



The Influence of the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) with the Luwuk District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) on the Implementation of Elections in Banggai District in 2020

Erwin Nursin^(✉), Risno Mina and Gisela Luigi Septian

Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk, Banggai, Indonesia
f.kmbmr09@gmail.com

Abstract. The purpose of this research was to find out the Coordination Patterns of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) with the Sub-District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) in the holding of regional elections in Banggai Regency in 2020. Meanwhile, the benefits of this research are as input material for the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) with the Supervisory Committee District (Panwascam) Banggai Regency. The data collection method used in this study is by means of observation or direct observation through distributing a list of statements (questionnaire). The approach technique used in this study is a Quantitative Descriptive technique, namely by describing, describing the problems that exist in the research location in order to get an explanation in this research study. The population in this study were all employees of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) with the District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam), totaling 30 people, but because the population was quite small, the researchers used the Saturated Sampling technique or the census method with total sample of 30 people, namely the total population used as a whole as a research sample. Data Analysis Proven Correlation Coefficient (R) 0.865, this means that 86 % show that the correlation rate or relationship between the effect of the influence of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and the District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) in the implementation of the Pilkada in Banggai Regency in 2020 is a relationship positive or strong while the determinant coefficient (R²) is 0.739, This means that 74.9% shows that the effect of the variable effect of the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) with the District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) (X) is very dominant to the election implementation variables in Banggai Regency in 2020 (Y). The effect of the implementation of the elections in Banggai Regency in 2020 (x) is shown by the count value of 9,120 to determine the table using the significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained by table 1,699. So count $9.120 > \text{table } 1,699$, so it can be said that there is a significant influence between the effect of the coordination pattern of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and the District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) (x) on the implementation of the Pilkada in Banggai Regency in 2020 with a partially with linear equation is $y = 155,127 + 0.5.299 x + e$

Keywords: Coordination, Bawaslu, Panwascam.

© The Author(s) 2024

Z. B. Pambuko et al. (eds.), *Proceedings of the 4th Borobudur International Symposium on Humanities and Social Science 2022 (BIS-HSS 2022)*, Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research 778, https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-118-0_171

1 Introduction

As a country, Indonesia is a giant laboratory that is evolving. Since the establishment of this Republic, Indonesia has chosen to implement a democratic system. By implementing a democratic system, post-independence leaders inevitably have to think about holding elections (general elections) as a system to regulate the transfer of power [1].

Through elections, people can choose their representatives to sit in parliament and government structures. In the history of the Indonesian nation journey, elections have become a real effort in realizing the upholding of democracy and realizing people's sovereignty with the principles of honesty and fairness (*jurdil*) as well as direct, general, free and secret (overflowing). political parties can compete with each other to gain the sympathy of the people in obtaining political power (legislative, executive) whose legitimacy is legal and constitutional. As the holder of sovereignty, it is the people who determine the pattern and method and what goals are to be achieved in the life of the state. It shows that people are independently dominant for their selves [2].

In connection with the important role of the Bawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia as part of the general election organizers, seen from the current general election laws and regulations (Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections). Bawaslu has become a permanent body according to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, therefore the realization of equality of juridical status institutions related to KPU institutions at the district/city level, Bawaslu is made in the form of a permanent body, in the composition of supervisors at the district/city level, so that the implementation of constitutional democratic parties can run properly, correctly and with integrity in accordance with applicable laws [3].

The implementation of the 2020 Regional Head Election is a different implementation from the previous year's *Pilkada*, where the implementation of the simultaneous *Pilkada* in 2020 has taken place during the Covid-19 pandemic, so that the Banggai Regency Bawaslu and the District Supervisory Committee (*Panwascam*) in prioritizing the application of health protocols to elections, participants and election administrator. Bawaslu, which serves as a supervisory body in elections, has multiple tasks. Even though under supervision there is no physical contact, Bawaslu must carry out direct supervision (offline). Some examples of supervision that must be carried out directly are updating data and compiling voter lists. candidacy, campaigning and voting. The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic during the *Pilkada* event in Banggai Regency resulted in additional tasks for Bawaslu. In addition to supervising the election stages, Bawaslu also oversees the completeness of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) related to the implementation of the *Pilkada*.

From the description of the background above, it can be formulated in the formulation of the problem is how much influence the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) with the Sub-district Supervisory Committee (*Panwascam*) in the Implementation of *Pilkada* in Banggai Regency in 2020. In carrying out the tasks referred to in paragraph (1), regency/city *Panwaslu* has the authority to provide recommendations to the KPU to temporarily suspend and/or impose administrative

sanctions for violations as referred to in paragraph (1) letter g; provide recommendations to the authorities on findings and reports on actions that contain elements of election crimes.

2 Methods

The research method used in this study is a survey method, namely a research method that takes samples from the population and uses questionnaires as a basic data collection tool. The researcher selects the data for this research into two types of data, namely primary data and secondary data. While analyzing the data using linear regression. This research took place in the Work area of Banggai Regency, precisely at the office of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) of Banggai Regency with a total population of 30 people with a sampling method using saturated sampling method.

To see the influence of the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) with the Sub-district Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) in the Implementation of Pilkada in the Regency Banggai in 2020, we use simple linear regression analysis. Simple linear regression analysis is used to find partial forms (alone) between the independent variables (X) and the dependent variable (Y). According to Ghozali (2007) the simple regression equation is as follows:

$$Y = a + B_1X + e \quad (1)$$

Information: Y = Bawaslu with Panwascam; X = Coordination pattern; a = intercept; B1 = Regression coefficient for variable x1; e = error terms/Forecasting Error

2.1 Goodness of fit

The accuracy of the sample regression function in estimating the actual value can be assessed by the goodness of fit statistically at least this can be measured from the value of the correlation coefficient, the coefficient of determination (R^2), the value of the F statistic and the statistical value of t. Statistical calculations are called statistically significant if the statistical test value is in the critical area (area where H_0 is rejected), otherwise it is said to be insignificant if the statistical test value is located in areas where H_0 is accepted.

2.2 Correlation Coefficient

Correlation analysis is an analytical technique used to measure the weak strength of the relationship between 2 variables. This variable consists of the dependent variable and independent variable. Calculation of correlation. The correlation Coefficient as follows on Table 1.

Table 1. Correlation Coefficient Table

Intervals Coefficient	Coefficient Correlation	The Interpretation
0,00 – 0,199	+ and -	Very low relationship
0,20 -0,399	+ and -	Low relationship
0,40 – 0,599	+ and -	Strong enough relationship
0,60 – 0,799	+ and -	Strong relationship
0,80 – 1,000	+ and -	Very strong relationship

2.3 The coefficient of determination (R^2)

The coefficient of determination (R^2) basically measures how far the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable. The value of the coefficient of determination is between zero and one. The greater the value of R^2 (close to one) the better the regression results because the independent variables as a whole are able to explain the dependent variable and conversely the closer to zero means the worse the regression results, because the independent variables as a whole are not able to explain the dependent variable.

2.4 Statistical test (F test and t test)

F test. The F test is used to test the significance of the overall regression coefficient, using the following hypothesis:

$$H_0 : b_1 = b_2 = 0$$

$$H_a : b_1, \text{ and } \neq 0$$

1. Testing through the F test is to compare the probability achieved with a significant degree of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$). If the calculation results show: $F_{hit} > F_{tab}$: or if the probability of error is less than 5%, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that the variation of the regression model succeeds in explaining the overall variation of the independent variable, the extent to which it influences the dependent variable.
2. $F_{hit} < F_{tab}$: or if the probability of error is more than or equal to 5%, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This means that the variation of the regression model is not succeeded in explaining the variation of the independent variable as a whole, the extent of its influence on the dependent variable.

t test. The t test is used to test the significance of the regression coefficients partially, using the following hypothesis formulation:

$$H_0 : b_1 = 0$$

$$H_a : b_1, \neq 0$$

Testing through the t test is to compare the t count (thit) with t table (ttab) with a significance degree of 5% ($\alpha = 0.05$).

If the calculation results show:

3. $t_{hit} > t_{tab}$: or if the error probability is less than 5%, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that the independent variable partially has a significant influence on the dependent variable.
4. $t_{hit} < t_{tab}$: or if the probability of error is more than or equal to 5%, then H_0 is accepted and H_a is rejected. This means that the independent variable partially has no significant effect on the dependent variable.

3 Result and Discussion

To determine simple linear equations, researchers used the SPSS Ver.25.0 program, which can be seen in the attached table Coefficients, we can define a linear equation as follows:

$$Y = 155.127 + 0,5,299+ e \quad (2)$$

The results of the simple regression equation can be interpreted as follows:

1. The constant value is 155.127, it can be interpreted that if it is not influenced by the independent variables, namely the Coordination Pattern will not change (constant), with a value of 155.127,
2. (Regression coefficient value X) of 0.5.299 means that the value of the Effect of Coordination Pattern (X) is 0.5.299 on the Pilkada Implementation in Banggai Regency in 2020.

3.1 Correlation Coefficient (R)

To provide answers to the hypothesis can be seen from the processed data through SPSS Version 25.0 shows that the correlation coefficient (R) is 0.865. This means that the correlation or relationship between the Coordination Pattern (X) and Bawaslu and Panwascam (Y) is a very strong relationship as shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Results Correlation Coefficient

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimates
1	.865a	.748	.739	.14557

3.2 Determinant Coefficient (R²)

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the adjusted coefficient of determination (Adjusted R Square) is 0.739 or 73.9%, meaning that the competence variable influences the Coordination Pattern by 73.9%, while the remaining 26.1% are other variables not examined.

3.3 Partial testing (t-test)

According to the results of the analysis, it can be seen that the Coordination Pattern partially has a positive and significant effect on Bawaslu and Panwascam on the Pilkada Implementation in Banggai Regency in 2020. This is shown by the results of the t test. t test result $t_{\text{count}} = 9.120$ compared to t_{table} of 1.699 with degrees of freedom $n-1 = 30 - 1 = 29$, $P\text{-Value} = 0.000 > \alpha = 0.05$. Where $t_{\text{count}} > t_{\text{table}}$ or $9.120 > 1.699$ this means that the existence of a Vertical Coordination Pattern has a positive and significant effect on Bawaslu and Panwascam in the Implementation of Pilkada in Banggai Regency in 2020.

Based on proven data analysis *Correlation coefficient* (R) 0.751 shows that the level of correlation or relationship between variables is the influence of the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) and the Sub-District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) in the holding of regional elections in Banggai Regency in 2020 is a positive or strong relationship, while Determinant Coefficient (R^2). the influence of the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) with the District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) (X) is indicated by the t value count as big 9.120 To determine t table by using a significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained t table 1.699. So t count $9.120 > t_{\text{table}} 1.699$, so that it can be said that there is a significant influence between the Effect of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Coordination Pattern in the Implementation. Regional elections in Banggai Regency in 2020 partially with a linear equation $Y = 155.127 + 0,5,299 + e$.

Based on the results of the research and discussion that have been put forward, it can be concluded as follows. The statistical test results show that the regression coefficient for the competency variable = 5,299 while the regression coefficient constant is 155.127 so that if it is included in the regression equation, the regression coefficient equation will be obtained as follows: $Y = 155.127 + 0,5,299 X + e$. From the results of this study with the value of the regression coefficient, it can be seen that variable (X) has an influence, meaning that the Coordination Pattern has an effect on Bawaslu and Panwascam. From the results of the research above, the hypothesis is proven which states that the Coordination Pattern has a positive and significant effect on Bawaslu and Panwascam in the Pilkada Implementation in Banggai Regency in 2020. The average respondent's response is 0.865.

4 Conclusion

Based on the discussion in the previous chapters, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Proven data analysis *Correlation coefficient* (R) 0.865, this means that 86% shows that the level of correlation or relationship between variables influences the influence of the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) and the Sub-District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) in the Pilkada in Banggai Regency in 2020 is a positive or strong relationship, while Determinant Coefficient (R^2).

2. The effect of holding regional elections in Banggai Regency in 2020 (X) is shown by the t value count as big 9.120 To determine t table using a significance level $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained t table 1,699. So $t_{count} 9.120 > t_{table} 1,699$, so it can be said that there is a significant influence between the influence of the Coordination Pattern of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) and the Sub-District Supervisory Committee (Panwascam) (X) on the implementation of regional elections in Banggai Regency in 2020 partially with a linear equation that is $Y = 155.127 + 0,5,299X + e$.

Based on the conclusions described above, the author can provide the following suggestions.

1. In the interests of the institution and supervisory function, it is appropriate for Bawaslu and Panwascam at every level to easily coordinate, support each other in obtaining data and information for the creation of a trusted supervisory institution for conducive and democratic elections and elections. In the future, it is hoped that Bawaslu will be able to improve in managing the institution, as well as become a more professional election supervisory institution.
2. The issuance of Perbawaslu 1/2020 is expected to facilitate the coordination of Bawaslu and Panwascam in increasing work effectiveness at various levels. In addition, it is hoped that various additional regulations related to technical explanations in applying Perbawaslu 1 of 2020 can be issued soon in order to speed up the process of adjusting and improving Bawaslu's performance at various levels. For example, how is the technicality and form of permits in the process of coordinating agencies across regions? Of course, this can be answered through rules governing implementation and technical guidelines for applying Perbawaslu 1 of 2020.

Reference

1. Adiyanta, F. C. S. (2019). Hukum dan Studi Penelitian Empiris: Penggunaan Metode Survey sebagai Instrumen Penelitian Hukum Empiris. *Administrative Law and Governance Journal*, 2(4), 697–709. <https://doi.org/10.14710/alj.v2i4.697-709>
2. Fredrico, F. C., Budiman, & Abdullah, Z. (2020). Pola Koordinasi Lembaga Adat dan Pemerintah Desa. *EJournal Pemerintahan Integratif*, 8(3), 915–929.
3. Ja'far, M. (2018). Eksistensi Dan Integritas Bawaslu Dalam Penanganan Sengketa Pemilu. *Madani Legal Review*, 2(1), 59–70. <https://doi.org/10.31850/malrev.v2i1.332>
4. Perdana, M. T., Alfaris, M., & Iftitah, A. (2020). Kewenangan Bawaslu dalam Pilkada 2020 Pasca Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 48/PUU-XVII/2019. *Jurnal Supremasi*, 10(1), 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.35457/supremasi.v10i1.940>
5. Primadi, A., Efendi, D., & Sahirin. (2019). Peran Pemilih Pemula Dalam Pengawasan Pemilu Partisipatif (Studi Kasus : Kelompok Agen Pengawasan Bawaslu Bangka Selatan). *Journal of Political Issues*, 1(1), 63–73. <https://doi.org/10.33019/jpi.v1i1.7>
6. Sabirila, L. O., & Lapangga, I. (2022). Pengaruh Efektivitas Penyaluran Kredit Usaha. *Jurnal Ilmiah Clean Government*, 1(5), 16–30.
7. Siregar, M., Arifin, M., & Darsono. (2021). Pengawasan Tahapan Pilkada Serentak Tahun 2020 Pada Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Di Kabupaten Tuban. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik (Juispol)*, 1(2).

8. Susilowati, E. (2019). Peranan panitia pengawas pemilu kecamatan terhadap pelanggaran pemilu di kecamatan pahandut palangka raya. *Morality : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 5(1), 37–49.

Open Access This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

