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COMMUNITY SERVICE IN OVERSEEING THE DEMOCRATIC PROCESS OF VOTING AT POLLING STATION 48 SALADARA CIREBON

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Abstract. The People's Party, in choosing a candidate for its deputy, is rife with enthusiasm. Residents in every RT flocked to the nearest polling station according to its permanent voter list (DPT). This atmosphere will repeat once every five years. Each Polling Station brings its distinctive nuances that significantly give a different atmosphere in the life of the nation and state. This community service activity was carried out to oversee the democratic voting process at polling station 48 Saladara Cirebon City. The method used is observing and entering into democratic activities and encouraging democratic officials. The results showed that the election process at polling station 48 Saladara went smoothly. Activities begin H-1 before implementation by preparing chairs and tables. D-day at 06.00, Officers are ready to arrange the election logistics, and precisely at 08.00, The call for the people to vote begins. At exactly 13:00, the voting process was closed, and there was a 1-hour break. At 14.00, start counting sura until 24.00. The sura box is guarded overnight to wait for the next day to be picked up by the Exodus for the next counting process.

Keyword: Escort, Democracy, Elections, Polling Station 48, Saladara.

INTRODUCTION

The 2024 elections will be held simultaneously to elect people's representatives in the legislative field, namely the People's Representative Council, the Provincial Level I Regional Rakayat Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council, the

Regency / City Level II Regional Rakayat Representative Council, and the executive field, namely Presidential Candidates and Vice Presidential Candidates—the meaning of simultaneous elections according to Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Voting for the general election of the president and vice president, members of the DPR, DPD, and provincial and district/city parliaments are held simultaneously on holidays or days that are national holidays. According to the General Elections Commission (KPU), the simultaneous phrase in Law Number 7 of 2017 is a follow-up to the Constitutional Court Decision (MK) Number 14 of 2013. The legal consideration of the Constitutional Court's decision is essentially to strengthen the presidential system.

To prevent fraud in the implementation of voting, at each Polling Station there are witnesses from elements of Legislative Candidates (Caleg), there are witnesses from elements of the vice presidential candidate, there are elements of the Election Supervisory Agency (bawaslu), Security Forces and are open to take photos or data for the public. Multi-layered supervision will eliminate fraud. Nevertheless, if there is an indication of fraud, the mechanism is reported to bawaslu and will be heard by the Constitutional Court (MK) (Barokah & Hartanto, 2022).

The February 14, 2024 election is based on General Election Commission Regulation Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Stages and Schedule of the 2024 General Election. The campaign period runs from November 13, 2023, to February 10, 2024, for 75 days. This community service activity aims to escort elections directly, publicly, freely, and secretly (LUBER) (Katili & Latitude, 2022).

METHODS

The method used in community service is a survey and plays an active role in from 1 day before the implementation to 1 day after voting and observing things that happen during the people's party. Community service activities will be carried out at TPS 48 Saladara Cirebon City, on February 13-15, 2024. The election schedule can be seen in Figure 1.

Table 1. Activities carried out at polling stations

No.	Problem
1.	Overseeing the preparation of polling stations
2.	Controlling the entry and exit of the community to narrow their voting rights
3.	Escorting polling station officers, witnesses and Bawaslu
4.	Escort the counting of votes to the end

Output Target

Based on the topic of overseeing the election process at Polling Station 48 Saladara, the expected output targets after the socialization of these activities are as follows:

Figure 1. 2024 Election Schedule



Table 2. Output Target

Program	Expected Output Target
Escorting the General Election Process	<p>The election process can run smoothly and all Indonesian citizens can convey their aspirations directly, publicly, freely and confidentially.</p> <p>The active participation of lecturers as citizens who care about the progress of the Indonesian nation in achieving the goals of the country was established</p>

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The total population of Indonesia that has had the right to vote is 196,500,000 people consisting of 98,657,761 male voters and 97,887,875 female voters. Demographics of the 2024 Voter Turnout spread across 38 provinces. The most domestic DPT for the 2024

election is in West Java Province, while the least in South Papua Province as shown in the chart above. Then when viewed from the island / region, the largest voters are in Java Island with a portion of around 56% of the total number of national voters. The Moluccas-Papua is the region with the fewest voters. This number of voters requires 823,220, one of which is polling station 48 Saladara Cirebon City. The election contestants consist of 24 parties for legislative candidates and 3 pairs of presidential and vice presidential candidates (Yusrin & Salpini, 2023).

Participants in the 2024 Legislative Election can be seen in Figure 2. There were 24 parties participating in the election, namely the National Awakening Party; Great Indonesia Movement Party; Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle; Working Group Party (Golkar); National Democratic Party (NasDem); Labour Party; Indonesian People's Wave Party; Prosperous Justice Party; Nusantara Awakening Party; People's Conscience Party; Indonesian Guard of Change Party; National Mandate Party; Star Moon Party; Democratic; Indonesian Solidarity Party; Indonesian Unity Party (Perindo); United Development Party; Nanggroe Aceh Party; Atjeh Beusaboh Tha'at and Taqwa Generation Party; Darul Aceh Party; Aceh Party; Aceh Fair and Prosperous Party; Aceh People's Independent Solidity Party; Ummat Party (Maulana et.al., 2022; Amir, 2020; Cahyono et al., 2023).



Figure 2. Parties Participating in the Election

Polling Station Preparation

The determination of TPS 48 Saladara has met the following conditions:

1. school room / school building Widya Kusuma Saladara Kindergarten.
2. Community meeting hall
3. room/building of other educational places

4. Government and non-government owned buildings or offices including the courtyard.
5. Not made indoors a place of worship;

Made with a size of at least 10 meters long and 8 meters wide or can be adapted to local conditions; and Must be completed no later than 1 day before the day and date of voting. Regarding the making of TPS, KPPS can cooperate with the community, with facilities and infrastructure consisting of:

1. Room or tent;
2. Limiting device;
3. Boards used for pasting:
 - a. list of candidate pairs, list of permanent candidates for members of the DPR, provincial parliament, district/city parliament, as well as a copy of the permanent voter list and a copy of the supplementary voter list
 - b. C model form
 - c. announcement of the results of the vote count.
 - d. Seats and tables of the chairman and members of KPPS;
 - e. Tables for placing ballot boxes and voting booths;
 - f. Seating of Voters, Witnesses, and Polling Station Supervisors; and
 - g. Sufficient lighting tools

The shape of the TPS is made in the form of a rectangle with a size of at least 10 meters long and 8 meters wide or can be adjusted to local conditions. TPS is marked with boundaries using ropes, mines, or other materials. Polling station entrances and exits must be able to ensure mobility access for voters with disabilities who use wheelchairs. Regarding the layout of polling stations prepared and regulated by KPPS with the following conditions: Voter seating that accommodates at least 25 people, which is placed inside the polling station near the entrance of the polling station. There are five seats out of 25 voter seats are priority seats intended for:

1. Disability voters;
2. Pregnant voters;
3. Voters carrying toddlers;
4. Elderly voters; and
5. Voters who need special treatment;
6. Tables and seats of KPPS chairman, KPPS 2 members, and KPPS 3 members;

Tables and seats of KPPS 4 members and KPPS 5 members near the entrance of polling stations;

1. KPPS 6 members' seats near ballot boxes;
 2. Seats of KPPS 7 members near the exit of the polling station;
 3. If the number of KPPS members is less than 7 people, the seat of the KPPS chairman and each KPPS member is determined by the KPPS chairman;
- Seats for Witnesses and Polling Station Supervisors stationed inside polling stations;
Seats (if still available) for Election Monitors and/or reporters stationed outside polling stations;

Ballot Box Table

1. A table to place ballot boxes placed near the exit of the polling station, at a distance of approximately 3 meters from the seat of the KPPS chairman and facing the seat of the voter;

2. The ballot box table is not too high so that the ballot box can be reached by most Voters and Voters who use wheelchairs;
3. The voting booth is placed opposite the seats of the KPPS chairman and Witnesses, provided that the distance between the voting booths and the polling station width limit is at least 1 meter;
4. A table where voting booths are located that have a bottom so that they can vote in wheelchairs easily;
5. Boards at the time of voting are placed near the entrance;
Polling station signage is placed near the entrance of the polling station outside the polling station;
Mines, ropes, wood or other materials to create TPS boundaries;
6. A place for 2 TPS Order Officers who assist KPPS and are tasked with handling the peace, order, and security of polling stations.

Polling Station Logistics Preparation

Elections must be well prepared (Aji & Indrawan, 2020). Election logistics are organizing equipment used in the Election of Members of the House of Representatives, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency / City DPRD as well as organizing equipment used in the Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections. Election Logistics is the organizing equipment used in the Election of Governor and Vice Governor, Regent and Vice Regent and/or Mayor and Vice Mayor, consisting of voting equipment, other equipment support, as well as socialization and campaign materials.

Types of Election logistics based on their use are as follows:

1. Voting equipment, including:



Figure 3. Election Logistics

- a. Other voting equipment support in elections includes: Paperback. KPPS ID. TPS security officer ID. Witness ID. Ballot fastening rubber. Glue/adhesive. Plastic bag. Ballpoint. Padlock. Markers. Forms for minutes and certificates. Ballot box number sticker. Strap of choice marking tool. Aids to the visually impaired. Permanent Candidate List (DCT). List of Candidate Spouses (DPCs). Permanent Voters List (DPT). Additional Voters List (DPTb).
- b. Election socialization materials, including: Brochures. Leaflets. Pamphlet. Booklet. Poster. Folder. Stickers.
- c. Election socialization props, including: Banners. Banner. Billboard. Billboard/videotron. Pennant-pennant.
- d. Election campaign materials include: Flyers. Brochure (leaflet). Pamphlet. Poster.

- e. Election campaign props include: Billboards / billboards / videotron. Pennant-pennant. Banners.
2. Logistics at TPS
 - a. Logistics for Voters: Ballots, ballot boxes, voting booths, ink, blind aids, choice marking devices, C3 and C6 model forms
 - b. Logistics for organizing bodies: DPT, DCT, DPC, Minutes form and certificates and other TPS fittings
 - c. Logistics for supervisors: Copies of DPT, DPTb and DPPh, as well as copies of voting minutes and result certificates and details of vote counting.
 - d. Logistics for witnesses: Copy of DPT, copy of voting minutes and certificate of results and details of vote counting and C2 model form

Implementation of Suata Voting



Figure 4. How to Vote at the Polling Station

Post-voting Ballot Escort

Carry out the process of supervising the printing of ballots with the following duties:

After the inauguration/swearing-in of the entire box is issued, unused ballots and forms are put into sacks, and they are marked based on the location of the polling station listed on the ballot boxes.

Based on PKPU Number 17 of 2016 concerning the retention schedule of substantive and facilitative non-personnel and non-financial records of the General Election Commission, then: • Master Ballots have an active shelf life of 3 years (stored in the management unit to support the implementation of main duties and functions) and an inactive shelf life of 1 year (stored in the archival unit), then processed permanently by submitting to the archival institution as proof of national responsibility. • Ballots have an

active shelf life from voting to the taking of the oath/promise and have an inactive shelf life of 1 month after taking the oath/promise. Furthermore, after a shelf life of 1 month after taking the oath/promise, ballots can be destroyed by the stalker archival unit within the KPU/KIP District/City. Forms such as Form C1 and Appendix C1 have an active shelf life of 3 years (stored in the management unit to support the implementation of the main duties and functions) and an inactive shelf life of 2 years (stored in the archival unit), then processed permanently by submitting to the archival institution as proof of national responsibility (KPU, 2024).



Figure 5. Logistics Follow-up Mechanism

Election escort activities after the vote It seems that all people are happy, harmonious, compact and full of brotherhood. Although it was midnight they lay down from all day sitting and standing in counting votes. Consumption is also seen to be sufficient, not lacking anything. Election management ethics are good (Aliano &; Adon, 2023).



Figure 6. Post-voting atmosphere and maintained election logistics

CONCLUSION

The results showed that the election process at polling station 48 Saladara went smoothly. Activities begin H-1 before implementation by preparing chairs and tables. D-day at 06.00, Officers are ready to arrange the logistics of the election and precisely at 08.00, The call for the people to vote begins. At exactly 13:00, the voting process was closed, and there was a 1-hour break. At 14.00, start counting sura until 24.00. Ballot boxes were guarded overnight to wait for the next day to be picked up by the Exodus for the following counting process. The election process took place happily, harmoniously, calmly, peacefully, and LUBER.

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