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The Efficacy of Election Supervision by Gorontalo Regency's ESA (BAWASLU) in the 2020 Regional Head Elections

Muten Nuna^{1*}, Roy Moonti², Yusrianto Kadir³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Gorontalo, Indonesia

*Corresponding E-mail: roymoonti16@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The study evaluates the performance of the Gorontalo Regency Election Supervisory Agency (BAWASLU) in overseeing campaign activities during the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (PILKADA). It scrutinizes the responsibilities placed on BAWASLU and its personnel, aiming for proficient enforcement of election laws to ensure equitable and transparent elections. Employing an empirical juridical approach, the research examines the community's legal frameworks and practical realities. Results indicate that BAWASLU's supervision of campaign activities, spanning traditional and social media platforms, fell short of expectations. Factors contributing to this shortfall include regulatory challenges and deficiencies in infrastructure and resources. Recommendations entail strengthening BAWASLU's oversight in alignment with existing regulations, emphasizing clarity in governmental directives, and ensuring sufficient resources. Moreover, community engagement and awareness initiatives are suggested to bolster electoral integrity and public trust.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The development of politics and constitutional law in Indonesia developed better after the amendment of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI) by the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia in the period 1999-2002 (Humaidi & Rahmadanti, 2023; Riwanto, 2018). One example of such development is an indicator of the strengthening of participatory democracy by the people in shaping a more qualified national leadership through organizing direct elections (Cheema, 2005). In this case, the role of the people is not to rule but only to be voters; the role of voters is not to decide political issues but to elect people who will make decisions for them (Lau & Redlawsk, 2006). As for the command of the 1945 Constitution of Indonesia, especially Article 1 Paragraph 2 emphasizes that "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and shall be exercised according to the Constitution." The manifestation of the sovereignty of the people is realized through the general election mechanism (Arizona et al., 2024).

The substance of democracy in the formation of regional government administrators after the second amendment to the 1945 Constitution as mandated by Article 18 paragraph (4), which is manifested through the formation of laws and regulations governing the implementation of direct regional head and deputy regional head elections (Pilkada) (Waluyo, 2002), is the *Maison de etre* which is the fundamental essence of democratization of regional government administration (Rahayu, 2022). The evaluation of the development of the implementation of direct regional elections from 2005 to 2020 gave birth to the view that the implementation of direct elections for governors, regents, and mayors so far has been overwhelmed by the rise of various problems that are not by the principles of democracy (Syahril & Redi, 2023). This has become the basis for making changes to Law Number 23 of 2014 *a quo*, with the basic framework, namely the separation of laws and regulations regarding regional government from laws and regulations regarding the implementation of Pilkada, to realize the implementation of democratic elections based on election principles, namely direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair, which in its implementation requires the independence and credibility of election organizers to realize the integrity of the election process and results (Riqiey & Zainulla, 2022).

The Regional Head Election is appointed by an independent body to oversee the Regional Head Election, namely Bawaslu. With the presence of Bawaslu, it is hoped that the Regional Head elections can be run in a Direct, General, Free, Secret, Honest, and Fair manner (Jeremia et al., 2023). This is in line with what is mandated by Election Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning the organization of elections Article 89 Paragraph 1, which reads that Bawaslu supervises election violations. The law explains that the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) as an election organizing agency consists of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency / City Bawaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, Village / Village Panwaslu, LN Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors which are hierarchical, including Provincial Bawaslu and Regency / City Bawaslu in unique or special regional government units regulated by law. The presence of Bawaslu and its equipment up to the regional level is burdened with expectations that the supervisory function and the contribution of election law enforcement will be of high quality, effective, and efficient. With the independence of organizational strengthening and the addition of Bawaslu's authority, the public hopes that the prevention of election violations, handling of election cases, and election enforcement will be carried out comprehensively Gunawan (Khalyubi et al., 2022).

The 2020 Regional Head Election has its color; this is due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which makes the 2020 elections unlike any election that has ever happened before. Because people are now required to comply with health protocol regulations due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province, as one of the regions that organizes regional head elections, is also experiencing the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. This can be seen from the limited activities that the community can carry out and the existence of several health protocols

such as wearing masks, washing hands, carrying hand sanitizers and limited crowds. So the holding of elections held on December 9, 2020 must be carried out by tightening health protocols such as providing body temperature measuring devices, hand washing tools, prohibiting holding parades or processions during the campaign period.

The Covid-19 outbreak has impacted many sectors of human life. The public health sector has experienced a significant impact, and many other sectors ranging from education, economy, culture, social, and politics to government. In 2020, Indonesia, especially Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province, has indeed held a democratic party, namely simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada). However, the current outbreak and the increasing number of Covid-19 cases in Indonesia, especially in Gorontalo Province, are indeed very influential on the political sector. Given the increasingly rampant COVID-19 cases, the government issued a policy regarding postponing the 2020 simultaneous regional elections. Indonesia has an agenda to hold regional elections on September 23, 2020. However, through Government Regulation instead of Law (Perpu) Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law, the Government of Indonesia decided to reschedule the elections to December 9, 2020. This decision has undoubtedly caused debate in the community. Responding to the postponement of several stages of regional elections during the COVID-19 pandemic can have various impacts on its implementation, both positive and negative.

Literature on the development of politics and constitutional law in Indonesia post-amendment of the 1945 Constitution encompasses various scholarly works and research studies. Humaidi and Rahmadanti (2023) discuss strengthening participatory democracy through direct elections, emphasizing the role of voters in shaping national leadership. Syarifudin (2020) delves into the manifestation of people's sovereignty through general elections as mandated by the Constitution. Rinaldo (2017) examines the substance of democracy in regional governance, mainly focusing on the challenges and improvements in implementing direct regional elections. Gunawan (Khalyubi et al., 2022) explores the role and expectations of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in ensuring the integrity of electoral processes. Additionally, discussions on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on elections are provided by various sources, including governmental regulations such as Government Regulation instead of Law (Perpu) Number 2 of 2020. Overall, these works offer comprehensive insights into the evolution, challenges, and mechanisms of democracy and electoral processes in Indonesia.

Following up on the problems that arise, it is the authority of the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu to minimize and prevent violations in implementing Regional Head Elections, especially in implementing campaigns during the COVID-19 pandemic. The Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu, with its existing authority, recorded and reported all violations in all stages of the implementation where several campaign violations were found committed by the Candidate Pairs (Paslon), namely administrative violations, including violations of the procedures, procedures, and mechanisms of the regional head election stages such as the installation of banners or campaign props, campaign activities without obtaining permission from the police, crowds of supporters during the drawing of serial numbers, and parades of supporters during the campaign in pandemic situations that are increasingly widespread among the public, including black campaigns through social media that can benefit or harm other couples.

The study centers on evaluating the efficacy of the Gorontalo Regency Election Supervisory Agency (BAWASLU) in overseeing campaign operations during the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (PILKADA). It scrutinizes the weighty expectations placed upon BAWASLU and its personnel, focusing on achieving stringent enforcement of election regulations to guarantee equitable and transparent electoral processes. This examination is driven by the imperative for BAWASLU to uphold the integrity of the electoral system, ensuring that all candidates adhere to

established campaign guidelines and that electoral activities are conducted by the principles of fairness and transparency. The study aims to assess BAWASLU's performance in identifying and addressing any violations or irregularities that may arise during the election campaign, with an overarching goal of fostering public trust in the electoral process and maintaining the democratic principles upon which Indonesia's governance is founded.

2. METHODS

This type of research is empirical juridical, called field research, which examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in society (Bambang, 2002). This research is included in empirical research because it wants to know the effectiveness of Bawaslu's campaign supervision in the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections in Gorontalo Regency and the factors that influence it. The data sources of this research are primary data, secondary data, and tertiary data related to campaign supervision in regional head elections. Data collection techniques were carried out through direct interviews and documentation methods. After all the data is collected, data analysis is carried out using descriptive techniques by making a systematic and factual description, which is done by simplifying the data or data reduction (Sugiono, 2009). Data reduction is an analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs, discards unnecessary data, and organizes data so that, finally, the collected data can be verified. In this technique, the author carries out the process of selecting and concentrating attention on the research focus that will be studied further. The activities in data analysis are as follows: Reducing data, Displaying data, and Verification.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Performance of the Election Supervisory Agency in Campaign Supervision in Regional Head Elections

The implementation of simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in 2020 is a new history in elections in Indonesia, especially in Gorontalo Province. This is because the implementation of the 2020 simultaneous regional elections was held amid the Covid-19 Pandemic. However, the implementation of the 2020 Pilkada did not reduce the values and principles of democracy, such as the implementation of the previous Pilkada. It is just that the implementation must be accompanied by the implementation of health protocols. So in general, the 2020 Pilkada did not make significant changes in the sense that it was still the same as the previous elections.

Gorontalo Regency is one of the regions that held the 2020 simultaneous regional elections in the Covid-19 Pandemic era, with the voting held on December 9, 2020. The stages of Pilkada implementation in Gorontalo Regency itself are not much different from the stages of implementing the previous elections. However, the difference is that every stage that runs must be accompanied by the implementation of health protocols as a form of effort to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19, including the implementation of campaigns by candidate pairs and limiting the number of campaign participants, as stipulated in Law Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Third Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Elections of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law, that the 2020 simultaneous regional elections can be continued on the condition that all relevant parties must comply with health protocols. The implementation of the health protocol begins with changes to the election regulations, both the KPU Regulations and the Bawaslu Regulations. All regulations used to implement elections are filled with the application of health protocols. This is a form of commitment of the organizing agency to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19, which delayed the implementation of the Pilkada.

Law Number 7 of 2017 Article 103 and Article 104 concerning the duties, powers, and obligations of Bawaslu, which are given full authority to supervise and handle alleged violations in each stage of the Election, are the basis or basis for the performance implemented by Bawaslu

Gorontalo Regency. In carrying out its duties, this law is a reference for carrying out its performance in supervision during the campaign period and considering that the simultaneous regional elections were held for the first time in 2020, which became a separate focus for Bawaslu in conducting supervision by the planned vision and mission.

The Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu, in carrying out supervisory actions for the 2020 simultaneous Pilkada, has formed and compiled a plan to bring order to the Pilkada period, especially the campaign period, which is not free from various kinds of fraud that will occur. Bawaslu conducts supervision by the existing duties and authorities during the campaign period (Djuyandi et al., 2019). Among them are identifying and mapping potential election violations, coordinating, guiding, monitoring, and evaluating the implementation of elections, coordinating with government agencies, increasing community participation in supervision, socializing with the public about their voting rights, and urging the public to report if fraud occurs, and socializing to election participants to run the election period honestly without any acts of fraud (Rahayu, 2022; Waluyo, 2002).

The supervisory socialization initiative in Gorontalo Regency aims to provide ongoing political education to the community, ensuring they understand the comprehensive supervisory function and can actively engage in supervision as partners of Bawaslu Gorontalo Regency. This participatory approach to supervision is also evident in other countries, such as Brazil, where the Electoral Justice system conducts outreach programs to educate citizens about their roles in monitoring elections and reporting violations. For instance, in Brazil, the Superior Electoral Court (TSE) organizes workshops and campaigns to inform citizens about their rights and responsibilities during elections, emphasizing the importance of active participation in maintaining the integrity of the electoral process (Tarouco, 2021).

Participatory supervision serves to prevent and minimize violations during the campaign period; a principle echoed in various democratic nations. In India, for example, the Election Commission of India (ECI) promotes citizen participation through initiatives like the Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation (SVEEP) program (Prakash, 2023). Through SVEEP, the ECI educates voters about the electoral process, encourages voter registration, and raises awareness about ethical voting practices, preventing electoral misconduct and ensuring fair elections (Zutshi, 2014).

Furthermore, it is emphasized that community participants monitoring the implementation of Pilkada must maintain impartiality and refrain from interfering with the electoral process. This principle is upheld in countries like South Africa, where the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) ensures that election observers adhere to strict codes of conduct, including impartiality and non-interference in the electoral process (Fombad, 2016). By maintaining neutrality and creating a conducive atmosphere for safe and peaceful elections, community participants play a vital role in upholding the integrity and fairness of the electoral process; a sentiment echoed across diverse democratic nations.

Bawaslu's performance during the campaign period, the supervision carried out is by the duties and authority of the Regency / City Bawaslu stipulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 in Article 103 and Article 104, where Bawaslu is tasked with supervising, receiving, and following up reports relating to alleged violations of the implementation of laws and regulations governing elections, from several plans that will be carried out where the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu in order to order the campaign period in the 2020 simultaneous Pilkada, has conducted supervision of both face-to-face campaign supervision and campaigns in the mass media.

The implementation of this limited face-to-face campaign has been regulated in Law Number 6 of 2020 and General Election Commission Regulation Number 13 of 2020 concerning the Second Amendment to General Election Commission Regulation Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy

Regents and/or Mayors and Deputy Mayors of Advanced Sertantak in Non-Natural Disaster Conditions Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid-19), including the form of campaign implementation, campaign location, limiting the number of campaign participants, installing campaign props and others while still implementing health protocols.

In an interview with Wahyudin M. Akili, the Chairman of the Gorontalo Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), he outlined several critical aspects of their supervision during the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (PILKADA). *Firstly*, he emphasized the enforcement of health protocols mandated by Law Number 6 of 2020, highlighting the agency's role in ensuring compliance among election and campaign participants during face-to-face interactions. *Secondly*, he addressed the issue of minors' involvement in the electoral process, indicating the agency's vigilance in preventing their participation. *Thirdly*, Wahyudin mentioned the prohibition of campaign activities in specific locations, such as places of worship and educational institutions, as stipulated by statutory regulations. Lastly, he raised concerns about incumbent candidates' potential misuse of government facilities for campaigning purposes, underscoring the agency's commitment to fair and transparent electoral practices. Through these remarks, Wahyudin underscored Bawaslu's dedication to upholding electoral integrity and ensuring that the electoral process is conducted by legal standards and principles of fairness.

In his interview, Fadri Arsyad, S the Commissioner of Bawaslu Gorontalo Regency, highlighted the agency's efforts in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities in supervising the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (PILKADA) campaign in Gorontalo Regency. He emphasized that Bawaslu had been diligent in addressing campaign violations, both through field observations and reports from the public, by the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. However, Mr. Arsyad acknowledged the challenges faced by Bawaslu during the campaign period, particularly in dealing with violations of health protocols. Despite these challenges, he underscored Bawaslu's commitment to providing legal clarity and ensuring accountability for alleged violations, even though addressing health protocol breaches should ideally be the responsibility of other relevant agencies. Bawaslu, nonetheless, remains dedicated to forwarding reports of such violations to the appropriate authorities for further action. Through his remarks, Mr. Arsyad emphasized Bawaslu's dedication to upholding electoral integrity and the rule of law despite the complexities and obstacles encountered during the 2020 PILKADA campaign in Gorontalo Regency.

Based on the results of research through direct interviews in the field, it has been analyzed that, in principle, the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu is based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections and Law Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning Third Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law, which in addition to having duties and authorities, Bawaslu supervises the election stages, also has the authority to follow up potential matters of alleged violations originating from reports as well as findings. However, in reality, the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu has received many reports from the public regarding alleged violations of limited face-to-face campaigns that have violated the provisions of laws and regulations, including the number of campaign participants who have exceeded the capacity of 50 people, the use of tents when the campaign should have been held in a building or room, and the involvement of minors, all of which violate health protocol procedures.

Meanwhile, implementing campaigns on social media also does not escape Bawaslu's supervision because this is also a legal order. Where the media plays a vital role in the implementation of general elections; with the role of the media, political parties, and politicians will get a lot of good as long as they comply with campaign rules, the media also plays an essential role in guarding the course of the democratic party. In other words, the world has a role and power to influence the mass media, and vice versa; the mass media also has a considerable role and power

towards and for this world, especially in everything related to humans with all the aspects that surround them.

Communication through mass media, where mass media and humans have an interdependent and mutually needy relationship because each has interests, and each needs the other. However, related to campaign supervision on social media, where the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu received many reports from the public on alleged campaign violations on social media, as an election organizer in charge of supervision, the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu still provides legal certainty by following up the report to the relevant agencies that have the authority to resolve it, even though the decision is not by the expectations of the community as the reporter himself.

In his interview with Wahyudin M. Akili, Chairman of the Gorontalo Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), discussed the agency's mandate and challenges in supervising social media during the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (PILKADA). He mentioned that Bawaslu received a mandate from the Gorontalo Regency Election Commission (KPU) to monitor social media accounts registered with the KPU for alleged campaign violations, which aligns with statutory provisions. However, Akili noted that despite receiving numerous reports from the public about alleged campaign violations on social media, many of the reported accounts were not registered with the Gorontalo Regency KPU. To address this, Bawaslu forwarded these reports to the Provincial Bawaslu for further action, including coordinating with the police for the takedown process.

In contrast to the perspectives shared by Wahyudin M. Akili and Fadri Arsyad, Susanto Kadir, a Legal Practitioner and Legal Observer in Gorontalo Regency, offered a critical viewpoint on the performance of the Gorontalo Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). While acknowledging that Bawaslu has responded to community reports, Mr. Kadir expressed concern about the delay in making decisions regarding alleged campaign violations, indicating that this may indicate a lack of effective implementation of the law by Bawaslu in Gorontalo Regency. Additionally, Mr. Kadir highlighted the issue of supervising campaigns on social media, noting the presence of numerous reports regarding fake accounts suspected of committing campaign violations.

Based on the results of research through direct interviews in the field, it has been analyzed that the supervision of campaigns on social media has not been effectively carried out by Bawaslu Gorontalo Regency; this is because there are several reports from the public regarding alleged campaign violations on social media carried out by accounts that are not registered with the KPU, there are no results of the decision to date. As for the efforts to carry out the Takedown process by the police, there is also no decision, due to the difficulty of the requirements that the community will meet as a reporter, so it is necessary to improve the regulation because it has not been able to accommodate the expectations of the community as a reporter, especially actions against alleged campaign violations on social media carried out by fake accounts or those not registered with the KPU.

Factors Affecting the Effectiveness of the Performance of the Election Supervisory Agency in Campaign Supervision in Regional Head Elections

Bawaslu is a state institution that ideally carries out its authority as an election supervisor in every election, especially in the implementation of Pilkada in Gorontalo Regency. However, in the task of supervising the implementation of the campaign in the 2020 Pilkada in Gorontalo Regency, several factors affect Bawaslu's performance. Therefore there are several factors that are found in the field, namely as follows:

Regulation

Bawaslu is a General Election Supervisory Agency one of its work tasks is to carry out supervision, prevention, and prosecution of the handling of election violations as stipulated in Law

Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, which aims to achieve elections that comply with the principles of elections that are free from various election violations to produce quality leaders. So, in principle, Bawaslu carries out its supervisory duties based on the mandate of the applicable law. However, as various rules and regulations are constantly changing because they are adjusted to the conditions and circumstances faced, it is often the case that the rules and regulations made influence Bawaslu's performance in carrying out supervisory duties in the field.

The challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic on the implementation of electoral supervision during the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (PILKADA). Out that, the supervisory model had to adapt rapidly to the unprecedented circumstances brought about by the pandemic, leading to shortcomings in regulatory preparedness. Akili highlighted the limited number of rules prepared specifically for pandemic conditions, resulting in various considerations that needed to be addressed in the implementation of the campaign. For instance, he raised questions about determining the number of campaign participants when spaces were restricted to accommodate only 50 people, as well as the classification of tents as campaign venues in cases where residents' houses were too small to host events. He emphasized the importance of regulatory bodies such as the Election Commission (KPU) and Bawaslu, as well as other stakeholders, in addressing technical constraints and ensuring that regulations are adaptable and responsive to the challenges posed by the pandemic.

In his interview, Alexander Kaaba, a Commissioner of Bawaslu Gorontalo Regency, highlighted the challenges posed by ambiguous regulations in the context of electoral supervision. He emphasized that the regulations governing electoral processes often leave room for multiple interpretations, which presents a significant obstacle for Bawaslu. Kaaba pointed out that this lack of clarity can lead to difficulties in understanding and implementing specific regulations, citing the example of using tents as campaign venues. While tents may provide additional space for campaign events, there is ambiguity regarding whether their use could potentially violate health protocols by facilitating large gatherings. As a result, both organizers and election participants are faced with the challenge of navigating and adhering to regulations that may lack clear guidelines. Kaaba's remarks underscore the importance of ensuring regulatory clarity and precision in electoral processes to facilitate effective implementation and compliance, thereby upholding the integrity of the electoral system.

Based on the results of research through direct interviews in the field, it has been analyzed that the rules and regulations made must be prepared in such a way by the policy maker by paying attention to aspects that are needed in the field, but because the campaign supervision model in the 2020 Pilkada is indeed the first time it has been implemented because it is during the Covid-19 pandemic, there are still shortcomings in terms of regulatory readiness, because it often causes multiple interpretations not only in the organizers, but also to election participants, for example restrictions on the number of participants, the place of campaign implementation and the form of handling violations on social media.

Facilities and Infrastructure

Facilities and infrastructure are one of the factors supporting the work activities of a person or an institution. Because a person or institution that has high abilities cannot have good performance without being supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure, likewise, the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu in carrying out its supervisory duties should be supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure to support performance in the field, however, with the limited facilities and infrastructure when carrying out the task of supervising the 2020 Pilkada campaign in Gorontalo Regency, which is one of the obstacles to Bawaslu's goal of improving the supervisory performance itself.

The challenges faced by the agency in implementing campaign supervision, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. He emphasized that Bawaslu had to adapt its approach to conducting supervision using information technology due to the restrictions imposed by the pandemic. However, in Gorontalo Regency, there are areas where access to telecommunications and internet connections is limited, posing a significant obstacle for Bawaslu in carrying out campaign supervision effectively in those locations. This limitation hampers the agency's ability to monitor campaign activities and respond promptly to any irregularities or violations that may occur in remote areas with poor connectivity.

The challenges faced by the agency in conducting campaign supervision during the 2020 Regional Head Elections (PILKADA). He specifically pointed out the limitations of facilities and infrastructure, particularly in terms of information technology and communication. Mr. Arsyad highlighted that certain areas in Gorontalo Regency lack adequate telecommunication networks and internet connections, making it difficult for Bawaslu to effectively carry out its supervisory duties in those regions. This constraint on access to technology hampers the agency's ability to monitor campaign activities and respond promptly to any irregularities or violations that may occur in these remote areas. Mr. Arsyad's remarks emphasize the importance of addressing infrastructure challenges to ensure comprehensive and equitable electoral supervision across all regions, thereby upholding the integrity and fairness of the electoral process.

Based on the results of research through direct interviews in the field, it has been analyzed that one of the obstacles to Bawaslu's performance in terms of monitoring the 2020 Pilkada campaign in Gorontalo Regency is the limited facilities and infrastructure available. Because the 2020 Pilkada is during the Covid-19 pandemic, the Gorontalo Regency Bawaslu practically carries out activities using technological information. However, in reality, several areas in Gorontalo Regency do not have telecommunications networks or internet connections, so Bawaslu's performance is often less effective in carrying out campaign supervision tasks in the 2020 Pilkada.

From the point of view of legal ethics, Bawaslu Gorontalo Regency officials must ensure that they carry out their duties in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. In comparison to some states, such as the United States, election supervisory officials often operate under complex and sometimes varied legal structures by state. For example, in the United States, the Federal Election Commission (FEC) is responsible for national election oversight, while each state has its own election oversight agency that regulates elections at the local level (Garrett, 2018). This shows the importance of Bawaslu Gorontalo Regency officials understanding and complying with the relevant legal framework in carrying out their duties.

Neutrality and impartiality are important aspects of legal ethics that Bawaslu officials must uphold. In comparison with other countries such as the United Kingdom, which has an independent Electoral Commission, the principles of neutrality and impartiality are also emphasized. The UK has an Election Commission responsible for elections and referendums in the UK, with the aim of ensuring the integrity of elections and encouraging healthy public participation in the democratic process (Dunleavy et al., 2018).

In addition, sensitivity to emerging issues, such as restrictions on access to technology and infrastructure related to the conduct of election surveillance, is also an important component of legal ethics. In comparison to developed countries such as Germany, election supervisory officials often face similar challenges related to infrastructure and technology. In Germany, for example, the Federal Electoral Body (Bundeswahlleiter) is responsible for supervising federal elections and ensuring fair and transparent elections (Seedorf, 2016). Sensitivity to infrastructure and technological challenges is critical in maintaining integrity and fairness in the electoral process in countries like Germany.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of field research, it can be concluded that the performance of the Election Supervisory Agency in campaign supervision, both limited campaigns (face-to-face) and campaign supervision on social media in the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections in Gorontalo Regency is less effective. This can be seen from the fact that there are still many public reports related to alleged violations of limited face-to-face campaigns which have violated the provisions of laws and regulations, including the number of campaign participants who have exceeded the capacity of 50 people, the use of tents where the campaign should have been held in a building or room, and the involvement of minors, all of which violate health protocol procedures, and there are still many public reports related to alleged campaign violations on social media carried out by fake accounts or those not registered with the KPU. The factors that affect the performance of the Election Supervisory Agency in campaign supervision in the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections in Gorontalo Regency are understanding of regulations and limited facilities and infrastructure.

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