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The Role of Bawaslu Bekasi Regency in Law Enforcement on Violations of Election Crimes in 2024

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Abstract

Simultaneous General Elections which are held every 5 (five) years create a momentum that cannot be underestimated. To achieve honest elections, election organizers with integrity are needed, election organizers consist of the KPU (General Election Commission), Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Body), and DKPP (Election Organizer Honorary Council). Bawaslu is a body formed by the government to supervise elections. The purpose of this research is to determine "The role of the Bekasi Regency General Election Supervisory Agency in General Election Criminal Violations in the Implementation of the 2024 General Election". The author identifies the problem, namely what is the role of the Election Supervisory Body in enforcing election crimes in 2024 in Bekasi Regency and what obstacles are faced by the Election Supervisory Body in carrying out its role in enforcing election crimes in 2024 in Bekasi Regency. This research method uses empirical research methods with techniques using primary data through interviews with members of the Bekasi Regency Bawaslu and secondary in the form of laws, regulations, and other literature. The results of the research show that Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has an important role, namely supervising election crimes in the form of prevention and prosecution. Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has obstacles in carrying out its role, internal obstacles namely the number of human resources which are limited by law, and external obstacles such as the general public who tend to be apathetic. The Bekasi Regency Bawaslu has been effective in handling election crimes, this is based on the completion of all reports received by the Bekasi Regency Bawaslu.

Keywords: Bawaslu, Bekasi, Criminal Elections.

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Introduction

Simultaneous elections held every 5 years make a momentum that cannot be underestimated, success in elections in 2024 will determine the future in the next 5 (five) years in the Republic of Indonesia. To achieve success in the election must be based on the election principle, namely Luber Jurdil (direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair).

To achieve honest elections, election organizers with integrity are needed, the election organizers consist of the KPU (General Election Commission), Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency), and DKPP (Honorary Board of Election Organizers). Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency) is a body formed by the government to supervise elections, Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency) has one of the main tasks in handling election violations (General Elections), namely carrying out follow-up reports from the public regarding violations that occur during the election process. Bawaslu is located in provinces and cities or regencies, Bawaslu also forms Panwaslu (Election Supervisory Committee) to oversee the

implementation of elections in sub-districts, villages, and abroad. Each region has its characteristics, such as Bekasi Regency, which has a large and dynamic population. Bekasi Regency has a fairly large industrial area, which affects the number of people living in the Bekasi Regency area, apart from the indigenous population, many migrants live in the Bekasi Regency area.

As a region with a fairly significant population density, the general election is getting closer. In the conduct of elections in each district, there are still violations. There are three types of electoral violations: violations of the code of ethics, electoral administrative violations, and electoral criminal offenses.¹ . Election crimes are different from general crimes; electoral crimes have their peculiarities that are regulated in General Election Law (2017). In the 2019 Bawaslu Bekasi Regency, there are criminal violations of elections that have a fixed force of law, which is as follows:

1. The Legislative Candidate of Bekasi Regency has committed a criminal offense by conducting an election campaign at a place of worship. The accused carried out social activities such as medical examinations, after which the accused distributed envelopes and campaign material in the form of a name card containing the number of the accused to the students in Mushola Darus Sa'adah. The accused shall be sentenced to imprisonment for 2 months and a fine of Rp. 5,000,000, with the provision that if the fine is not paid, it shall be replaced by a prison sentence for 1 month. ²
2. Members of the Election Commission of the West have committed a criminal offense as set out in Article 505 of the General Election Law (2017). Five members of the PPK have been convicted of having committed a criminal act of negligence that has resulted in the loss or alteration of the news of the event. The accused are found guilty and shall be sentenced to imprisonment for 2 months and pay a fine of Rp. 10,000,000, with the condition that if the fine is not paid, it will be replaced by a penalty of jail for 1 month. ³

One of the special features of dealing with electoral crimes is the role of Bawaslu as the gateway to reporting electoral violations.⁴ If there are reports or findings of electoral offenses that have been verified by Bawaslu or Panwaslu and included in the electoral offense, then Bawaslu is obliged to report the election offense to the RI Police for a maximum of 24 hours to carry out further investigation, which will be forwarded to the Prosecutor's Office for prosecution. Bawaslu Regency has a special role in the organization of the elections, which is the first stage in the reporting of electoral crimes.⁵ General election crimes are different from general crimes that can be reported directly to the police. Therefore,

¹ Ramlan Surbakti et al, "Integritas Pemilu 2014: Kajian Pelanggaran, Kekerasan, dan Penyalahgunaan Uang pada Pemilu 2014" (2014) 199.

² Direktori Putusan, *Putusan Nomor 281/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Ckr* (2019).

³ Direktori Putusan, *Putusan Nomor 523/Pid.Sus/2019/PN Ckr* (2019).

⁴ Nina Yulawati, "Efektivitas Penanganan Tindak Pidana Pemilu oleh Gakumdu Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum" (2021) Literacy: Jurnal Ilmiah Sosial.

⁵ Peraturan Bawaslu Nomor 1 Tahun 2021, *Peraturan Bawaslu Nomor 1 Tahun 2021* (2021).

in this article, we will study and analyze “**The Role of Bawaslu Bekasi Regency in Law Enforcement on Violations of Election Crimes in 2024**”.

Research Problems

Based on the title of the research and the background that has been described by the author, the author formulates the problem as follows:

1. What is the role of Bawaslu in enforcing the 2024 election criminal offense in Bekasi Regency?
2. What are the obstacles faced by Bawaslu in carrying out its role in enforcing the 2024 election crimes in Bekasi Regency?

Research Methods

In this research, we use the type of empirical research that involves the method of surveying, which focuses on finding meaningful truths. Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamudji present the notion of empirical law research as an approach that is carried out by researching the field and observing what happens in the field and how these rules are applied and implemented in society. It can also be said that empirical law research is research carried out by studying primary data, i.e., data obtained by researchers from society as respondents.⁶

Discussion

1. The role of Bawaslu in enforcing the 2024 election criminal offense in Bekasi Regency

The Election Organizer is an election organization consisting of the General Election Commission, the Election Supervisory Body, and the Honorary Council of the Electoral Organizer. As a unit of the Election Organization, it functions to elect members of the House, members of the DPD, presidents and vice presidents, and members of the DPRD directly by the people.⁷ In the country's institutional structure, Bawaslu has authority as an institution that participates in the electoral process together with the KPU and the DKPP. Bawaslu is the Election Organizer's agency that oversees the holding of elections throughout the territory of the Union States of the Republic of Indonesia.⁸ Every law enforcement agency must have a position and a role. Social status is a certain position in society; a person who exercises rights and responsibilities according to his position is performing a role. Based on the theory of law enforcement, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency aimed to make the desire of the will of the law a reality, which is called the wish of the law.

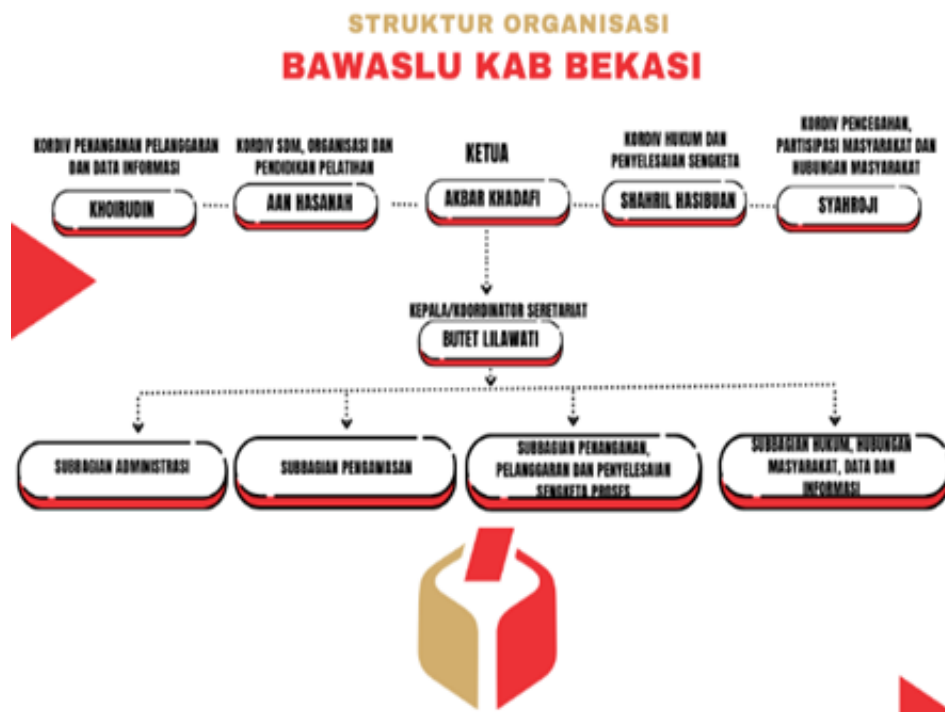
⁶ MH Muhammad Syahrums, ST, *PENGANTAR METODOLOGI PENELITIAN HUKUM* (2022).

⁷ Peraturan Bawaslu Nomor 1 Tahun 2021, *supra* note 5.

⁸ *Ibid.*

Here, it is nothing but the thoughts of the legislators formulated in the rules of law.

The Bawaslu is located in the capital, provinces, and towns or districts, and the Bawaslu also forms the Panwaslu to oversee the conduct of the elections in the district, the municipality, and abroad. The Bawaslu Bekasi Regency was formed based on the General Elections Law (2017). Below is the graph of the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency:



(Source: Data processed by the author, 2024)

Bawaslu Bekasi Regency was led by Mr. Akbar Gaddafi, who was appointed head and carried out the duties and functions of the head of the district, assisted by the coordinator, namely:

- a. Mr. Khoirudin is the Coordinator of the Division of Violations Management and Information;
- b. Ms. Aan Hasanah is the Coordinator of the SDM Division, Organization, and Education Training;
- c. Mr. Shahril Hasibuan is the Coordinator of the Law Division and Dispute Resolution;
- d. Mr. Syahroji is the Coordinator of the Prevention, Public Participation, and Public Relations Division; and
- e. Ms. Butet Lilawati is the Head/Co-ordination of the Secretariat, assisted by several subdivisions below.

The duties and authority of the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency have been regulated in the Act. This is based on the results of an interview conducted with Mr.

Khoirudin S.H., M.H., as the coordinator of the Division of Violations Management and Information Data, namely:

“The duties and authority of Bawaslu as a whole have been regulated in General Elections Law (2017). Articles 93–96 regulate the duties and powers of the Bawaslu; Articles 97–100 regulate the functions and authorities of the Bawaslu Province; Articles 101–104, regulating the tasks and powers in the district or city of Bawaslu; Articles 105–107 regulates functions and authorities in Panwaslu Prefecture; Articles 108–113 regulates the duty and authority in Panwaslu Village (Kelurahan); Articles 114–117 regulate the responsibilities and authorizations of the Supervisory Authority of the Municipality of TPS. The surveillance is regulated, which states that the government can make its own rules regarding surveillance.” (Interview, January 11, 2024)

Based on the results of the above interview, it was stated that the duties and authority of Bawaslu Regency have been regulated in Article 101-104 of the General Election Law (2017). In connection with the criminal offense of the election, the district has a role in the supervision, where this supervision is divided into two: the prevention and punishment contained in Article 102 paragraphs (1) and (2):

- (1) *In carrying out the Prevention of Electoral Violations and the Preventing of Election Disputes process as referred to in Article 101 letter a, Bawaslu District/City is tasked with:*
 - a. *identifying and mapping potential election violations in the district/city territory;*
 - b. *coordinating, supervising, guiding, monitoring, and evaluating election maintenance in the territory of the districts/cities;*
 - c. *performing coordination with relevant governmental and local government agencies; and*
 - d. *enhancing public participation in election surveillance in district/city territory.*
- (2) *In carrying out measures for electoral violations as referred to in Article 101 letter a, Bawaslu district or city is responsible for:*
 - a. *submitting the results of surveillance in the territory of the district or city to Bawaslu through the Bawaslu province for alleged violations of the code of ethics of the organizer of the elections and/or alleged electoral offenses in the districts or cities;*
 - b. *investigating preliminary information on alleged election violations in the area of the district or city;*
 - c. *examining and examining the alleged election violation in the district or city territory;*
 - d. *inspecting, examining, and terminating electoral administrative violations; and*
 - e. *recommending further monitoring of election violations on the territories of the districts or cities to the Indonesia through the province.*

The monitoring process carried out by Bawaslu Province is a preventive law enforcement measure.⁹ Bawaslu in Electoral Surveillance is an observational activity that examines, inspects, and evaluates the process of holding elections according to the provisions of the legislation. While the task of Bawaslu in the prevention of violations is to take actions, measures, and efforts to prevent potential violations that interfere with the integrity of the electoral process and results, likewise, the responsibility of Bawaslu in Action is a series of violation handling processes that include findings, receipt of reports, collection of evidence tools, clarification, examination, and/or recommendation, as well as forwarding the results of the investigation on the findings and reports to the authorized agencies to be followed up with the keyword that prevention is result-oriented and action is process-oriented.¹⁰

The Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has carried out surveillance in the scope of prevention. Prevention is an action taken by a person to prevent, avoid, or even prevent a negative event that will affect him or others around him.¹¹ Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has done prevention through socialization, letters of congratulations, for example, to the village chief, or coming directly at the time of the campaign event. This is based on the results of an interview with Mr. Khoirudin S, H., M.H., an informant who is the Coordinator of the Crime Management and Information Data Division:

"To prevent unwanted acts that violate the law, we have taken precautions by providing socialization either directly or indirectly. Direct prevention is like following campaign activities; before the campaign is held, the supervisor will ask what activities will be done. If there are things containing actions that are suspected of violating the law, then the supervisors will give input to the legislative candidates or their successful team that will conduct the campaign, but if such input is not transferred, then it will be carried out by the supervision. And we have issued more than five (five) letters of praise. For example, to the village chief, we urge you not to make or make decisions that are beneficial or detrimental to the electorate." (Interview, January 11, 2024)

The primary purpose of the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency is to prevent. Prevention is focused on preventing voters from committing electoral violations, for example, by socializing about election violations.¹² Prevention is not an easy thing because of the large population of the Bekasi Regency. Although the number of members of the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency is limited, the Bawaslu Regency has taken precautions that are a preventive effort against actions that will violate the law. As

⁹ Arif Wicaksana & Tahar Rachman, *Penanganan Tindak Lanjut Temuan dan Laporan Dugaan Pelanggaran Pemilu oleh Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum dalam Mewujudkan Pemilu yang Berintegritas*. (2021).

¹⁰ Natsir B Kotten, *Bawaslu Tidak Lagi Ompong* (Jakarta: MNC Publishing, 2021).

¹¹ Risky Adhitya Pratama, "Upaya Bawaslu Kota Samarinda Dalam Legislatif Serta Pemilu Presiden" (2019) 7:3 eJournal Ilmu Pemerintahan 1311–1324.

¹² Erga Yuhandra et al, "Efektivitas Fungsi Pencegahan Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum Dalam Melakukan Pencegahan Pelanggaran Pemilu" (2023) Jurnal Ius Constituendum.

has been explained by the informant above, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has undertaken preventive efforts both directly and indirectly. Preventive efforts are aimed at minimizing electoral violations so that the number of violations can be suppressed.

Surveillance is generally understood as the basic activities of the department and administration to work in such a way that the work is carried out according to the plan and by the desired results.¹³ Based on the supervision theory, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has performed its duties and functions under General Elections Law (2017). The election surveillance efforts by the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency are one of the attempts to control the way the elections are conducted. The monitoring carried out by the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency is aimed at creating an election with integrity; it must be done because Bawaslu is one of the electoral organizers who has a very important role. Although Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has performed his role as a supervisor, according to the writer, it is not enough if only Bawaslu oversees the elections. The public must also participate actively in election surveillance, and this participation can be a form of criticism or encouragement when things happen in violation of the law.

In addition to prevention, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency also contributes to the prosecution of electoral crimes through either reports or findings. Self-criminal acts are a social problem that can be detrimental and cause victims.¹⁴ The system of handling electoral crimes is much more complicated than ordinary crimes involving only police, prosecutors, and courts.¹⁵ Bawaslu Bekasi Regency acts as the first party to whom authorities receive reports or make findings about the presence of electoral offenses. As stated in Article 27(1) of the Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Bawaslu Indonesia Regulation on Handling Findings and Reports of General Election Violations (2022), it reads:

“In carrying out the handling of the findings and reports as referred to in Article 26, Indonesia Bawaslu, Bawaslu Province, Bawaslu district/city, Panwaslu Prefecture, or Panwaslu Overseas conduct research.”

Bawaslu Bekasi Regency should examine the report or findings involving the police and prosecutors who have been entrusted with the members of the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Gakkumdu). This is contained in Article 19 Paragraph (4) of the Indonesia Bawaslu Regulation on Gakkumdu (2023), which reads:

“In the preparation of the survey as referred to in paragraph (3), the election supervisor, together with the investigator and the prosecutor, shall carry out the dispute.”

¹³ S Asgar, “Kebijakan Produk Hukum Pada Pelaksanaan Pemungutan Dan Perhitungan Suara Pemilu 2019” (2019) Jurnal Hibualamo: Seri Ilmu-ilmu Sosial dan

¹⁴ Diyar Ginanjar Andiraharja, “Politik hukum pada penanganan tindak pidana pemilu” (2020) April 24–31.

¹⁵ Khairul Fahmi, “Sistem Penanganan Tindak Pidana Pemilu” (2015) 12:2 Jurnal Konstitusi.

Sentra Gakkumdu has the duties and functions of handling all violations related to electoral crimes as a data center related to election handling, system control in the implementation of elections, as well as the mechanism of election evaluation.¹⁶ The decision taken by the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency is the result of a joint decision to visit the Gakkumdu Center, so all parties involved in the center must agree on the status of the reports or findings that will be submitted to the police or the state of the reports or findings that are not followed up.

Below are some examples of reports or findings of alleged electoral crimes that occurred in the Bekasi Regency:

- a. That on Saturday, December 2, 2023, at around 7:30 pm in the village of Setiamekar district of Tambun South at Musollah Al Mukhlisin near TPU Anggrek, Kp. Bulu Rt 02/23 Village of Satiamekar, district Of Tambun south held the maulid event of Prophet Muhammad SAW, who was present at the activities of the Head of the village S and the Legislative Candidate of the DPRD of Bawaslu Regency and both did a greeting at the event, and in the greetings of the Chief of the town at that time introduced the legislative candidate of DPRD district Bekasi as the legislative candidate from the district, and prayed the candidate legislative as well as welcomed the law enforcement candidate for the greets and delivered a sabotage according to the instructions of the head of village. Then, after further research, based on the description of the linguists after viewing the video containing the welcome of the Head of the Village at the Maulid event on December 2, 2023, located in Mushollah Al Mukhlisin, there are no active or passive sentences as the sentence of the invitation. Nothing benefits from the greeting being delivered because the message is informative and normative. So the report does not meet the elements of Article 282 of Act No. 7 of 2017 on General Elections and Article 490 of Law No. 7 of 2017.
- b. That on Thursday, December 7, 2023, the Rapporteur received information from the successful team of the Reporting Officer that there was a destruction of the campaign tool belonging to the Rapporater that occurred in the area of KP. Gempol, RT 001, RW 001 Village, Sukarapih, Tambelang district, and Bawaslu Regency. The rapporteur's campaign equipment was destroyed on Wednesday at around 10.46 p.m. At the time of the destruction of the campaign equipment belonging to the reporter, the successful team of reporters recorded the incidents committed by brothers A, A, and B. They committed the destruction under the command of brothers D and A, who are brothers S's followers, by using sharp objects in the form of scratches. According to the reports of the rapporteur, the witnesses, and the installers of the campaign equipment, the reporters did not have permission from the

¹⁶ Lalu Sopan Tirta Kusuma et al, "Peran Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum Dalam Penegakan Hukum Pemilu (Studi Penanganan Pelanggaran Pemilu Pada Sentra Gakkumdu Provinsi Nusa Tenggara Barat)" (2019) 23:2 Jurnal Ulul Albab 110–116.

owner of the site, so the report was not followed up to the investigation stage.

- c. That on Saturday, December 23, 2023, at around 3 p.m., Brother R dispatched a couple of presidential candidates and Vice President candidates Number 03, Mr. Ganjar Pranowo and Mr. Mahlud MD. After the dispatch, the Ganjar Mahfud Victory Team then installed the repatched ballyhoo in the same place but was to repatriate the ballyhoo on Monday, January 1, 2024, at around 7:00 p.m. Subsequently, after further investigation, the report was discontinued because it did not comply with Article 280 (1) letter G of Law No. 7 Year 2017 on General Elections and Article 521 of Act No. 7 Year 2017 about General Elections.
- d. On Tuesday, January 2, 2024, Brother F (the rapporteur) should leave home to go to work and see the PCP Political Party banner and Banner Caleg DPRD Dapil 2, with number 3 already in a broken or damaged state. On Wednesday, January 3, 2024, the rapporteur wanted to go out of the house and saw a man who wanted to take the banner of the DPRD Caleg district of Bekasi Dapil 2 Number 1, which had been previously installed at the location of Trias Estate Block B, Rt. 01/021 Kel. Wanasari Kec. Cibitung Kab. Bekasi. The banner position has been rolled to be taken. The rapporteur came to one of the men and asked him why he had taken the banner and wanted to be taken away. However, the report could not be registered because the rapporteur could not complete the formal requirement of identity.
- e. On Wednesday, January 10, 2024, Brother M (the rapporteur) saw and read news related to alleged violations of the campaign at the place of worship through the Karawang Bekasi news channel, which contains information about campaigning at the site of the prayer, exactly at Al Muhajirin Mosque JL. Subsequently, after further examination, the report was discontinued because it did not comply with Article 280 Paragraph (1) letter H of Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Election and Article 521 of Act No. 7 of 2017 on general election.

According to Soerjono Soekanto, law enforcement is the activity of reinforcing the relationships of values expressed in the principles of stable and equalizing values and attitudes as a network of last-stage values for creation, dining, and peace of life.¹⁷ Generally speaking, in Indonesia, law enforcement is considered merely to mean enforcing the laws, while there are major problems with law enforcement and factors that influence law enforcement. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the factors are as follows:

- a. Legal factors, that is, actions and policies that are restricted by law, but as long as they are not contrary to the law, an action or policy can be justified.

¹⁷ Soerjono Soekanto, "Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penegakan hukum" (2004).

- b. the law enforcement factor, i.e., the law-enforcement agency that forms and implements the law. So legal agencies should already have good morality in law.
- c. the means and means factors, that is, the facilities provided to run a system.
- d. the community factor, which is the obligation of society to obey the law for the law to be established.
- e. The cultural factor is a value, customary norms, and behavior inherited by the ancestors in a region. Culture is needed in law enforcement because culture can be a measure of a rule.

These factors are the components of the measure in law enforcement, and the five factors are interrelated. In these factors, there are the law-enforcement factors, which are the parties that form and enforce the law. The law implementation should be running as it is because a good law application can maintain the order, security, and certainty of the law. Bawaslu is one of the institutions formed to oversee the electoral process, so Bawaslu is a law enforcement agency overseeing the election process in Indonesia. According to the author, based on the theory of law enforcement, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has carried out its role in the law. This is proved by the number of data reports received by the Bawaslu district, Bekasi 5 reports. The report has been handled well by the Bawaslu district in Bekasi by carrying out the coordination of the representatives of the Police Department of Metro Resor Bekasi and the State Prosecutor's Office of the district that is merged into the center of Gakkumdu.

The coordination in the Gakkumdu Center must be well strengthened, so according to the author, to create an integrated election, it is hoped that the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency will remain firm in carrying out its duties and authority.

2. The obstacles faced by Bawaslu in carrying out its role in enforcing the 2024 election crimes in Bekasi Regency

In carrying out its duties and functions, every institution must have obstacles. Obstacles cannot be avoided but can diminish its impact. Bawaslu Bekasi Regency suffered obstacles in carrying out its duties and functions as an organizer of elections. Based on the results of an interview with the informant, Mr. Khoirudin, S.H., M.H., namely the Coordinator of the Division for the Management of Violations and Information Data, there are obstacles experienced by the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency in the implementation of his role in the enforcement of electoral criminal acts. The author will then describe and explain the obstacles encountered by the Bawaslu district in particular in enforcing electoral penalties, divided into two categories: internal and external.

a. Internal obstacles

The number of human resources that are restricted by the law so that the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency cannot reach the area of its jurisdiction, that is, the entire territory of Bawaslu Regency, This is based on the results of an

interview with Mr. Khoirudin S, H., M.H., an informant who is the Coordinator of the Crime Management and Information Data Division:

“Because the number of Bawaslu officers restricted by the Act from the ranks of the RI to the TPS officers became an obstacle in the election surveillance so that not all the community of Bawaslu Regency can receive the oversight of the officers of the Bayaslu district. Of the total of 23 districts and over IDR 3,100,000 inhabitants and almost over IDR 2,202,000, Permanent Voter List (DPT) is supervised only by five people, and members of the staff of Bawaslu Bekasi Regency consist of 14 (fourteen) people. Therefore, it is expected that the public will be a participatory supervisor who understands the meaning of supervision, for example, from students.” (Interview, January 11, 2024)

The Bekasi Regency is one of the regency of the province of West Java, administratively consisting of 23 counties, 5 Kelurahan, and 182 villages with an area of 127.388 ha, or 3.43% of the area of the West Java province, which has a land area of 3.710.061,32 ha.¹⁸ If you look at the size of the territory and the population of the district of Bekasi, it is not possible for Bawaslu district, Bekasi, to reach the entire territory of Bawaslu Regency. Public involvement in simultaneous election surveillance is both a necessity and a duty. Participatory surveillance by the public is one of the key pillars in carrying out the controlling function of simultaneous elections.¹⁹ Therefore, it is hoped that the people of the district of Bekasi will participate in the surveillance for the creation of conducive, safe, and peaceful elections. At every stage of the elections that are under way, there is room for the political participation of the people and public concern so that the electoral process goes honestly and fairly and, at the same time, creates leadership that has strong legitimacy.²⁰

Based on the results of an interview with members of the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency above, which stated that there are only five (five) members of the Bawaslus district that oversee the elections in the Bawaslu Regency, the author suggests to the government that it is necessary to study further changes to the law concerning the number of members of Bawaslu so that the election can run as well as possible. In addition, the author also suggests that there should be an effort from the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency itself to keep performing duties and functions as they should by properly understanding the tasks and functions.

¹⁸ Waluyo Zulfikar & Ipah Ema Jumiati, “Evaluasi Kerjasama Daerah Di Kabupaten Bekasi” (2020) 4:1 JIPAGS (Journal of Indonesian Public Administration and Governance Studies).

¹⁹ Kadek Cahya & Susila Wibawa, “Pengawasan Partisipatif untuk Mewujudkan Good Governance dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum Serentak di Indonesia” (2019) 2:4 615–628.

²⁰ Istibsaroh, *Menuju Pemilu 2024* (Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2013).

b. External obstacles

In addition to internal barriers, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency also has external barriers that the general public tends to be apathetic to, so it requires political education for the public. This is based on the results of an interview with Mr. Khoirudin S.H., M.H., as the Coordinator of the Division of Violations Management and Information Data:

"The public is required to know the law, but, on the ground, not all people understand about electoral crime, so when there are problems in society, people do not know that such acts are prohibited by the law. So political education is necessary for the public so that the public is not apathetic to electoral crime violations." (Interview, January 11, 2024)

The importance of political education is contained in Law No. 2 of 2008 on Political Parties. The purpose of political education is to guide the young generation of Indonesia to raise awareness of the lives of nations²¹. Political socialization as a major component of a political system aims to enable every individual to study politics, consciously or unconsciously²². Therefore, it is expected that the political parties conducting the campaign not only focus on the campaign of their political parties but also focus on political education for the public to realize a law-conscious society.

Based on the results of an interview with members of the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency above, which stated that the general public tends to be apathetic, the author suggests that the public be more active in the surveillance of the elections. This is due to the need for monitoring, especially in remote areas that are not accessible by members of the Bawaslu district. In addition, the author also suggests that there should be an effort from the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency itself to socialize political education for the public, for example, by setting up a participatory supervisory cadet school (SKPP).

From the research that has been done by the author, the author can determine the level of effectiveness of the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency. Therefore, to support the opinion of the author, the author uses the theory of efficiency in discussing the efficiency of the Bawaslu District of Bekasi. Soerjono Soekanto states that the theory of legal effectiveness refers to the extent to which a group can achieve its purpose. A law is said to be effective when it has a positive legal effect and achieves the purpose of directing or changing human behavior so that it becomes proper. Effectiveness can be measured by comparing the plans that have been implemented. If an action is not in line with the plan, it can be said to be ineffective, but if it is done according to the plan, then it may be called effective.

²¹ Rachmad Budianto, "PENGARUH PENDIDIKAN POLITIK TERHADAP PARTISIPASI MASYARAKAT DALAM PEMILU TAHUN" (2017) 5:1 93–106.

²² Dedi Amrizal, "Efektivitas Model Pendidikan Politik Dalam Pelaksanaan Sosialisasi Pemilu di Kabupaten Deli Serdang" (2020) 14 500–507.

Based on the theory of effectiveness described above, according to the writer, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency can be said to be effective in the prosecution of electoral crimes. This is due to the number of reports that have been examined by the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency, which is quite varied. Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has received five reports of alleged electoral crimes until the time this journal was made. The report allegedly violates electoral crimes concerning the neutrality of the village chief and the destruction of campaign security equipment up to the campaign within the scope of worship. In the report that has been received by the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency, Bawaslu district, Bekasi, together with the police and the prosecutor's office, have further studied the report so that its status has been examined. This is According to the writer, Bawasli district Bekasi was effective in carrying out the report forwarding by announcing the report status, given the difficulty of inter-agency coordination. However, the Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has completed the reports that have been received, and it is clear that the reports received by the Bawaslu district have not yet met the elements of electoral crime.

Conclusion

From the research carried out by the author, the author concludes as follows:

1. The role of Bawaslu district or city has been regulated in Articles 101–104 of Law No. 7 of 2017 on the General Election. In connection with criminal violations of the election, the district has a role in supervision, where this supervision is divided into two parts: prevention and punishment, as contained in Article 102 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Act No. 2017 on the General Election.
2. The Bawaslu Bekasi Regency has performed its role in the enforcement of electoral criminal acts, but there are obstacles experienced by the Bawaslu district in particular in enforcing electoral penalties, which are divided into two categories: internal and external. Internal obstacles are the number of SDMs that are limited by the law so that Bawaslu district is not able to reach the area of its jurisdiction, that is, the entire territory of the district. Then its external barrier is the general public, which tends to be apathetic, so it requires political education for the public.

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