

# Andi Tenri Sompā jurnal 3

*by* Andi Tenri Sompā

---

**Submission date:** 27-May-2023 10:28AM (UTC+0800)

**Submission ID:** 2102865006

**File name:** jurnal\_no\_3.pdf (651.78K)

**Word count:** 9417

**Character count:** 51433

## Supervision of The Campaign Stages In The Election of Regional Heads In Banjarbaru, Indonesia

28

Normadina<sup>1</sup> Budi Suryadi<sup>2</sup> Andi Tenri Sempa<sup>3</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Development Studies, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia<sup>2,3</sup>Department of Government, Lambung Mangkurat University, Indonesia

Email Correspondence: dindina.rinto@gmail.com

Received  
15 September 2021

Article Info  
Accepted  
16 October 2021

Published  
30 October 2021

### Keywords:

Supervisory  
 Campaign Stages Campaign  
 Election of Regional Heads  
 Bawaslu

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the supervision of Bawaslu of Banjarbaru City in the campaign stage on the installation of Props for the 2020 Election Campaign in Banjarbaru City. The results showed that Bawaslu's supervision of the installation of campaign props was carried out in the form of prevention and enforcement supervision. Supervision in the prevention of violations of the provisions in the installation of campaign props is to provide socialization to the candidate pairs and the campaign team of the candidate pairs. The socialization is aimed at obtaining a common understanding regarding the provisions and rules for the installation of campaign props. Supervision in the form of action is carried out synergistically with the relevant parties, be it the Banjarbaru City KPU, the Banjarbaru City Government, and the Candidate Pair for the Campaign Team of the candidate pairs in the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election. Constraints faced by Bawaslu in supervising the installation campaign props include the existence of a candidate pair's campaign team that has not been able to accept the various provisions and rules that have been set. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the supervision of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu in the campaign stage on the installation of the 2020 Pilkada Campaign Props in Banjarbaru City had gone well, and the obstacle faced by Bawaslu was that there were still different understandings between the organizers and the campaign team of the candidate pairs. So it is recommended to the organizers of the regional head election to provide more intensive socialization to reach a mutual understanding regarding the various rules and regulations that apply.

### Copyright and License:

Authors retain copyright and grant the journal right of first publication with the work simultaneously licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) that allows others to share the work with an acknowledgment of the work's authorship and initial publication in this journal.



### 1. INTRODUCTION

One of the means of channeling the human rights of citizens is by conducting election activities or known as the *General Election* (Asshiddiqie, 2009). Indonesia itself recognizes the principles of conducting General Elections as stated in Article 22 E Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution "General Elections are held in a direct, general, free and secret, honest and fair manner every 5 years".

Through elections, the legitimacy of people's power is implemented through the surrender of some of the power and rights of the people to their representatives in parliament and government (Jurdi, 2011). The people's representatives act on behalf of the people and it is the people's representatives who determine the style and way the government works, thus this mechanism can at any time hold the people accountable for power to the government (Asshiddiqie, 2009).

The election of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads is included in the provisions of the Regional Government in Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution, which mandates that "Governors, Regents, Mayors respectively as heads of Provincial, Regency, and City governments are democratically elected." ". Elections, both

Journal homepage: <https://ojs.wiindonesia.com/index.php/ij3pei>

elections and local elections that are clean democratically, will also give birth to clean leaders. A clean leader will run a clean government. Furthermore, a clean democratic government will benefit the people. So, broadly speaking, the importance of a clean democracy will determine the future of a nation and state. However, there are still many problems and violations in its implementation that often occur. To overcome this problem, supervision is needed.

Supervision is better known and developed in management science because supervision is one element in management activities (Machsan, 1992). Supervision is the process of observing rather than carrying out all organizational activities to ensure that all work being carried out goes according to a predetermined plan. At present, namely the reform era, the demand for honest and fair elections is getting higher, as evidenced by the stronger formal legal formation of the General Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) at the Central level, at the Provincial level to the Regency / City level.

Bawaslu, as one of the election management institutions tasked with supervising the implementation of elections, has the authority to, among other things, supervise the implementation of the stages of the election, receive election reports, alleged election violations, or follow up on findings or reports to the competent authorities. Based on the provisions of Article 93 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, one of the tasks of Bawaslu, namely in letter d, explains that Bawaslu supervises the implementation of the stages of Election Implementation. Furthermore, as described in number 5, which explains that Bawaslu is in charge of supervising the implementation of the campaign stages and campaign funds. Likewise, the monitoring of campaigns by the Regency/City Bawaslu during the Regional Head Election (Pilkada). Based on Article 30 letter a number 5 of Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors.

According to Rachmadi (1993). Theoretically, a campaign is an organized and systematic activity to encourage people to do something they want by utilizing specific methods and media. Thus, in the context of the general election, campaigning is the activity of election participants to encourage the people to take sides with campaigning participants. Meanwhile, in regulation, according to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, Election Campaigns are the activities of Election Contestants or other parties appointed by Election Contestants to convince voters by offering their vision, mission, program, and/or self-image of Election Contestants (Law Number 7 of 2017).

The above definition is also in line with the meaning of campaign according to Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors. Based on Law Number 10 of 2016, election campaigns, hereinafter referred to like campaigns, are activities to convince voters by offering the vision, mission, and programs for the Governor and Deputy Governor Candidates, Regent Candidates, and Deputy Regent Candidates, as well as Mayor and Deputy Mayor Candidates.

An essential part of these activities is the availability of Campaign Props. However, Campaign Props can be part of the problem at the stages of holding the Election and Election. Problems that arise include the issue of differences in interpretation related to the technical implementation of the installation of campaign props between Election participants and Election Organizers. Based on initial interviews with officials at the Banjarbaru City Kesbangpol Agency that in Banjarbaru City during the 2005 Regional Head Election, there was an incident of mass rage at the Banjarbaru City Kesbangpol Office due to the publication of Campaign Props belonging to one of the regional head candidate pairs who at that time contested. Then in the 2019 Election. Based on the researcher's observations, problems also arose with the campaign props belonging to one of the contestants in the 2019 election were brought under control by Banjarbaru City Bawaslu officers/staff in places/locations where it was forbidden to install Campaign Props. Controlling the Campaign Props had caused a polemic and even went viral on social media.

The 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in Banjarbaru City were held during the Covid-19 pandemic. Conditions that require the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu to work harder. The Bawaslu of Banjarbaru City is obliged to supervise the stages of holding elections and oversee the implementation of health protocols in holding elections and protect themselves from exposure to COVID-19. This condition can increase violations in the use of Campaign Props.

Based on the installation of Campaign Props in Elections and Elections that can be inconsistent with the rules, the authors consider the importance of research on the Supervision of Campaign stages, especially on the method of Installing Campaign Props. Following the task of Bawaslu is to supervise by ensuring the implementation of the Regional Head Election by the applicable rules

## 2. METHOD

The approach in this study is qualitative. This approach is used to obtain clear and factual descriptions and information regarding the formation of a campaign aid control team as part of the monitoring strategy, namely strengthening inter-institutional cooperation. The researcher uses this type of qualitative research because, in this study, the researcher will only describe and reveal facts in the form of written words and pictures obtained from interviews, field notes, and other documents. In the qualitative research approach, the instrument in the research is the researcher himself. As a human instrument, the researcher functions to determine the focus of research, select informants as data sources, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data and draw conclusions from their findings (Sugiono, 2018). Furthermore, additional instruments in interview guides, cellphones, cameras, ballpoints, pencils, and books.

### 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1.1 Supervision of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu in the Campaign Stage on the Installation of Props for the 2020 Campaign in Banjarbaru City

Regional Election Bawaslu has the Duties, Authorities, and Obligations of Election Supervisors based on the mandate of Law Number 10 of 2017 concerning General Elections. In particular, at the stage of organizing elections, Bawaslu has tasks that include: Updating voter data and establishing temporary voter lists and permanent voter lists; Structuring and stipulating electoral district for the district/city DPRD; Determination of Election Contestants; Nomination until the determination of the candidate pair, candidate for DPR member, candidate for DPD member, and candidate for DPRD member in accordance with the provisions of the legislation; Campaign implementation and funding; Management of election logistics; Distribution; Implementation of voting and vote counting of election results; Movement of ballot papers, official report on vote counting, and certificate of vote counting results from TPS level to PPK, Recapitulation of the results of the vote count at PPK, Regency/Municipal KPU, Provincial KPU, and KPU; Implementation of counting and re-voting, follow-up elections, and follow-up elections; and Determination of Election results.

#### 3.1.2 The Phenomenon of Election Campaigns and Pilkada in Banjarbaru City

At the campaign stage, thorough research needs to be carried out because various types of violations occur, whether perpetrated by political parties, legislative candidates, organizers, or by the community itself. There are many installations of props that do not comply with the rules so that apart from eliminating beauty and order, they are also a source of social conflict. Another thing is the socialization activity in the form of an invitation is called a campaign that often occurs. The campaign issue needs stricter regulation and enforcement of the rules from election organizers assisted by related parties. The problem is in the political culture of election participants and the public towards compliance with the law.

Based on the results of observations and interviews with informants, there are several notes related to the political situation that occurred in Banjarbaru City, especially regarding the issue of alleged violations of the installation of campaign props. It started with a mass tantrum from one of the sympathizers of the candidate pair for Governor and Deputy Governor in the 2010 Regional Election of South Kalimantan Province due to the publication of the banner of the candidate pair by the Panwaslu of Banjarbaru City and the Banjarbaru City Kesbangpol Agency. This incident was caused by the candidate pair through the campaign team feeling that there was no notification and no prior coordination.

Then in the last 2019 election, there was a video on social media that went viral nationally where the officer or staff of Banjarbaru City Bawaslu controlling the Campaign Props belonging to one of the 2019 Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates installed in zones that are legally prohibited from being reported by video, it incorrectly. Departing from these general and specific issues, the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu carried out a supervisory strategy (strengthening cooperation between institutions) by coordinating with stakeholders, in this case, the Banjarbaru City Government represented by the Banjarbaru City National and Political Unity Agency to be facilitated to form a Campaign Props Control Team. Regional Head Election 2020 in Banjarbaru City.

#### 3.1.3 Strategy for Supervision and Handling of Violations of the Installation of Campaign Props in the City of Banjarbaru

Departing from the general and specific problem, the Bawaslu of Banjarbaru City carried out a strategy of supervision (strengthening inter-institutional cooperation) by coordinating with stakeholders in this case, the Banjarbaru City Government represented by The Banjarbaru City National Unity and Political Agency to be facilitated to form a Control Team for the 2020 Regional Head Election Campaign Props in Banjarbaru City. Through the concept of a supervisory strategy to strengthen inter-institutional cooperation, the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu created a new cooperation model by forming a Campaign Props Control Team in the campaign stage.

Bawaslu of Banjarbaru City, through a process of discussions and meetings with stakeholders, gave birth to a way/strategy that with the existence of this team, early prevention can be carried out before taking action against alleged violations of the installation of Campaign Props. This process begins with an explanation of the importance of the role of stakeholders in supporting supervisory work, especially during the campaign period. At the local government, especially the Banjarbaru City Government, is the owner of the area, there are also government regulations regarding advertising or socialization materials in public spaces and rules regarding the layout and beauty of the city plan. Followed by inviting other parties to receive input on how this team should work based on the applicable laws and regulations to become a concept of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).

The stages of implementing campaign activities in the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election start from September 26 to December 5, 2020. The stages of this campaign consist of Limited meetings, face-to-face, and dialogue, distribution of campaign materials, installation of campaign props (APK), and other activities from 26 September to 5 December 2020. Public/open debate between pairs of candidates from 26 September to 5 December 2020. Campaigns through mass media, print, and electronic media from 22 November to 5 December 2020. As well as for a quiet period and cleaning of tools campaign demonstration on 6 to 8 December 2020. At this stage of campaign implementation, the election participants through the campaign team install campaign props, which the Banjarbaru City KPU previously facilitated.

To ensure that the campaign stages run well and smoothly, the KPU of Banjarbaru City has decided on the schedule of face-to-face campaign activities, including the locations used to install campaign props. According to a statement from a member of the KPU Banjarbaru City, he said that:

"Provisions are governing the installation of the Regional Head Election APK in Banjarbaru. The main basis is the election law, and the next operational basis is the KPU regulations regarding campaigning in elections which are then related to the KPU regulations for conducting elections during the pandemic yesterday, which were revealed again in the KPU decisions regarding technical campaign guidelines and finally several KPU decisions as operational forms in the field." (interview result, 2021)

The Campaign Team conveyed the same thing for the Candidate Pair for Mayor and Deputy Mayor, both from candidate pairs 1, 2, and 3. The following is a statement from each candidate pair campaign team.

"There is a new provision regarding APK in the 2020 Pilkada and we know from the socialization carried out by the KPU and Bawaslu. This new provision for us in the media campaign is quite difficult because our space for movement is minimal. In terms of communication and socialization, election organizers are very active and help understand the rules. It's just that the contents of the rules or provisions that are regulated regarding APK for our team are quite difficult because our space for movement is minimal." (interview result, 2021)

To ensure activities in the campaign stage, especially the installation of campaign props, the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu supervises the entire Banjarbaru Candidate Winning Team Mayor, Deputy Mayor, and Deputy.

The Banjarbaru City Bawaslu supervises APK installation activities to comply with applicable regulations. The Banjarbaru City Bawaslu carried out several activities to ensure that the provisions carried out the implementers of APK installation activities in the election campaign. Based on interviews with members of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu as follows:

"Banjarbaru City Bawaslu in ensuring APK installation activities are by the provisions, namely: Coordinating with all levels of supervisors election at every level, namely the sub-district level and the *kelurahan* level to ensure that there are election supervisors in every activity carried out by election participants. Coordinate with KPU, police, and other stakeholders in monitoring various permitted campaign methods. Have a campaign schedule, whether it is a limited meeting campaign, face-to-face, general meeting, or other campaign activities by notifications from election participants. Identifying potential vulnerabilities in the implementation of the campaign and identifying obstacles that will be faced in the monitoring process." (interview results, 2021)

The Banjarbaru City Bawaslu coordinates activities with stakeholders to maximize the supervisory function. Several parties involved in monitoring the campaign stages, especially the installation of campaign props, were the Banjarbaru Police, the Banjarbaru City National and Political Unity Agency, and the Banjarbaru City Civil Service Police Unit. Through good coordination of the parties, the activities of monitoring and controlling campaign props went smoothly. The following is a statement from the Banjarbaru City Satpol PP:

"Yes, thank God, there were no problems with the APK control implementation. by the Kesbangpol team, KPU Bawaslu, and others as long as in the field nothing was found or no complaints were made, there was no problem. Even with the APK Control Team in Banjarbaru City, it became a benchmark for other areas in the city in South Kalimantan in 12 other city districts because it could implement activities properly and smoothly following the rules." (interview result, 2021)

"In this case, we are Satpol PP in the activities of the APK Control Team under the operational control of the Banjarbaru City Kesbangpol where the APK installation and control are also adjusted to a predetermined schedule that has been agreed with elements from the police later elements from the Satpol PP, the Transportation Service and representatives from APK owners or political parties or Legislative Candidates for DPR members who incidentally are those who install or place their campaign props in places that the existing rules have determined in Banjarbaru City." (result interview, 2021).

The statement above is corroborated by the Kesbangpol Banjarbaru City that all parties related to controlling campaign props always coordinate to get a common perception and understanding to keep campaign props orderly and not harm other parties. With good coordination, it will produce orders in the installation of campaign props. The following is a statement from the Banjarbaru City Kesbangpol Agency:

"In general, the installation of APKs during the 2020 Regional Election Campaign has been carried out according to the plan drawn up, although there are a few that are not according to the plan. APK installation activities have been going well by the principles set by the Banjarbaru." (interview results, 2021)

The regulation on the installation of campaign props and supervision carried out by the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu can reduce the potential for violations in the installation of campaign props. Although then there are still potential violations committed by the campaign team. The following is a statement from one of the candidate pairs' campaign teams:

"The provisions that have been made are by those specified, including regarding the installation points, and do not violate existing rules. Only from each participant, team or set it as "unusual" outside billboards-billboards that exist. There are violations from participants. Bawaslu often gives warning letters to participants who violate existing provisions." (interview results, 2021)

According to the Banjarbaru Police, through the supervision of the Banjarbaru City Election Supervisory Body, they were able to produce orderly campaign props in Banjarbaru City. The following is a statement from the Banjarbaru Police:

"The APK installation activity in the campaign has been running, in line with the established principles. APK installation activities in the campaign have been running efficiently following the rules of places that the KPU Banjarbaru City set. So that is there no potential for dishonesty in the installation of campaign props or actions that are detrimental to the parties." (interview result, 2021)

The above is in line with the statement from a member of the KPU Banjarbaru City below:

"First from the organizer side, it is according to plan. Because for the installation of our APK, several things must be decided first regarding the number of APK sizes that are facilitated in the City of Banjarbaru, right? limiting the maximum for example, billboards to a maximum of 5 which Alhamdulillah in Banjarbaru corresponds to the number of sub-districts which then banners, for example, there is also a maximum number, the KPU also makes several decisions by taking into account the budget by taking into account the aspirations of the campaign team. Then we also decide where to install it, wherever the APK can be installed when talking about what is not allowed then there are rules, for example in PKPU there are already rules, we must pay attention to local restrictions that are regulated in the region, in this case in Banjarbaru itself, automatically cannot we ignore the rule, we also enter it. When this location has been decided, the number and size have been decided, then the execution of the facility. We order the APKs and submit them to the campaign team. The campaign team until the Pilkada ends, there are no complaints related to it, while for the installation that is their responsibility, please install it as long as it is not in a prohibited location. The installation of the APK carried out by the Team was penetrated, the installation report was also submitted to the KPU and Bawaslu so that the organizers of course knew where they installed it, so it can be said that all stages went according to plan." (interview result, 2021)

According to a member of the Banjarbaru City Election Commission that the installation of campaign props must be by the principles of organizing elections. The primary reference for organizers is the principle of holding elections with a fair example for all election participants so no privilege is given to one or more pairs of candidates or their campaign teams. When we talk about the principle of legal certainty, everything must be based on existing legal rules and all of our decisions also make legal products, for example, the location of the APK installation. How is it possible to enforce the principle of legal certainty if the location is not included in a legal product, in this case, the KPU makes Decree as a form of Legal Certainty hereby, Installing APK has been carried out by the principles regulated in the form of regulations.

The APK installation activities are carried out efficiently. Through this efficiency, it is intended to avoid the use of campaign funds that are not by the provisions. Bawaslu supervises APK installation so that APK installation activities in the election campaign run efficiently. Based on the results of interviews with members of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu, he stated as follows:

"Ensuring that existing rules and procedures install all campaign props. Ensure that campaign activity are carried out by election participants or teams or volunteers registered with the DKI Jakarta KPU. In conducting a campaign, it is confirmed that election participants have sent a letter notification campaign containing information in the form of the number of campaign participants, day, date, time, place, campaign implementer, name of speaker and theme of the material, and person in charge of campaign activities, which is then submitted in writing to the police. local, and copied to the local KPU and Bawaslu. Prioritizing prevention efforts in campaign monitoring rather than prosecution." (interview result, 2021)

However, the efficiency that the election organizers oversee is not in line with the wishes of the candidate pair's campaign team. The following is a statement from one of the candidate pairs' campaign teams:

"Not efficient, because there are less strategically determined APK installation points, causing additional APKs outside the provisions of each candidate pair. So that the potential for dishonesty in carrying out tasks does not exist. The organizers are neutral. And for the team participating in the election, it is also unlikely that this will happen because if it happens, it will be easily known by all parties." (interview results, 2021)

Likewise with the following statement from the campaign team of the other candidate pairs:

"Speaking of efficiency will talk about many aspects, not only the number of APKs that are determined. The efficiency we mean here is how the message and the intent and purpose of the APK can be conveyed to the public and this has not happened as a result of strict regulatory restrictions in terms of numbers and installation points. We think that due to these strict rules, the behavior of the campaign team participants will "steal" the opportunity to find loopholes so that violations occur. Efficient for us is how often people see the APK and how attractive the APK of the candidate for the regional head is." (interview results, 2021)

The Banjarbaru City Election Supervisory Body supervises so that APK installation activities in the election campaign run honestly and correctly. Although later according to a member of the Banjarbaru City Election Commission, when talking about potential, there must be on all sides the problem is whether to take advantage of or maximize the use of that potential or not. The following is a statement from a member of the Banjarbaru City Election Commission:

"An example of potential dishonesty is from the organizer's side, the potential for fraud for organizers violates principles, for example in determining the location if we determine there is a road section in Banjarbaru, let's say road "A" has a very limited place to install it there. because of it we already know about the coordination with these sites we are getting the information that on the road it located is very limited. While the location is very strategic, if we talk about the potential for fraud, the organizers can take advantage of it, for example, communicating with participants, the KPU will determine the location here because the places are limited. Please condition it first with the owner of the place before the KPU's decision leaves, the term is to book a place first, and then it is determined that the other participants will be in trouble because they can't get a location with the same value, for example, a potential example. For this reason, the KPU did not determine to anticipate as much as possible to provide the same space for participants. The KPU only issues points that are prohibited, depending on the participants making designs and what they want from the organizers. While the participants yes could be for example, that of the size of APK but it's obvious who Yes can be measured only occasionally if, for example, they think scoring more because the Commission first facilitates the right design of their own they have a master design is already obvious numbers eg billboards 5 received from the KPU, then they add a certain amount themselves, so they make their additions beyond that which is limited and not reported. The potential exists, when we talk about potential the question is whether we take advantage of the potential or not." (results of interview, 2021)

Based on interviews with members of the Bawaslu of Banjarbaru City, that Bawaslu is trying to carry out various methods and monitoring efforts so that the installation of campaign props activities runs honestly and correctly.

As stated by the following Bawaslu member:

"Making prevention efforts by conducting outreach and coordination meetings that invite the main parties to the Election Participants (the Winning Team for Candidate Pairs), the Government (Kesbangpol Agency and Satpol PP), the Police and the Election Commission of Banjarbaru City. Carry out monitoring planning as per Bawaslu Number 28 of 2018 concerning Campaign Supervision. That the City Bawaslu has the task of carrying out systematic, measurable, and comprehensive planning. Planning starts from the internal coordination of the City Bawaslu with the ranks of the Sub-district Panwaslu. Planning in the form of guidance technical related to regulations and work tools (Form Model A). It contains the identity of the campaign participants, chronology, evidence, type of campaign, and others. The next monitoring plan is to identify by taking into account the size of the campaign, the potential for violations that occur, the number of masses deployed, the arrival of national figures, the involvement of ASN-TNI-Polri, the potential use of state budgets/facilities." (interview result, 2021)

The supervision carried out by the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu was enough to make the campaign team of the candidate pairs in installing campaign props be careful. Although later, there was a statement from the campaign team of the candidate pairs who felt that the supervision from Bawaslu was still not optimal. The following is a statement from one of the candidate pairs' campaign teams:

"The potential for dishonesty in carrying out their duties will always exist. For the organizers, for example, there is a tendency to take sides with one particular pair of candidates. For example, for certain teams the organizers are firm, but for others, they tend to be loose. For the executors of the winning team, it is a matter of stealing the opportunity to install more than the specified number and installation points of APKs as a result of their ambition to win their candidate pair." (interview results, 2021)

Banjarbaru City Bawaslu supervises so that APK installation activities in the election campaign do not involve actions that harm other parties. The results of the interview revealed the efforts of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu as follows:

"Maintaining communication-related to regulations regarding the number and installation points of APKs in Banjarbaru City with all relevant parties. This communication was established through face-to-face meetings at the forum KPU-Bawaslu, communication by telephone/whats-up, or through the campaign wag consisting of Bawaslu, KPU, Polresta, Kebangpol, the Winning Team. Preventive strategies both orally and in writing. According to the regional coordinator, supervision is attached accompanied by the Bawaslu Commissioner of Banjarbaru city." (interview result, 2021)

Regarding the supervision of Bawaslu in the installation of campaign props that do not harm the parties to the election candidate pair, it is still not optimal enough. The campaign team of the candidate pairs feels that the existence of their campaign props is always a problem, so they are often reported to the Banjarbaru City Election Supervisory Agency. The following is a statement from one of the candidate pairs' campaign teams:

"Adverse actions will be proven by reporting to the organizers. Our candidate pairs are reported the most because it just so happens that our candidate pair is the incumbent. This may be considered detrimental to those who report. But for us, there will be an explanation or our argument regarding this." (interview result, 2021)

Likewise with the statement from the campaign team for the following pairs of candidates:

"Actions that are considered detrimental to us are actually when the reports we submit are slow to handle because we think that there are participants or other teams whose reports are quickly responded to. Overall our report is followed up. It just might take some time to handle it, maybe because of personnel limitations." (interview result, 2021)

Meanwhile, a statement from a member of the Banjarbaru City KPU stated as follows:

"So far, there have been no direct complaints to the City KPU who feel that they have been harmed. If only the APK installation rules didn't require them to install on private property, they weren't required to use a permit, maybe someone would be harmed because installing an APK on someone's land is suddenly installed in front of a store, someone's store is protected and so on. But because of that, you have to use a permit, so I don't think it's possible for that to happen because those whose names are allowed must already know that with all the conditions that allow it to be installed privately as long as the owner allows it. If it harms fellow participants, I think it's relative yes, of course, the other participants are just imagining yes this is not an incident but the bottom line is the potential for loss to a certain extent there is one very strategic point. But one participant is late the other is late then there the other participants feel aggrieved maybe. But only the loss, what is the limit of the loss, I think it's still Sumir. Yes, that's possible." (interview result, 2021)

The Banjarbaru City Election Supervisory Body supervises APK installation activities in the 2020 election campaign are better than in previous elections. The results of interviews with members of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu stated that:

"Banjarbaru City Bawaslu through a process of discussions and meetings with stakeholders gave birth to a way/strategy that with the existence of this team early prevention can be carried out before taking action against alleged violations of the installation of Campaign Props. This process begins with an explanation of the importance of the role of stakeholders in supporting supervisory work, especially during the campaign period. Given that the local government, especially the Banjarbaru City Government, is the owner of the area, there are also local government regulations regarding advertising or socialization materials in public spaces and rules regarding the layout and beauty of the city plan. Followed by inviting other parties to receive input on how this team should work based on the applicable laws and regulations so that it becomes a concept of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)." (interview results, 2021)

Meanwhile, the candidate pairs' campaign team hopes that the provisions and rules made by the organizers are more proportional in nature, and adapt to existing conditions. The following is a statement from one of the candidate pairs' campaign teams:

"It is hoped that the rules made by the organizers are proportional by looking at the field conditions and do not cause harm to the campaign team. We agree that the rules have been made so that APK installation is not chaotic and more orderly so that people are not disturbed and we also hope that people can follow in an orderly manner. It is better if the rules are made and compiled together and pay attention to the input and suggestions from the Campaign Team so that they are effective and accepted by both parties." (interview result, 2021)

I hope that in the next *Pilkada* if the conditions are still a pandemic, there will be no effective campaign other than in the media. Hopefully, the number of media or accounts used can be allowed in greater numbers and the campaign schedule be extended.

The elections in 2020 with the times and technology would be the progress of the campaign concept corresponds to the segment-the segment whether it is a matter of religion, culture, and voters with a more effective method.

The relationship between campaigns and development. If the campaign can be carried out with a good concept, of course, it will become a political education for both candidates or teams that compete in the *Pilkada* as well as with the community, meaning how the campaign team educates the community with the patterns/activities carried out will have an effect. The most important part of community development is its Human Resources. How do we prepare good human resources, ready to compete, including how to compete in a "healthy" way. One of them, if we are political people, is to conduct political education through a democratic party.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 Regional Head Elections compared to 2015 are more limited. In 2015 we have more freedom to move. The 2020 regional elections have quite a lot of set limits. Like a very minimal campaign schedule. In the 2015 *Pilkada*, for example, in 1 day there will be campaigns from several pairs of candidates with



different locations, while for the 2020 Pilkada there will only be 1 candidate pair in 1 day. It seems this rule was made to avoid clashes and in a pandemic situation. Limited meetings with residents also lacked socialization. For socialization on social media, we focus on millennials.

While the expectations of the organizers that for the organizers themselves it must be seen from many sides from the side of the KPU and Bawaslu organizers, the second must be seen from the side of the participants, the third must be seen from the voters' point of view that the campaign is a means or media for participants to introduce themselves to explain the vision and mission of the program. Furthermore, voters have the right to know that it is also easy of facilitating it all. So that participants and community rights can be fulfilled the basic principles properly.

"I hope that the example from that is that until 2020 the billboards are limited to 5, fortunately, Banjarbaru has 5 sub-districts, so there are still rational calculations, we don't know what will happen next year in Banjarbaru, there will be a division of sub-districts. simple to be disturbed. You don't have to wait until now for districts/cities with 10-20 sub-districts with 5 billboards. Later, the community's rights will not be fully fulfilled to know what opinions are personal, not institutional. People's rights are maximally fulfilled and implemented well, so that the organizers are not difficult, Bawaslu friends, monitoring is also not difficult. Although from the APK side, I think the patterns campaign will still be the same, the pattern will be different because over time there are many changes in the world, real examples of 2015 media social is not like 2020." (interview results, 2021)

### 3.1.4 Obstacles to Supervision of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu in the Campaign Stage on the Installation of Props for the 2020 Regional Election Campaign in Banjarbaru

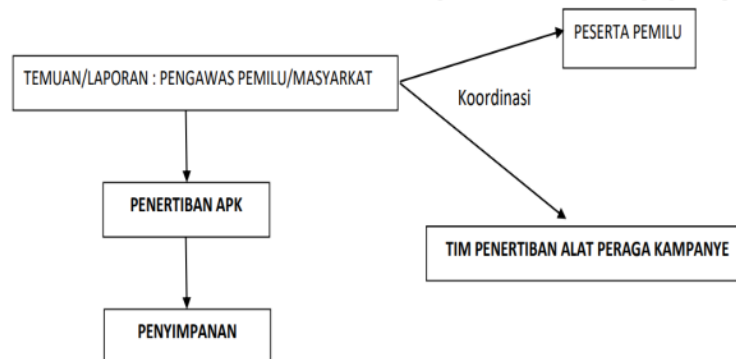
City. According to the Banjarbaru City Election Commission Decree, that the installation of APKs consisting of billboards, banners, and banners may be installed/erected throughout the Banjarbaru administrative area, except those prohibited by PKPU and Banjarbaru City Government Regulations. According to the provisions of the Banjarbaru City Election Commission that APKs are prohibited from being installed/established in 1.) Places of worship including courtyards; 2) Hospital/health service place; 3) Government-owned buildings/facilities; 4) Educational institutions (buildings/schools).

Furthermore, according to the Decree of the Mayor of Banjarbaru No. 188.4/518/KUM/2017 dated May 31, 2017: 1) Location Points that are not allowed Placement/Installation of Advertisements: In front of the house of the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Regional Secretary of Banjarbaru City; Banjarbaru four-way roundabout; Palam Roundabout; Along the fence of the Heroes' Cemetery of Bumi Kencana and the Grave of the Martyrs of Platform Ulin; General Hasan Basri Liang Anggang Tomb Roundabout; As long as the Banjarbaru Unlam Fence, unless it has obtained permission from the Unlam Party; In front of the Office or Government Agencies and the Environment of the TNI/Polri Government Agencies for promotional advertisements; Along the Syamsuddin Noor Airport Fence, Jalan A. Yani; In front of the Mekatani Guntung Umbrella Cemetery; Places of worship (mosques, churches, and others); Banjarbaru STM-YPK Intersection Three Roundabout.

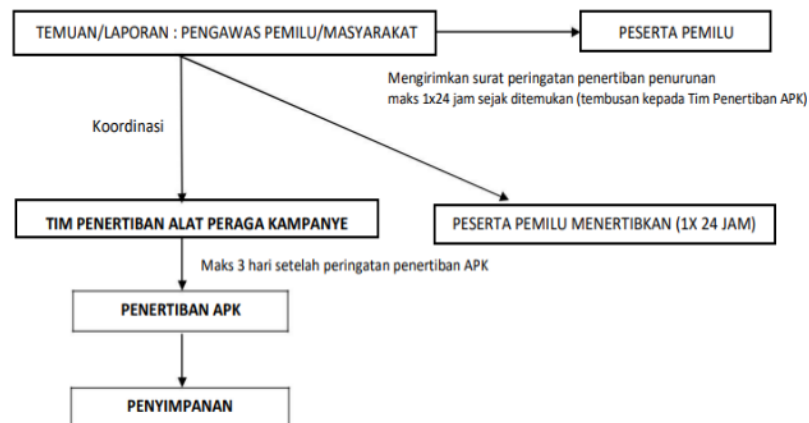
The Simultaneous Election Campaign Props enforcement in 2020 is regular and incidental (a certain time). Incidental control is the situation of controlling the 2020 Election Campaign Props in extraordinary circumstances (needs handling violations of Election Campaign Props control with fast response) to prevent things, unwanted such as:

- a. Installing APKs in places that can be dangerous for the public. motorists and/or road users;
- b. Installing APK in places where conditions are not safe for Medium Voltage networks, namely: Medium Voltage Air Line (STUM) 20 kV PT PLN (Persero) Banjarbaru Customer Service Unit;
- c. APK installation during the campaign period which coincides with religious holidays and religious events as well as national holidays;
- d. Installation of APKs that have the potential for conflict/friction between supporters or between election participants.

The flow of incidental control is the situation of controlling the 2020 Election Campaign Props as follows:



While regular controls are controlling campaign props that are planned regularly. The flow of control regularly is as follows:



In addition to carrying out the provision and control of the campaign props mentioned above, the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu through the Control Team can carry out Control of APKs that are installed not according to the rules based on a Circular or Instruction from Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia through the Bawaslu of South Kalimantan Province.

To maximize the monitoring activities of campaign props, the election organizers received support and facilities from the Banjarbaru City Government. The support and facilities are in the form of the formation of the APK Control Team in the 2020 Simultaneous Elections.

That to carry out the role of the Regional Government in assisting and facilitating the smooth implementation of the 2020 simultaneous elections, the Banjarbaru City Government provides assistance and facilitation which in this case is carried out by the agency. National Unity and Political Body of Banjarbaru City. Namely, the formation of a control team for campaign props attributes in the City of Banjarbaru with the Decree of the Mayor of Banjarbaru Number 188.45/298/KUM/2020 dated July 9, 2020 concerning the control team and the secretariat of the attributes of the Campaign Props (APK) for the 2020 Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor Banjarbaru. The

formation of a team to control attributes/props for the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election campaign is intended to create a conducive atmosphere for implementing the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election campaign and can run according to applicable regulations and be obeyed by all relevant parties.

The goal to be achieved/expected is the maintenance of a good political climate for all election participants. The existence of law enforcement and the support/participation of all components of society in participating in maintaining the order, beauty, and aesthetics of the City of Banjarbaru during the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election campaign, in addition to upholding the principles of fairness and justice.

Implementation of Control in the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election campaign period which was held from September 26, 2020, to December 5, 2020, will be carried out controlling campaign props (APK) 2 times in the campaign stage (71 days). The implementation of the first phase of control was carried out on Saturday, October 3, 2020, starting at 09.00 WITA until it was finished with the location of 5 sub-districts in Banjarbaru City, namely: 1. North Banjarbaru District; 2. South Banjarbaru District; 3. Cempaka District; 4. Landasan Ulin District; and 5. Liang Anggang District.

The membership of the Control Team consists of the following elements: the Banjarbaru City Government; Banjarbaru City Police; KPU Banjarbaru City; Bawaslu of Banjarbaru City; Panwascam in Banjarbaru City; Banjarbaru City Environmental Service; Banjarbaru City Transportation Office; Banjarbaru City Civil Service Police Unit; Banjarbaru City Kesbangpol Agency; Public Relations and Protocol Section of the Banjarbaru Regional Secretariat; Banjarbaru City Perkim Office.

The establishment of this team is the creation of togetherness, mutual support, and the establishment of the relationship between the parties involved/involved in the demolition campaign props (GER) Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor Banjarbaru 2020.

However, under campaign props, Bawaslu Banjarbaru still faces some obstacles. This is evidenced by the existence of campaign props that are not installed by the applicable rules and regulations. As stated by the Banjarbaru City Kesbangpol Agency as follows:

"The 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election APK control team in stage 1 has carried out their duties properly and by applicable rules/regulations which will be held on Saturday, October 3, 2020, starting at 09.00

until finished during the campaign stage from 26 September 2020 to 05 December 2020 (for 71 days). The results of the work of the Campaign Props (APK) attribute control team in the Banjarbaru City area amounted to 37 people, divided into 5 (five) groups according to the number of Districts in Banjarbaru City. The number of Campaign Props (APKs) that have been published are 264." (interview results, 2021)

Bawaslu faces obstacles in monitoring the stages of campaign activities so that the provisions carry out APK installation implementers. Obstacles encountered when monitoring APK installation include often the participants or the winning team appointing third parties who do not understand the terms and rules of installing APKs. Hence, in the community policing which became the third party is often misunderstood at the time of the demolition APK. Even though this has been agreed with the APK Control Team which includes parties from the Participants and the Campaign Team of the candidate pairs. Based on an interview with the head of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu as follows:

"The obstacle that occurs is that during APK installation, the participants or the winning team often appoint third parties who do not understand how the terms and rules for installing APKs are so that when controlling the public, it is often the third party, misunderstood at the time of the demolition APK when it has been agreed with the Control TIM APK that was in any party of the participants and the campaign team." (interview result, 2021)

In addition, the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu also faces obstacles in the form of unequal capital capabilities of the pilkada participants for APK installation. Election participants with large capital will print more APKs, while participants with small capitals will also print fewer APKs. This is feared to violate the sense of justice among the election participants. By the statement from the Chair of the Banjarbaru City Bawaslu below:

"The obstacle faced is the unequal capital (capital) of the *pilkada* participants for installing APKs. Participants with larger capital will print more while participants with small capital will print less, this violates fairness between participants." (interview results, 2021)

APK installation activities in the 2020 simultaneous elections are still not running efficiently. This is due to obstacles in the socialization process and differences in understanding between participants and organizers regarding the rules regarding APK installation, especially regarding the number, size, and design of APKs. From the participants, there was a tendency of dishonesty in implementing APK installation. Meanwhile, there is still a lack of supervision and monitoring in terms of organizers, both by the organizers, the KPU, and Bawaslu when installing APKs. Based on the following statement from the Head of Bawaslu:

"The APK installation did not run efficiently due to obstacles in the socialization process and differences in understanding regarding the rules regarding APK installation, especially regarding the number, size, and design of APKs. From the participants there was dishonesty in the implementation of APK installation tasks, the organizers lacked supervision and monitoring by the organizers, both KPU and Bawaslu when installing APKs." (interview results, 2021)

Constraints faced by Bawaslu so that there are no actions that harm other parties, including that the KPU as the leading sector in organizing elections is sometimes passive and leaves it to Bawaslu to judge whether or not it is right or wrong in installing APKs so that the prevention and protection process against actions that harm other parties do not work. Following the following statement from the Chair of Bawaslu:

"The obstacle that arises is because the KPU as the leading sector in organizing elections is sometimes passive and leaves it to Bawaslu to judge whether it is right or wrong, whether it is good or bad, in installing APKs, so that the process of preventing and protecting against actions that harm other parties is not effective. walk." (interview results, 2021) The perspective of the participants regarding the number and design of APKs to be installed sometimes differs from the perspective of the election organizers and then it is not explicitly regulated by campaign props and socialization props, which causes *pilkada* participants to take refuge in the perspective of socialization props.

Supervision means observation and measurement of operational activity and the results that have been achieved compared to the targets and standards that have been previously set. Supervision is carried out to ensure that all activities are carried out by policies, strategies, decisions, plans, and work programs that have been analyzed, formulated, and determined in advance in a container that has been prepared.

When viewed in terms of the process, if a plan or work program is being implemented, supervision is immediately needed to measure the progress achieved, see if deviations occur, and take corrective steps in the implementation process if necessary. In other words, supervision tries to prevent the occurrence of deviations in the direction taken by the organization from the direction that has been determined to be taken.

The use of supervision is to support law enforcement (handhaving), community members can judge that the authorities are indeed in charge of carrying out supervision through information, counseling, advice, warnings, and advice. Supervision is to coordinate, prevent or seek resolution of conflicts/disputes.

Supervision aims to find out: whether the implementers have acted by the plans that have been prepared; whether everything has been running, in line with the principles that have been set; whether everything has been running efficiently, and whether the efficiency can be increased even more. Thus the purpose of supervision is so that there is honesty and truth in carrying out tasks, correct actions that will not harm other parties, and there is progress and development.

Supervision of Campaign Props is the task of the Election Supervisory Body. Election Supervisors supervise the campaign methods carried out by Election contestants which consist of the installation of Campaign Props in public places. Election Supervisors supervise the implementation of campaign methods carried out 3 (three) days after the final list of candidates for members of DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD is determined for the election of members of DPR, DPD, and DPRD; and after being designated as a candidate pair for the Presidential and

Vice-Presidential Election until the start of the quiet period, it is carried out for 21 (twenty-one) days up to 1 (one) day before the start of the quiet period.

Supervision is connected with context, electoral supervision of the administration of elections is based on the will of the concern sublime (ultimate concern), to achieve quality elections. The main contribution of election supervision, aside from encouraging the realization of technically quality general elections, is also a significant part of the sustainability of democratization in a situation that continues to emerge from a dimensional crisis.

According to Andri, election supervision is a conscious, deliberate, and planned process from the essence of the philosophy of democratization. An election that is run without a mechanism and a climate of free and independent supervision will turn the election into a power-building process full of all kinds of fraud. The general election has lost its legitimacy in such a situation, and the resulting government lacks legitimacy.

Departing from the above understanding makes supervision a basic need (basic and objective needs) of every general election, both national and local elections. Therefore, election supervision is a must, in fact, an inherent element in every election.

## CONCLUSION

Bawaslu's supervision of the installation of campaign props in the 2020 Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Banjarbaru is carried out in prevention and enforcement supervision. Enforcement supervision in the form of prevention of violations of the provisions in the installation of campaign props in the 2020 Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election, it is to provide socialization to candidate pairs and the campaign team of candidate pairs. The socialization aims to obtain a common understanding regarding the provisions and rules for the installation of campaign props. Supervision in the form of action is carried out synergistically with parties related to the implementation of the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election, be it the Banjarbaru City KPU, Banjarbaru City Government, and Candidate Pairs for the Campaign Team of candidate pairs in the Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor. Banjarbaru 2020.

Constraints faced by Bawaslu in supervising the installation of campaign props in the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Elections include the existence of a campaign team for candidate pairs who have not been able to accept the various provisions and rules that have been set. So that there are still violations of the installation of campaign props in places that are not allowed in the provisions governing campaign props in the 2020 Banjarbaru Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election.

## REFERENCES

- Adhani, Hani. 2019. *Pilkada Dispute Settlement from the Supreme Court to the Constitutional Court*. Depok: Rajawali Press.
- Andri, Aulia. 2015. *Grounding Participatory Supervision in the Regional Head Election*. Jakarta: Bawaslu Journal 7th Anniversary Edition.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimmy. 2009. *Introduction to Constitutional Law*. Depok: Rajawali Press.
- Berger, Peter L. & Thomas Luckmann. 1990. *Social Interpretation of Reality: Treatise on the Sociology of Knowledge* (translated from the original book *The Social Construction of Reality* by Hasan Basari). Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Fuady, Munir. 2014. *The Concept of a Democratic State*. Bandung: Refika Aditama.
- Hoesein, Zainal Arifin. 2010. "The Regional Head Election in the Transition to Democracy", *Journal of the Constitution*, Vol. 7 Number 6.
- Juanda. 2004. *Local Government Law*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Jurdi, Fajlurahman. 2015. *Introduction to General Election Law*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Kartasapoetra, RG 2010. *Systematics of Constitutional Law*. Jakarta: PT. Character Building.
- Kurniawan, Gadung. 2015. "Freedom as the Essence of Democracy", *Innovative Journal*, Vol.8 Number 1.
- Mahuni, 2018. *Public Participation in the 2014 General Election of Members of the DPRD for the Province of South Kalimantan in the Electoral District of Banjarmasin*. (Doctoral Dissertation) Bandung, Unpad.
- Mangusong, Nurainun. 2010. *Constitutional Law I*. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Sharia and Law Press.
- Muchsan. 1992. *Monitoring System of the Actions of Government Officials and State Administrative Courts in Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Liberty
- Muslimin, Hussein. 2019. "The Dynamics of Regional Head Elections Based on Legislation in Indonesia", *Jurnal Cakrawala Hukum*, Vol. 10 Number 1.
- Pudji Astuti, Tri Marhaeni. 2011. *Gender Construction in Social Reality*. Semarang: Unnes Press.
- Purnamawati, Evi. 2020. "The Journey of Democracy in Indonesia", Vol.18 Number 2.
- Purnaweni, Hartuti. 2004. "Indonesian Democracy", *Journal of Public Administration*, Vol. 3 Number 2.
- Ruslan, Rosady. 2008. *Tips and Strategies for Public Relations Campaigns*. Jakarta: Rajawali Press.
- Ruslan, Rosady. 2017. *Research Methods Public Relations and Communication*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Siagian, Sondang P. 2010. *Analysis and Formulation of Organizational Policy and Strategy*. Jakarta: PT. Holy mountain.

- 
- Sorik, Sutan. 2019. "Democracy Arrangements and Elections in Indonesia". *Journal of Political Research*, Vol. 16 Number 1. Sugiarti, et al. 2003. *Development in Gender Perspective*. Malang: University of Muhammadiyah Malang.
- Suswanto, Gunawan. 2015. *Election Oversight Participatory*. Jakarta: Erlangga Publisher.
- Turner, BS (2000). *Sociological theories of modernity postmodernity of*. Yogyakarta. Student Library.
- Tutik, Quarter Point. 2015. *Construction of Indonesian Constitutional Law Post Amendment to the 1945 Constitution*. Jakarta: Prenada Media Groups.
- Yusyanti, Diana. 2015. "Legal Dynamics of Regional Head Elections towards the Democratic Process in Autonomy Regional", *Journal of National Law Development*, Vol.4, Number 1.
- Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.
- Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors.
- Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2005 concerning Election, Ratification, Appointment, and Dismissal of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads.
- Regulation of the General Elections Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 28 of 2008 concerning Supervision of the General Election Campaign.
- General Election Commission Regulation Number 33 of 2018.

**LEMBAR  
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW  
KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : **Supervision of The Campaign Stages In The Election of Regional Heads In Banjarbaru, Indonesia Tahun Terbit 2022**  
 Nama Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : **Normadina, Budi Suryadi, Andi Tenri Somba**  
 Jumlah Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : **3 Orang**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah  
 a. Nama Jurnal : **International Journal of Politic, Public Policy and Environmental Issues**  
 b. Nomor ISSN : **2776-1096**  
 c. Volume, Nomor, Bulan, Tahun : **Vol 1, No.2, 2021**  
 d. Penerbit : **Wadah Inovasi Indonesia**  
 e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : **-**  
 f. Alamat Web Jurnal : **https://ojs.wiindonesia.com/index.php/ij3pei/article/view/90**  
 g. Terindeks di : **Jurnal Internasional**

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah  : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional/Internasional Bereputasi\*)  
 (Beri tanda √ pada kategori yang tepat)  : Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi  
 : Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/Nasional Terindeks di\*)  
 DOAJ, CABI, COPERNICUS

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review*:

Komponen Yang Dinilai:	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional/ Internasional Bereputasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional Terakreditasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional/ Nasional Terindeks <input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal ilmiah (10%)	1			0,9
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	3			2,8
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	3			2,9
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	3			2,8
<b>Total = (100%)</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>9,4</b>
<b>Nilai Pengusul ( 2 )</b>				
<b>Catatan Penilaian Artikel oeh Reviewer:</b>				
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal ilmiah:  Isi sudah bagus				
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan  Pembahasan sudah mendalam				

c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

metodologi sudah bagus

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal:

Ungsur & Kualitas terbitan sudah lengkap

Banjarmasin, 12 Mei 2023  
Reviewer



Nama : **Dr. M. Rididiansyah Syafari,**  
**S.Sos., M.PA.**  
NIP : **197303162005011001**  
Jabatan : **Lektor**  
Unit Kerja : **Pascasarjana**

Keterangan \*): Coret yang tidak perlu

# Andi Tenri Sompajurnal 3

---

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

---

12%

SIMILARITY INDEX

12%

INTERNET SOURCES

5%

PUBLICATIONS

3%

STUDENT PAPERS

---

## PRIMARY SOURCES

---

1	<a href="http://repo-dosen.ulm.ac.id">repo-dosen.ulm.ac.id</a> Internet Source	3%
2	<a href="http://media.neliti.com">media.neliti.com</a> Internet Source	1%
3	<a href="http://voi.id">voi.id</a> Internet Source	1%
4	<a href="http://ojs.uma.ac.id">ojs.uma.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
5	<a href="http://journal.unimma.ac.id">journal.unimma.ac.id</a> Internet Source	1%
6	<a href="http://repository.uia.ac.id">repository.uia.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
7	<a href="http://repository.uinsu.ac.id">repository.uinsu.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
8	<a href="http://eprints.iain-surakarta.ac.id">eprints.iain-surakarta.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
9	<a href="http://jurnalpranata.ubl.ac.id">jurnalpranata.ubl.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1%
10	<a href="http://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id">download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id</a> Internet Source	<1%

---



11	journal.unpas.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
12	Herry Febriadi. "THE SUPERVISORY PERFORMANCE OF BAWASLU HULU SUNGAI UTARA IN THE 2019 ELECTION", International Journal of Law, Environment, and Natural Resources, 2022 Publication	<1 %
13	dinamikahukum.fh.unsoed.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
14	Yusuf Hamzah. "Reconstruction of Article 280 Section 1 Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Election", Damhil Law Journal, 2021 Publication	<1 %
15	aacc-asia.org Internet Source	<1 %
16	aceproject.org Internet Source	<1 %
17	etheses.uin-malang.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
18	MARUADI, M. Hadin MUHJAD. "THE LEGALITY OF THE 2020 REGIONAL ELECTION ON STATE CONDITIONS IN A HEALTH EMERGENCY", Journal of Public Administration, Finance and Law, 2021 Publication	<1 %

19	Shinta Hadiyantina. "The most appropriate strategy to enhance civil servants' neutrality in the governance", Journal of Economic and Administrative Sciences, 2020 Publication	<1 %
20	<a href="https://download.atlantis-press.com">download.atlantis-press.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
21	<a href="http://www.archyworldys.com">www.archyworldys.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	Alexsander Yandra, Adrian Faridhi, Andrizal Andrizal. "Implications of the Permanent Voter List Anomalies on the Availability of Vote Voltages at the 2019 Elections in Riau Province", KnE Social Sciences, 2022 Publication	<1 %
23	<a href="http://ijbel.com">ijbel.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
24	<a href="http://www.berlmathges.de">www.berlmathges.de</a> Internet Source	<1 %
25	<a href="http://ejournal.radenintan.ac.id">ejournal.radenintan.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
26	Yusa Djuyandi, Ari Ganjar Herdiansah, Intan Nurma Yulita, Sud Sudirman. "USING VOTE E-RECAPITULATION AS A MEANS TO ANTICIPATE PUBLIC DISORDERS IN ELECTION SECURITY IN INDONESIA", Humanities & Social Sciences Reviews, 2019 Publication	<1 %

27	<a href="http://ijsshr.in">ijsshr.in</a> Internet Source	<1 %
28	<a href="http://ojs.wiindonesia.com">ojs.wiindonesia.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
29	<a href="http://jurnalius.ac.id">jurnalius.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
30	<a href="http://www.e-journal.ikhac.ac.id">www.e-journal.ikhac.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
31	Submitted to Universitas Negeri Manado Student Paper	<1 %
32	Muhamad Hadiyan Rasyadi. "Differences in the Arrangement of Leave Outside the State Responsibility for Presidential Candidates and Incumbent Regional Head Candidates Based on the Equality Before the Law", Constitutionale, 2021 Publication	<1 %
33	Nanang Trenggono. "Ethical Problems in Communication and Law At The Creation of the Survey's Ethics Board", FIAT JUSTISIA:Jurnal Ilmu Hukum, 2020 Publication	<1 %
34	<a href="http://journal.lspr.edu">journal.lspr.edu</a> Internet Source	<1 %
35	Budhy Prianto, Dwi Suharnoko, Mardiyono -. "Political Parties and the Recruitment Process of Local Government Heads in	<1 %

# Malang Raya", Journal of Public Administration and Governance, 2018

Publication

---

36	<a href="http://ijmmu.com">ijmmu.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
37	<a href="http://www.iosrjournals.org">www.iosrjournals.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
38	<a href="http://www.jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id">www.jurnal.unsyiah.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
39	<a href="http://www.russianlawjournal.org">www.russianlawjournal.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
40	<a href="http://journal.uinjkt.ac.id">journal.uinjkt.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %

---

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On

**LEMBAR  
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW  
KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : **Supervision of The Campaign Stages In The Election of Regional Heads In Banjarbaru, Indonesia Tahun Terbit 2022**

Nama Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : **Normadina, Budi Suryadi, Andi Tenri Sempa**  
 Jumlah Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : **3 Orang**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah

a. Nama Jurnal : **International Journal of Politic, Public Policy and Environmental Issues**

b. Nomor ISSN : **2776-1096**

c. Volume, Nomor, Bulan, Tahun : **Vol 1, No.2, 2021**

d. Penerbit : **Wadah Inovasi Indonesia**

e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : **-**

f. Alamat Web Jurnal : **https://ojs.wiindonesia.com/index.php/ij3pei/article/view/90**

g. Terindeks di : **Jurnal Internasional**

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah  : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional/Internasional Bereputasi<sup>1)</sup>

(Beri tanda √ pada kategori yang tepat)  : Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi

: Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/Nasional Terindeks di<sup>1)</sup>  
DOAJ, CABI, COPERNICUS

Hasil Penilaian *Peer Review*:

Komponen Yang Dinilai:	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional/ Internasional Bereputasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional Terakreditasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional/ Nasional Terindeks <input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal ilmiah (10%)	1			0,9
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	3			2,8
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	3			2,9
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	3			2,8
<b>Total = (100%)</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>9,4</b>

**Nilai Pengusul ( 2 )**

Catatan Penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer:

a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal ilmiah:

Isi sudah bagus

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan

Pembahasan sudah mendalam

c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

metodologi sudah bagus

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal:

Unsur & Kualitas terbitan sudah lengkap

Banjarmasin, 12 Mei 2023

Reviewer



Nama : **Dr. M. Rididiansyah Syafari,**  
S.Sos., M.PA.  
NIP : **197303162005011001**  
Jabatan : **Lektor**  
Unit Kerja : **Pascasarjana**

Keterangan \*): Coret yang tidak perlu

**LEMBAR  
HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW  
KARYA ILMIAH: JURNAL ILMIAH**

Judul Jurnal Ilmiah (Artikel) : **Supervision of The Campaign Stages In The Election of Regional Heads In Banjarbaru, Indonesia Tahun Terbit 2022**  
 Nama Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : **Normadina, Budi Suryadi, Andi Tenri Sumpa**  
 Jumlah Penulis Jurnal Ilmiah : **3 Orang**

Identitas Jurnal Ilmiah  
 a. Nama Jurnal : **International Journal of Politic, Public Policy and Environmental Issues**  
 b. Nomor ISSN : **2776-1096**  
 c. Volume, Nomor, Bulan, Tahun : **Vol 1, No.2, 2021**  
 d. Penerbit : **Wadah Inovasi Indonesia**  
 e. DOI artikel (jika ada) : **-**  
 f. Alamat Web Jurnal : **https://ojs.wiindonesia.com/index.php/ij3pei/article/view/90**  
 g. Terindeks di : **Jurnal Internasional**

Kategori Publikasi Jurnal Ilmiah  : Jurnal Ilmiah Internasional/Internasional Bereputasi\*)  
 (Beri tanda ✓ pada kategori yang tepat)  : Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional Terakreditasi  
 : Jurnal Ilmiah Nasional/Nasional Terindeks di\*)  
 DOAJ, CABI, COPERNICUS

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

Komponen Yang Dinilai:	Nilai Maksimal Jurnal Ilmiah			Nilai Akhir Yang Diperoleh
	Internasional/ Internasional Bereputasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional Terakreditasi <input type="checkbox"/>	Nasional/ Nasional Terindeks <input type="checkbox"/>	
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal ilmiah (10%)	1			1
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	3			3
c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	3			3
d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal (30%)	3			2,5
<b>Total = (100%)</b>	<b>10</b>			<b>9,5</b>
<b>Nilai Pengusul ( )</b>				<b>2</b>

Catatan Penilaian Artikel oleh Reviewer:

a. Kelengkapan unsur isi jurnal ilmiah:

*Isi Jurnal telah lengkap*

b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan

*Ruang lingkup & kedalaman materi baik*

c. Kecukupan dan kemutakhiran data/informasi dan metodologi:

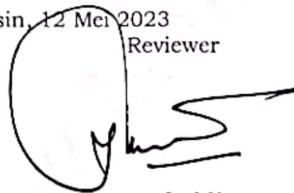
Data cukup & mutakhir

d. Kelengkapan unsur dan kualitas terbitan/jurnal:

Unsur kelengkapan jurnal baik

Banjarmasin, 12 Mei 2023

Reviewer



Nama : **Dr. Jamaluddin, M.Si.**  
NIP : **195907051989031001**  
Jabatan : **Lektor**  
Unit Kerja : **Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik**

Keterangan \*): Coret yang tidak perlu