

Responsibility of Village Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency

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Received: October 15, 2024

Revised: September 19, 2024

Accepted: December 10, 2024

Abstract

This research aims to determine the responsibility of Village Subdistrict Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency. The research method uses a qualitative type. The results of the research show that the responsibility of the Village Subdistrict Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency is not yet optimal, where the three indicators used as benchmarks, namely awareness, love or liking and courage, are deemed to have not been met. This can be seen from the low level of awareness of the knowledge and understanding of Village Subdistrict Election Supervisors (PKD) regarding the implementation of elections and electoral laws and regulations as well as the absence of firm action from a Village Subdistrict Election Supervisor (PKD) which can be seen in the minimal number of reports of electoral violations from Village Subdistrict Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village, even though electoral violations are very real in plain sight, such as money politics.

Keywords: Election Supervisor, Responsibility, Village

Introduction

The constitutional mandate of the 1945 Constitution, Article 1 paragraph (2), states that sovereignty rests with the people and is exercised based on the Constitution. This is sufficient to indicate that Indonesia is a democratic state, although it is not explicitly stated. It simply emphasizes that Indonesia is a state based on law. A state based on law (*rechstaat*) is a characteristic of a modern state (a democratic state). The principles of democracy, coupled with public participation and the principles of openness and accountability, undoubtedly improve the administration of government/state based on law (Cordery et al., 2023; Calogero, 2010).

Representation of the people through representative institutions will prevent new lawsuits regarding public doubts about the capabilities and credibility of their representatives (Rehfeld, 2009; Parkinson, 2004). A democratic state is a state governed by the will and desire of the people. From an organizational perspective, this means the organization of the state is carried out by the people, as sovereignty rests with the people. Align with research from Wojtasik (2013), One characteristic of a democratic state is the holding of scheduled and regular elections. Elections provide a competitive arena for filling political positions in government based on the formal choice of qualified citizens.

According to Ali Moertopo (2010), elections, which are a characteristic or sign of democracy in a

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.48173/jdmps.v6i4.345>

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democratic country, are a means available for the people to exercise their sovereignty and constitute a democratic institution (Diamond, 2002). Elections can essentially be formulated into four purposes: (1) To enable an orderly and peaceful transition of government leadership; (2) To enable the replacement of officials who will represent the interests of the people in representative institutions; (3) To implement the principle of popular sovereignty; (4) To exercise the principle of citizens' basic rights.

General elections (Pemilu) are the process of electing individuals to fill specific political positions. These positions range from village heads and representatives at various levels to the presidency. In elections, voters are referred to as constituents, and it is to them that election participants offer ideologies and strategies for social change in the form of specific visions and missions, which are embodied in programs typically promised by election participants. Elections are organized by the General Elections Commission (KPU) and overseen by the Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). This study will focus on Bawaslu, the institution responsible for overseeing and monitoring the election process to ensure it complies with the law.

The Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) is a state-regulated body tasked with overseeing the implementation of elections throughout the jurisdiction of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. All violations and fraud committed by election participants, the Election Committee (KPU), and even the Election Supervisory Agency (Panwaslu) must be scrutinized and supervised by Bawaslu. In upholding democracy, Bawaslu's role as an institution striving to protect election integrity is crucial. Therefore, laws and regulations governing all forms of violations, fraud, and the election code of ethics serve as guidelines that govern and evaluate Bawaslu's performance.

The General Elections Supervisory Agency (abbreviated as Bawaslu) is the body tasked with overseeing the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Kartika et al., 2024; Boyke & Marsaoly, 2024). Bawaslu was established under Law Number 22 of 2007, Article 70 concerning General Elections. The Election Supervisory Agency is an ad hoc institution established before the first stage of the election (voter registration) begins and is disbanded after the elected candidates are inaugurated. Election supervisory bodies are unique to Indonesia, where Election Supervisory Committees (EMBs) are established to oversee the implementation of election stages, receive complaints, and handle cases of administrative and criminal violations of elections.

Following the enactment of Law No. 22 of 2007 concerning Election Organizers, the dimensions of election supervision underwent changes. In terms of existence, election supervisory institutions have expanded. Law No. 12 of 2003 and Law No. 32 of 2004 (PP No. 6 of 2005) positioned the election supervisory committee as merely an ad hoc instrument. However, Law No. 22 of 2007, in addition to the term Election Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu) being replaced by the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), gave this supervisory institution a permanent status. Although this permanent provision applies only to the central level, namely Bawaslu. Meanwhile, at the provincial and village levels, the term "Panwaslu" (Election Supervisory Agency) is still used, which also means ad hoc.

The government updated the Law on Election Administration by issuing Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections (Howard et al., 2018). Among the fundamental changes in Law Number 7

of 2017 are the elevation of the institutional status of Election Supervisors at the Regency/City level, from an ad hoc committee to a permanent body, and the strengthening of their authority, first as election supervisors, and second as adjudicators. Article 1 paragraph (7) of Law Number 7 of 2017 states that "Election organizers are institutions that organize elections, consisting of the General Election Commission, the Election Supervisory Body, and the Election Organizer Honorary Council as a unified function of Election Administration to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Provincial, Regency, and City Regional Representative Councils directly by the people."

At the sub-district or village level, the Election Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu) is referred to as the PKD (Panwaslu Kelurahan/Village) which is tasked with supervising the implementation of elections at the sub-district/village level. The number of Panwaslu Kelurahan/Village or PKD as referred to in Article 92 Paragraph (4) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, that the number of PKD members in each sub-district or village is 1 (one) person. Members of the Panwaslu Kelurahan/Village are ad hoc, meaning that the PKD as election organizers who are in direct contact with participants and election organizers who work at the lower level, are temporary, as well as being the front guard in supervising the election stages.

The Duties, Authorities and Obligations will be described as follows: (1) Supervising the implementation of the stages of election implementation in the sub-district/village area; (2) Preventing the practice of money politics in the sub-district/village area; (3) Overseeing the neutrality of all parties prohibited from participating in campaign activities as stipulated in this Law within the sub-district/village area; (4) Supervising, maintaining, and preserving archives based on the archive retention schedule in accordance with statutory provisions; (5) Supervising the implementation of election socialization in the village area; and (6) Carrying out other duties in accordance with statutory provisions.

In its implementation, the Sub-district/Village Election Supervisory Committee (PKD) has performed less than optimally, particularly the Sub-district/Village Election Supervisory Committee (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency. Based on the author's observations, many election violations or election practices were found that did not comply with existing regulations. For example, in 2018, during the regional elections, particularly in Omuto Village, many money politics transactions occurred, but no complaints were recorded by the Sub-district/Village Election Supervisory Committee (PKD).

Even the campaign teams of the regent candidates openly intervened with the residents of Omuto Village to encourage them to vote for their candidates, but received no response from the Village/Sub-district Election Supervisory Committee (PKD). Many residents believed the Village/Sub-district Election Supervisory Committee (PKD) was simply ignoring the situation. Furthermore, the Village/Sub-district Election Supervisory Committee (PKD) was deemed unresponsive to public reports of violations, resulting in no complaints being filed with the District-level Election Supervisory Committee. Research on the "Responsibility of the Government and its Staff" has been conducted previously.

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Representative Council (DPRD) Secretariat in Jeneponto Regency." Based on the results of the study, the performance of Jenponto DPRD secretariat employees is generally good. However, timeliness and work discipline must be improved. Furthermore, greater attention must be paid to various community aspirations to understand their needs. Umairah, (2023) "Employee Responsibility in Maintaining Public Service Facilities and Infrastructure at the Solokanjeruk District Office, Bandung Regency." Based on the results of the study in Solokanjeruk District, it can be concluded that the understanding of responsibility in maintaining public service facilities and infrastructure is poor, as indicated by the lack of understanding of the objectives of their duties and responsibilities.

The delegation of authority according to responsibilities in maintaining public service facilities and infrastructure is quite good. It is said to be sufficient because the delegation of authority is equal to the responsibility carried out. However, obstacles were found related to the quality and quantity of existing human resources. Rahadian & Rusantono, (2015) "The Influence of Responsibility and Work Attitude on Service Quality in Tengah Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency." The results of the study indicate that there is a positive and significant influence of responsibility on service quality in Tengah Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency; there is a positive and significant influence of work attitude on service quality in Tengah Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency; and there is a positive and significant influence of responsibility and work attitude together on service quality in Tengah Village, Cibinong District, Bogor Regency. In connection with the above background, the author is interested in writing a scientific paper as a requirement for completing the study with the title; "Responsibility of Village Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency."

Methods

In this study, the researcher used descriptive research with a qualitative approach (Sugiyono, 2015). A qualitative approach was chosen for this study because it can be used to describe or provide an overview of the Responsibilities of Village/Urban Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency. Jonathan (2006) stated that based on its sources, research data can be grouped into two types: primary and secondary. The informants in this study were the Village Head, Village Secretary, Biau District Election Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu) members, Village/Urban Election Supervisors (PKD), community leaders, and the community. In this study, the data analysis technique used a qualitative descriptive analysis method. Yulianoor (2024) stated that the entire process took place during the research, where data analysis was conducted during data collection, with (1) Data Reduction, where the researcher collected data related to the form or manifestation of employee professionalism; (2) Data presentation (data display), namely the researcher presents information related to employee professionalism to enable conclusions to be drawn; (3) Conclusion or Verification, namely the researcher draws conclusions after verifying information and data related to Public Service Ethics at the Bualo Village Office, Biau District.

Results and Discussion

Responsibility is a concept related to professional standards and competencies possessed by employees or staff in providing services or carrying out their duties (Luckasson et al., 2022).

Responsibility parameters according to Jabra and Dwivedi (Thompson, 1980), include: (1) Understanding of responsibility, namely public officials understand and accept responsibility to carry out their duties successfully. This study looks at how the understanding of responsibility to carry out their duties in maintaining public service facilities and infrastructure; (2) Granting authority according to responsibility, namely the granting of authority that is equal to the responsibility carried out, is expected to be able to foster a sense of awareness of the public bureaucracy to make the most appropriate decision. This study looks at how the granting of authority that is equal to the responsibility carried out; (3) Performance evaluation, namely effective and acceptable performance evaluation will be utilized and the results communicated to both leaders and certain individuals; (4) Accurate, fair, and timely actions, namely accurate, fair, and timely actions will be taken in relation to the results obtained and how the goals are achieved; (5) Commitment from the leadership, namely the commitment of the leader to entrust tasks and responsibilities to subordinates. In this concept, the commitment of the leader who entrusts tasks and responsibilities to subordinates in maintaining public service facilities and infrastructure. Next, the researcher will conduct a discussion related to the Responsibility of Village Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency. This study uses the responsibility indicator Azheri, which states that responsibility, viewed philosophically, consists of three elements: (1) Awareness; (2) Love/fondness (affection); and (3) Courage.

Awareness

Self-awareness is the foundation for the development of emotionally intelligent behavior. Self-awareness refers to the ability to read one's own emotions and recognize their impact, guiding decisions, including career decisions. Therefore, it is important for individuals to have an accurate self-assessment by understanding their own strengths and limitations. Having high self-awareness allows a person to know or understand their strengths and weaknesses, values, and motivations. Someone with high self-awareness can accurately gauge their own moods and feelings, and understand how their feelings affect others. They are open to feedback from others on how to continue to grow. They are able to make informed decisions despite uncertainty and pressure.

In essence, awareness means knowing, understanding, and being able to calculate the meaning, even to the point of asking about the consequences of actions or tasks. In other words, a person can only be held accountable if they are aware of what they are doing. The awareness referred to in this study is the ability of a Village/Urban Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency to know and understand their duties and functions in organizing honest and fair elections, legislative elections, regional elections, and village head elections. Based on the results of the overall interview and the author's analysis, it was found that the awareness indicator of the Village/Urban Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village was not optimal. The awareness of the Village/Urban Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village regarding election regulations was considered still low, which impacted their ability to prepare reports of election violations.

Love/Liking (Affection)

The Affective-Cognitive Consistency Theory assumes that the affective component is always related to the cognitive component and that this relationship is consistent. People strive to make their cognition consistent with their affective component. In other words, a person's beliefs, attitudes, and knowledge of a fact are partly determined by their affective choices. Consequently, changes in the affective component will lead to changes in the cognitive component. Therefore, to change an attitude, the affective component is changed first, which then changes the cognitive component, ultimately resulting in a change in attitude. The Affective-Cognitive Consistency Theory also attempts to explain how a person strives to make their cognition consistent with their affective component. Therefore, based on this theory, it can be said that a person's knowledge or belief about a particular fact is partly determined by their affective choices, and vice versa (Sears, 1985).

Affective (liking) consists of all of a person's feelings or emotions toward an object, especially assessment. The growth of pleasure or displeasure is determined by one's beliefs about the object of the attitude. Feelings or emotions include anxiety, pity, hate, like, anger, and others. The love/liking (affection) referred to in this study is a person's passion or desire to become a Village/Urban Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency, so that internal motivation will maximize the duties and responsibilities they carry. Based on the results of interviews with all informants and the author's observations, it can be seen that the Love/Likeness (Affection) indicator for Village/Urban Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village is not optimal. This is evident in the still low and inadequate understanding of Village/Urban Election Supervisors (PKD) regarding election regulations and legislation. The implementation of duties and responsibilities has been based on the salary or wages that can be earned from their duties as Village/Urban Election Supervisors (PKD).

Courage

Courage is an essential virtue and a source of strength that contributes to an individual's pursuit of high achievement. Courage is an important component of positive character development to learn. This aligns with research by Peterson & Seligman (2004), which emphasizes good character as a broadly valued set of positive traits, each present in varying degrees and manifested in various thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Peterson and Seligman propose that courage is a virtue encompassing four character strengths. The first is bravery, the ability to do what is necessary and considered right despite fear. Courage is defined as the ability to take risks and make decisions quickly and appropriately (Frinaldi & Embi, 2011). Courage is not inherent in a person, but it can be developed by creating a conducive environment that makes them feel comfortable and confident. Courage is a feeling driven by sincerity, without hesitation, and without fear of obstacles. Courage must be accompanied by calculation, consideration, and awareness of all possibilities. Therefore, it arises from a foundation of responsibility.

The courage referred to in this study is the courage of a Village/Urban Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency, to uphold the rules, particularly those related to the implementation of elections in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency. Based on interviews with all informants and the author's observations, it can be seen that the courage indicator of the Village/Urban Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village is suboptimal. This is evident in the minimal number of reports of election violations from the

Village/Urban Election Supervisor (PKD) in Omuto Village, despite the obvious presence of election violations, such as money politics.

Conclusion

Based on the research results and discussion presented in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the Responsibility of the Village Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village, Biau District, North Gorontalo Regency is not optimal, where the three indicators used as benchmarks, namely awareness, love or liking, and courage, are considered not yet fulfilled. This is evident in the still low awareness of the knowledge and understanding of the Village Election Supervisors (PKD) regarding the implementation of elections and election laws and regulations, as well as the absence of firm action from the Village Election Supervisors (PKD), which is evident in the minimal reports of election violations from the Village Election Supervisors (PKD) in Omuto Village, even though election violations are very obvious, such as the existence of money politics. The author's suggestions are as follows: (1) The need to increase the awareness of the Village Election Supervisors (PKD) to better understand the duties and responsibilities they carry out in order to create an honest and fair election. (2) The need to foster love or a sense of liking among Village Election Supervisors (PKD) for the tasks they carry out so that they can carry out their tasks with a full sense of responsibility; (3) The need for a courageous attitude from a Village Election Supervisor (PKD) to always act firmly against the behavior of people who commit election violations without discrimination.

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