

## THE ROLE OF THE GENERAL ELECTION SUPERVISORY AGENCY IN HANDLING VIOLATIONS IN THE 2024 OGAN ILIR REGIONAL HEAD ELECTION

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### ABSTRACT

Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) are the primary instrument for realizing popular sovereignty democratically. However, Pilkada practices are often tainted by administrative violations, violations of the organizer's code of ethics, and election crimes. This study aims to analyze the role of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Ogan Ilir Regency in handling violations in the 2024 Pilkada. The research method used a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and documentation. The results show that the dominant violations in Ogan Ilir were administrative violations and violations of the organizer's code of ethics, while no vote buying practices were found. The violation reporting mechanism has been implemented, but there are still obstacles in the follow-up of Bawaslu recommendations by the General Elections Commission (KPU). This study emphasizes the need to strengthen Bawaslu's authority, increase human resource capacity, and encourage public participation in election supervision.

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## INTRODUCTIONS

The election of Regional Heads (Pilkada) is an important pillar of democracy in Indonesia, providing space for the public to determine local leaders directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly (LUBER JURDIL). However, this idealism is often tarnished by various forms of violations, such as administrative violations, the code of ethics of election organizers, and election crimes. These violations not only threaten the integrity of elections but also undermine public trust in the democratic process. (Hardin, 2022)

From the results of the research conducted by the aim of identifying and analyzing the phenomenon of Fitriani et al. (2019) *money politics* that occurs in the process of electing legislative candidates in Sandik Village, Batu Layar District, West Lombok Regency. The results of the study show that the economic limitations of the community are the main factors that encourage the practice of money politics. Likewise, the research conducted by , there is an urgency to change the Pilkada law, especially regarding the subject of money politics and the requirements for

structured, systematic, and massive elements (TSM) in the granting of administrative sanctions. Bawaslu plays an important role in ensuring election integrity, the effectiveness of Bawaslu in overcoming election violations emphasized that Bawaslu faces challenges such as limited resources and political obstacles, concrete efforts are needed to strengthen the role of Bawaslu in democracy. Nurhasanah (2023) (Fadhilah, 2024)

According to research from , the role of Bawaslu in preventing money politics is not sufficiently impactful, stronger efforts and task forces are needed to combat money politics, public education and strict punishments are recommended for political violators, and the effectiveness of Bawaslu is questioned due to public skepticism. Likewise, the opinion of the Bawaslu conducts supervision, investigation, public education, and coordination with other institutions to reduce the practice of money politics. However, major challenges still exist in law enforcement and increasing public political awareness. Recommendations were given to strengthen the effectiveness of Bawaslu supervision and encourage improvement of election policies. Similar to the research conducted by, Bawaslu handled 582 cases, with 345 cases reaching court examination, 18,591 out of 21,169 allegations were confirmed as violations, Bawaslu resolved 46 election dispute requests, this study highlights Bawaslu's role in electoral justice in West Sumatra. Kondoy (2024) Syafia & Ambarwati (2025) Fahmi et al. (2020)

From the results of the research conducted by stating that the establishment of the Election Panwaslak in 1982, this discusses the role of Bawaslu in dealing with election violations, this article identifies obstacles in the election enforcement process, emphasizing the importance of compliance with regulations for quality elections. Syarifudin et al. (2024)

From the results of the Surabaya Bawaslu plays a central role in preventing money politics, participatory supervision is important in detecting and preventing money politics, collaboration with various parties improves the integrity of the democratic process, synergy between Bawaslu, the government, and the community is very important for clean elections. Similar to the research conducted by Bawaslu in resolving election violations, This emphasizes Bawaslu's authority over administrative violations of the post-election elections, Research shows the revitalization of Bawaslu as a quasi-judicial institution. From the results of the research by , it is argued that the handling of election violations by Bawaslu is very important for law enforcement, Evaluation and improvement of election administration is needed, Factors such as substance, structure, and community must work synergistically, and written warnings are often ineffective in preventing violations. strategic steps for institutional cooperation in elections, It emphasizes the importance of strong commitment among the parties involved, The relationship between the Indonesian Election Supervisory Agency and various institutions is detailed (Goyanes et al., 2021) Prabawa & Susilowati (2023) Saxon (2020) (Fales, 2018)

The General Election Supervisory Section, also known as Bawaslu, was formed to ensure that the implementation of the Regional Elections is carried out in a legal corridor and based on the principles of sound democracy. All stages of elections are strategically supervised by Bawaslu, and they are responsible for preventing, taking action, and handling election violations. Ogan Ilir Regency, with an Election Vulnerability Index (IKP) score of 45.09% in 2020, including areas with high levels of vulnerability, is influenced by potential violations and alleged non-neutrality of certain parties, as well as complex local political dynamics. The decline in voter participation in the 2024 Regional Elections in Ogan Ilir (from 85.81% in the 2024 Legislative Election to 63.53%) also indicates that there are problems with public trust and potential political apathy.

**Table 1. 1 Recapitulation of violations handled by the Ogan Ilir Regency Bawaslu in 2024**

No.	Registration Number	Handling Type	Types of Violations	Source
1	001/Reg/LP/PG/Kab /06.11/V/2024	Code of Ethics (PPS Recruitment)	Forwarded to DKPP, proven to be a violation of the code of ethics	Sumeks.co. (2024, November 28). <i>The voter participation rate of Ogan Ilir is only 63.53 percent in the Regional Elections, is it really the influence of money politics?</i>
2	001/Reg/TM/PB/Kab /06.11/VI/2024	Administration & Code of Ethics (Formation of Adhoc Bodies)	Forwarded to KPU & DKPP, proven violation	Final Report of the Violation Handling Division in 2024

3	002/Reg/LP/P/Kab/0 6.11/XI/2024	Administration (Election Monitor Registration)	Forwarded to the KPU, proven administrative violations	Final Report of the Violation Handling Division in 2024
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Source: Final Report of the Violation Handling Division in 2024

From the data above, it can be seen that the dominant forms of violations in Ogan Ilir Regency in the 2024 Regional Elections are more related to administrative aspects and the code of ethics of election organizers, not to the practice of money politics or other election crimes. This fact shows that Bawaslu's supervision is not only focused on election participants and the community, but also on the integrity of the organizers themselves. However, another problem that arises is the reporting process and follow-up of Bawaslu's recommendations. In some cases, the recommendations of Bawaslu are not fully implemented by the Ogan Ilir Regency KPU on the grounds that the procedures that have been carried out are considered in accordance with the provisions. This raises a debate about the effectiveness of Bawaslu's authority, and emphasizes the need to strengthen regulations so that every recommendation of election supervisors has more binding power.

This study aims to analyze the role of the Ogan Ilir Regency Bawaslu in handling violations of the 2024 Regional Elections, focusing on the identification of forms of violations, reporting mechanisms, and follow-up of Bawaslu. In particular, this study will examine how the relationship between power and knowledge, as expressed by Michel Foucault, influences the dynamics of violations and efforts to deal with them at the local level.

## METHOD

This study uses a qualitative design with a case study method. The focus of the research is directed at the role of the Ogan Ilir Regency Bawaslu in handling violations of the 2024 Regional Elections, which is formulated in three research questions and the direction of each dimension written by the researcher. First, the researcher analyzed the forms of violations that occurred in the 2024 Ogan Ilir Regional Election. Second, the researcher analyzes the violation reporting process. Third, the researcher analyzed Bawaslu's follow-up to the violation report. (Rachman et al., 2024)

The schedule of research activities will be carried out in May-July 2025 with the location of this research taking place at the Ogan Ilir Regency Bawaslu Office. The office is located on Jl. Lintas Timur KM 35 Palembang-Indralaya, Ogan Ilir Regency, South Sumatra. The focus of the research is on the work environment of the Ogan Ilir Regency Bawaslu and the areas that are the object of supervision for the 2024 Ogan Ilir Regional Elections. The selection of this location is based on consideration of the characteristics and uniqueness of the local political situation, especially related to the high potential and vulnerability of violations in each stage of the Regional Elections. In this study, data was collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation.

Informants were selected using purposive sampling techniques, including members of Bawaslu, Panwas (Election Supervisory Committee), and PKD (Village/Village Election Supervisory Committee). The role of the researcher is non-participant. The researcher used three points of view, namely source triangulation, method triangulation, and time triangulation. In analyzing data, it is carried out through data condensation, data presentation, and conclusion drawn/verification (Miles, M.B, Huberman, A.M, & Saldana, 2014).

## RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

The 2024 Ogan Ilir Regional Election is facing the risk of possible violations. From Bawaslu Ogan Ilir data (2024), there were only three reports of violations, most of which referred to indications of administrative violations and the code of ethics from the organizers. Illegal acts related to money politics have never been formally reported, although they remain in many locations. This is in contrast to the 2019 and 2020 presidential elections, where there were reports of alleged money in politics, but it was difficult to research due to lack of concrete evidence. This incident reflects a "culture of silence" in which the practice of money politics is seen as normal or difficult to express. MU said that the two main barriers are the difficulty in obtaining real evidence and the public's fear of complaints. This view is in line with those that discuss the normalization of money politics as a form of instant welfare

politics. The decline in voter participation in the 2024 Regional Elections in Ogan Ilir (63.53%) when compared to the 2024 Legislative Elections (85.81%) also adds to the evidence of a dependence on material incentives and a low level of political awareness. One of the clear examples of administrative violations in the Regional Elections in Ogan Ilir Regency in 2024 is recorded in report number 002/Reg/LP/P/KAB/06.11/XI/2024 which mentions alleged administrative violations by the Ogan Ilir KPU related to the registration process of election monitoring institutions. In the report, it was found that the Ogan Ilir KPU did not meet the administrative requirements in accordance with the accreditation provisions of the monitoring institution, especially related to the imprecision of the institution's domicile verification. Bawaslu then recommended the Ogan Ilir KPU to follow up on the violation by improving procedures in accordance with applicable rules. In addition, reports of alleged administrative violations were also found at the preparation stage with indications of inaccuracy in the recruitment of the Voting Committee (PPS), which was finally forwarded to the DKPP for ethical handling. From the election results through election supervisors with integrity and credibility to realize democratic elections; and second, ensuring the implementation of direct, public, free, confidential, honest, fair, and quality elections, as well as the implementation of laws and regulations regarding elections as a whole. According to. This kind of knowledge does not arise spontaneously, but is produced and reproduced through various media, political elites, and entrenched local political cultures. Ariffin (2019) Azura & Adi Putri (2024)

Research by (Dwi et al., 2025) confirms that the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) has a very important role in maintaining the integrity of elections in Indonesia, especially in handling cases of money politics that undermine democracy and justice. The same is true of the research from showing that, as one of the organizers of the general election, Bawaslu has the authority to supervise the implementation of elections, including the election of regional heads. Although law number 7 of 2017 makes Bawaslu stronger in carrying out its duties, its function to supervise elections and regional elections is still not optimal. This is especially noticeable when making decisions about violations. This is especially noticeable when making decisions about violations. Public uncertainty and dissatisfaction are often caused by the fact that the State Civil Apparatus Commission (KASN) remains responsible for implementing violation policies. The phenomenon of money politics is also an important concern in the context of elections. The research identified various factors that cause money politics, such as economic limitations, low quality of education, and weak supervision. The process of money politics is carried out both directly by candidates and through intermediaries, and its impact can damage the democratic order that has been built. Adinugroho et al. (2022) Paradise & Land (2020)

The practice of election violations does not occur in a vacuum. It was born from the construction of public knowledge and political actors about loopholes in the electoral system, where rules can be violated for certain political gains. This kind of knowledge does not arise spontaneously, but is produced and reproduced through various media, political elites, and local political culture that has taken root. Previous research, as studied uses the theory of Network Governance by Klijn, Koppenjan, & Termeer to explore how Bawaslu RI builds and manages inter-agency relationships in carrying out its supervisory function. However, the author's research will examine the role of the Ogan Ilir Regency Bawaslu in handling violations of the 2024 Regional Elections, which may be more relevant using the theory of power relations and knowledge by Michel Foucault to analyze the effectiveness and challenges of Bawaslu at the local level in exercising its authority. (Ishak, 2020) (Hess, 2018)

### **Forms of Violations in 2024 Bawaslu Ogan Ilir groups violations into three main categories:**

#### **1. Violation of Election Organizer Ethics**

Bawaslu recorded two reports that indicated ethical violations related to PPS and PPK recruitment. The Ogan Ilir KPU is considered negligent in verifying prospective PPS members who turn out to be affiliated with political parties. This case was forwarded to the DKPP, which then imposed sanctions on the Chairman of the KPU Ogan Ilir. MU emphasized the importance of strict supervision of the professionalism of adhoc organizers. The sanctions from the DKPP show that ethical violations cannot be tolerated and Bawaslu supervision is an important instrument to prevent similar actions.



## 2. Administrative Violations

The most common administrative violation is the installation of campaign props (APKs) in prohibited locations, such as government offices, places of worship, or public roads. According to Mrs. PEP (Head of the Subdivision for Handling Violations of Bawaslu Ogan Ilir), this is due to the lack of technical understanding of adhoc organizers and campaign teams. Bawaslu gave recommendations to the KPU to improve procedures and give a reprimand. This case shows that Bawaslu faces challenges in balancing the function of supervision and election education for participants.

## 3. Election Crime Violations

Officially, no evidence of money use was found in the 2024 Ogan Ilir Regional Election. This is related to the low level of competition because there is only one pair of candidates. After an examination by the Gakkumdu Center, report 003/Reg/LP/PG/Kab/06.11/XI/2024 regarding the alleged violation of the village head's neutrality was not proven to contain criminal elements. However, interviews with the public show that practices such as dawn attacks or the provision of basic necessities still occur in secret. MU admits that the views of people who consider money politics as natural are a big challenge. Foucault's analysis is relevant here: the politics of money operates through a process of normalization and a pragmatic culture, in which the giving of money is considered "sustenance." This pragmatic understanding overrides legal awareness, making the absence of a report not mean the absence of practice. This context: Money politics takes place through "normalization" and a "pragmatic culture," where the giving of money is considered "sustenance." Society's understanding of "money politics" as an offense is often overshadowed by pragmatic knowledge of "momentary benefits." This explains why no report is not the same as no practice, but rather points to difficulties in proving and the existence of a deep "culture of silence".

## The Process for Reporting Violations of the 2024 Regional Elections

### 1. Reporting Mechanism

Bawaslu Ogan Ilir provides various reporting channels, such as offices, hotlines, SMS, and email. Based on Perbawaslu Number 2 of 2015, the report must be submitted a maximum of seven days after the incident, by meeting the formal requirements (identity of the complainant, time, chronology) and material (preliminary evidence). However, many reports do not meet these requirements, so they require reclarification.

### 2. Challenges in Reporting

The main challenges in reporting are people's fear of social and political pressure, as well as the difficulty of obtaining strong evidence. Field interviews show that there is confusion and insecurity among residents in reporting. From Foucault's perspective, this reflects an unequal power relations, in which the practice of money politics exploits the economic vulnerability and knowledge of society. An understanding of "momentary benefits" is often stronger than awareness of lawlessness.

## Bawaslu's Follow-up to the 2024 Regional Election Violation Report

The Bawaslu follow-up process is carried out systematically, starting from formal and substantial examination of reports, registration, to forwarding to the Violation Enforcement Division. If the report is incomplete, the reporter is given three days to complete. The next process includes summoning witnesses, clarification, analysis of evidence, and submitting administrative recommendations to the KPU, transferring the case to the Gakkumdu if there is a criminal element, or forwarding it to the DKPP.

However, a number of verified reports are still pending due to a lack of evidence. Bawaslu realizes that proof, especially in the case of money politics that is transactional and closed, is a big challenge. The lack of witness protection and political pressure exacerbate this situation. Bawaslu also takes preventive steps through appeals, socialization, and coaching to participants and campaign teams, especially for reports that have not met the legal elements but have the potential to be recurring. These efforts are intended to foster a deterrent effect and increase compliance with campaign rules. (Putri & Agustina, 2024)

These findings show that the structure of handling violations by Bawaslu has been running according to procedures. However, there is a gap between the number of alleged violations, especially money politics, and the number of cases that can be acted upon. The main obstacle lies not in the Bawaslu work system, but in the weak position of the complainant who is often unable to provide strong evidence. Money politics that are closed and

transactional in nature make the process of proving the law difficult. Power relations, witness fear, and potential political pressure at the local level further weaken the effectiveness of the crackdown. Structurally, this condition shows that Bawaslu is highly dependent on the availability of evidence in every legal process, while latent violations such as money politics often do not leave an adequate material trace.

## CONCLUSION

The 2024 Ogan Ilir Regional Election shows that although there are few reports of violations, violations still occur, especially in terms of the organizer's and administrative code of ethics. Cases of code of ethics violations in the recruitment of adhoc bodies show how important it is to have stricter supervision of the work of organizers, and cases of administrative violations such as the installation of APKs in prohibited locations show how important it is to have stricter supervision of the professionalism of organizers.

A clear reporting mechanism has not been able to handle the cultural and structural challenges faced by the community. Enforcement becomes less effective for several reasons. One of them is incomplete reports materially and formally, unreliable witnesses, and unfair power relations between the complainant and the perpetrator. Many reports have failed to be processed to the enforcement stage, regardless of the follow-up system owned by Bawaslu. Therefore, it can be concluded that the main problems faced by the Ogan Ilir Bawaslu include structural and cultural problems related to society as a whole, as well as procedural technical aspects. Better witness protection, improved political education, and a flexible surveillance system for hidden money politics practices are needed to deal with future election violations.

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