of people who are willing to convey information about suspected election violations to election supervisors. In conclusion, half of the survey respondents in Tabunganen District, or 54% did not know/were not willing to provide information on alleged election violations, but a quarter of the respondents were hesitant/undecided and another quarter were willing to provide this information.

Table 7. Media in conveying information on alleged violations to election supervisors by the public

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	Don't know	20	46%	10	21%	30
2	Submitting to Print Mass Media, Electronic and Online	1	2%	2	4%	3
3	Convey via Telephone, SMS, Email, Facebook, Twitter, and other Bawaslu Social Media	11	25%	5	11%	16
4	Submit directly to the Bawaslu Office Nearest	12	27%	30	64%	42
	Amount	44	100%	47	100%	91

Based on the tables and diagrams presented, it can be seen that 30 people, or 64% of survey respondents in Barambai District went directly to the nearest Bawaslu office to convey information on alleged violations to election supervisors, meanwhile, 10 people, or 21% did not know how to convey information on alleged violations to the election supervisor, then 5 people or 11% conveyed information via telephone, SMS, Email, Facebook, Twitter, and other Bawaslu social media to the election supervisor. Apart from that, there were 2 people, or 4% who conveyed information through print, electronic, and online mass media to convey information about alleged violations to election supervisors by the public. The conclusion that can be drawn is that the majority of people in Barambai District or 37 people were involved in conveying information on alleged violations to election supervisors, either conveying it directly to the nearest Bawaslu office, or conveying it via social media, print media and electronic media.

As for Tabunganen District, looking at the tables and diagrams presented, there are as many as 20 people, or 46% who do not know how to convey information about alleged violations to election supervisors. Furthermore, there is 1 person or 1% who conveys it to Print, Electronic and Mass Media *Online*. Meanwhile, 11 people, or 25% conveyed it via telephone, SMS, email, Facebook, Twitter, and other Bawaslu social media. Meanwhile, there were 12 people, or 27% who conveyed it directly to the nearest Bawaslu Office. In conclusion, almost all of the Tabunganen District respondents, or 46% were not aware of any information regarding alleged violations being submitted to election supervisors, meanwhile there were half of the respondents, or 54% had submitted information on alleged violations to election supervisors either through print, electronic or online mass media. call, SMS, and others.

Table 8. Submitting the identity of those providing information on alleged election violations to election supervisors at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list for the 2024 election

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	No Need to Notify	26	52%	27	54%	53
2	Notified But Only Initials	11	22%	6	12%	17
3	Revealed True Identity	13	26%	17	34%	30
	Amount	50	100%	50	100%	100

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia

Based on the table and diagram above, it can be seen that of the people in Barambai District, out of 50 survey respondents, 27 people or 54% chose that the real identity of the reporter of alleged election violations was not required, meanwhile, 17 people or 34% chose that the identity be notified the original in conveying the identity of the reporter of alleged election violations, and 6 other people or 12% chose to be notified but only initials in conveying the identity of the reporter of alleged election violations. The conclusion that can be drawn from the table and diagram above is that the majority of respondents in Barambai District chose that when conveying the identity of those providing information on alleged election violations, they do not need to reveal they are true identity, meanwhile, 23 other respondents chose to provide the real identity or just the initials of those providing alleged information. election violations in 2024.

As for Tabunganen District, looking at the tables and diagrams presented, it can be seen that there were 50 survey respondents, there were 26 people, or 52% who chose not to have to reveal the identity of those providing information on alleged election violations, but no need to reveal their real identity. Furthermore, there were 20 people, or 46% who chose to provide the initials of those providing information on alleged election violations. Meanwhile, 13 people, or 26% chose to reveal the identity of the person providing information on alleged election violations. In conclusion, half of the 50 respondents chose not to reveal the identity of the information provider of alleged election violations, but a quarter, or 22% chose to only provide their initials and 26% chose to just provide information.

D. Participation in reporting suspected election violations and fraud

Table 9. Have ever encountered suspected election violations and are willing to report suspected violations

No	Respondent's Answer	Kec. Tabung Anen		Kec. Barambai		Amount
		F	%	F	%	
1	Not ready	5	42%	0	0%	5
2	Worry and Doubt	3	25%	0	0%	3
3	Ready to Report	4	33%	3	100%	7
4	Very Willing to Report	0		0	0%	0
	Amount	12	100%	3	100%	15

Based on the tables and diagrams presented, it can be concluded that of the 3 respondents involved in the survey in Barambai District, 2 people said that they had found suspected violations, although not directly, and 1 person said that they had found suspected violations and had. Of the three respondents, all stated that they were willing to report the alleged violation. The conclusion that can be drawn from these results is that people in Barambai District do not hesitate or are reluctant to report suspected election violations if they find them.

Based on the table and diagram presented above, there were 12 respondents involved in the survey in Tabunganen District, 4 respondents, 33% of whom were willing to report suspected violations if there were violations during the general election, while 3 people or 25% were still undecided and doubtful. -Hesitant to report if there are violations during the general election, and 5 other respondents 42% are not willing to report if they know there are violations during the general election.

CONCLUSION

Respondents who are not active play a role independently or in groups in monitoring the process of Voter data and the preparation of voter lists dominate more in Tabunganen District than playing a very active role independently or in groups in monitoring the process of updating voter data and compiling voter lists. Meanwhile, community participation in Barambai District in preventing election monitoring officers from violating procedures or mechanisms in collecting community data for the 2024 elections is uneven. While the majority of the public (52%) do not play a role in this effort, while a smaller portion (48%) is active in preventing procedural violations by election monitoring officers, there is still potential to increase community involvement in monitoring and preventing procedural violations in elections. In Tabunganen District, a low percentage, namely 9 respondents, actively played a role in preventing violations of procedures/mechanisms in registering people in the 2024 general election.

Meanwhile, a total of 87 respondents from the two sub-districts, both Tabunganen Subdistrict and Barambai Subdistrict, who never received information from other parties regarding alleged violations or election fraud at the stage of updating voter data and compiling the voter list in the 2024 election, were 11 respondent. Meanwhile, regarding the aspect of reporting alleged election violations, half of the survey respondents in Tabunganen District, or 54% did not know/were not willing to provide information on alleged election violations, but a quarter of the respondents were hesitant/undecided and another quarter were willing to provide the

Participatory Supervision in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election Stages in River area Communities in Barito Kuala Regency, Indonesia

information. Even if they did, half of the 50 respondents chose not to reveal the identity of the person providing information on alleged election violations, but a quarter, or 22% chose to only provide their initials and 26% chose to just notify.

Research suggestions and recommendations are that education for riverside voters needs to have a clear focus. To provide education for riverside voters, of course, it is not only done using general outreach but also needs to pay attention to the geographical context. Election participants should also educate voters, not just socialize candidates or candidate pairs. Participants must also carry out outreach to all electoral districts and utilize the APK facilities provided by the KPU. The validity of the DPT, especially in rural villages, is necessary. In updating data, PPDP needs to involve local RT/RW. It is also necessary to pay attention to the distribution of election technical equipment if it passes through rivers. Sometimes in some places, it is more effective if the distribution of election logistics is carried out via river routes, such as in Tabunganen District, Kuala Lupak Village.

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