



Collaborative Governance Handling Election Violations In The 2024 Cirebon City Election

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Abstract

Background. The election of Regional Heads (Pilkada) in a democracy is one of the main pillars that must be carried out in a transparent and accountable manner. However, in reality, there are still many violations that occur in this democratic process, such as money politics, campaigns that are not on schedule, and abuse of authority, which remain problems and challenges in the 2024 Cirebon City Regional Elections.

Aims. The purpose of this problem is to analyze how the application of the collaborative governance model can serve as a solution to overcoming various violations that occur during the election process, especially in the context of the Cirebon City Regional Elections. The solution to this problem is to research the application of *collaborative governance* in handling election violations. This *Collaborative governance model* focuses on cooperation between BAWASLU (Election Supervisory Agency) and KPU (General Election Commission), as well as other actors, in organizing elections.

Methods. The research method used was qualitative descriptive, with data collection techniques through interviews.

Result. The results of his research are that the success of *collaborative governance* depends on strong coordination between institutions, transparent supervision, and increased trust in the electoral process from public participation. However, the obstacles faced are still weak rules and regulations, limited resources, and resistance from political actors.

Conclusion. This research also provides a way in *collaborative governance* to minimize election violations, with the goal that the *collaborative governance* model can be an effective solution in creating good and clean elections and reducing election violations.

Keywords: Regional Elections, *Collaborative Governance*, Election Supervision, BAWASLU, Community Participation



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INTRODUCTION

The election of Regional Heads (Pilkada) is one of the key pillars of democracy, ensuring public participation in the formation of a responsible and prosperous government. However, in practice, violations still often occur, both in the form of administrative violations, money politics, off-schedule campaigns, and abuse of authority. Cirebon City, as part of Indonesia's democratic system, faces similar challenges in implementing the 2024 Regional Elections. Elections must not only ensure high voter participation, but also ensure transparency, accountability, and adherence to the principles of LUBER JURDIL (Direct, General, Free, Confidential, Honest, and Fair).

The complexity of local political dynamics and diverse voter characteristics are challenges in themselves. Law enforcement efforts against election violations are often hindered by weak inter-agency coordination and limited resources. The insynchronization of regulations and weak coordination infrastructure have also worsened the situation, especially in the handling of administrative violations that often go unchecked.

One of the alternative approaches relevant in this context is collaborative governance, which involves cross-actor collaboration among supervisory institutions, such as BAWASLU, election organizers, including the KPU, security forces, and civil society. This approach aims to strengthen election supervision through synergy of work between actors. This model has been applied in various areas, including in the Hepty S. A. study. *et al.* (2023) in Riau Islands Province, which emphasizes the importance of coordination and communication between institutions in preventing election violations.

However, the implementation of collaborative governance is not free from challenges. Hepty S. A. *et al.* (2023) noted that the main obstacles in the implementation of this model are a lack of coordination, limited communication infrastructure, and low trust between stakeholders. If these challenges are not addressed, the effectiveness of election supervision will remain weak.

Ansell and Gash (2008) emphasize that the success of collaborative governance is highly dependent on direct dialogue, commitment to the process, and mutual understanding. Unfortunately, their research has not fully uncovered local dynamics, such as regional political conditions, levels of community participation, and the role of influential non-state actors in collaboration.

The study by Elanda B. (2018) highlights the institutional relationship between BAWASLU and the KPU, which still leaves potential conflicts of interest. This topic warrants

further research in the context of the Cirebon City Regional Elections, in order to understand how coordination between these institutions can be maximized to overcome election-related violations.

Although several studies have been conducted on collaborative governance, a research gap remains in its contextual application at the city level, such as Cirebon City, particularly in identifying supporting and inhibiting factors from the perspective of local actors, including civil society and law enforcement officials. There has been limited research on the effectiveness of this model in preventing administrative violations and the practice of money politics at crucial stages of local elections.

This research aims to fill this gap by examining the in-depth implementation of collaborative governance in the context of the 2024 Cirebon City Regional Elections. The research focus includes how this model can minimize election violations as well as identify factors that support and hinder its success. The results of this study are expected to make a scientific contribution to election management in Indonesia, as well as provide practical benefits for stakeholders, including BAWASLU, KPU, and civil society, in building more participatory and adequate supervision.

Ultimately, the findings of this study are expected to serve as a strategic reference for strengthening the quality of local democracy and reducing the incidence of election violations in the future.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The following is an explanation of the previous research. This research is presented using the same concept to facilitate a clear comparison.

According to, Ansell C. & Gash A., (2008) *collaborative governance* is a process that involves various actors working together in making policy or solving public problems through constructive interaction. This model comprises several key dimensions, including initial conditions, institutional design, collaborative processes, discussion forums, coordination between stakeholders, implementation of monitoring and enforcement strategies, the role of facilitative leadership, challenges in inter-agency coordination, and the impact of *collaborative governance*.

The research was conducted by Heply S. A. et al. (2023), "Collaborative Governance in Handling Campaign Violations in Riau Islands Province," which employed a qualitative descriptive approach using primary and secondary data sources, and data collection techniques

including observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the research produced several indicators starting from face-to-face, building trust, commitment to the process, mutual understanding and temporary results in collaboration and this research resulted in the handling of campaign violations in the Riau Islands Province will continue to be improved and improved as well as tighten supervision so that unwanted things do not happen to achieve quality elections. In the *collaborative governance model*, the theory explains that the success of collaboration is highly determined by the initial conditions, especially the level of trust between actors and the balance of power in the implementation of each institution's duties. Ansell C. & Gash A., (2008)

A study conducted by the one entitled The Urgency of S. S., (2021) *Collaborative Governance Design in Elections and Regional Elections (Case Study of Electoral Practice Malls in the Stages of Election Candidacy of the NTT Provincial DPRD and Sabu Raijua Regional Elections)* found that the concept of *collaborative governance* can overcome the weaknesses of the rules and the limitations of the authority to hold elections at the election and regional election stages. This research was conducted using qualitative-descriptive research methods, with analysis and data collection techniques based on primary and secondary data, as well as literature studies. This research explains that *the collaborative governance process* is carried out through face-to-face dialogue, building trust, commitment to the process, and sharing understanding of interim results. According to the collaborative governance theory, this study also demonstrates that clear institutional design is the most crucial factor in determining the success of cooperation, particularly in minimizing overlapping authority between election supervisory institutions. Furthermore, previous research has also shown that the success of the Ansell C. & Gash A., (2008) *The collaborative governance* model relies on the effectiveness of discussion forums and coordination among stakeholders to foster a shared understanding of election supervision rules.

In addition, the implementation of monitoring and law enforcement strategies is also a crucial factor in ensuring that existing rules and robust legal mechanisms can be applied firmly and consistently.

According to the role of facilitative leadership, it must also be able to align the interests of various parties, open discussion spaces, and ensure that every part of the election is involved in the decision-making process. However, there are challenges faced in inter-agency coordination that are obstacles to implementation. Ansell C. & Gash A. (2008). *Collaborative Governance*, such as differences in interests between actors, lack of resources, and resistance

to change, can hinder the effectiveness of coordination. However, in the end, the impact of implementing *Collaborative Governance* Election supervision can be measured through a decrease in the number of violations, increased transparency of the election process, and the effectiveness of coordination in handling election disputes.

METHODS

This study employs a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the application of the collaborative governance model in handling election violations during the 2024 Cirebon City Regional Elections. This approach was chosen because it enables in-depth description of complex social phenomena, particularly the dynamics of collaboration among supervisory institutions, organizers, and the community's role in the election supervision process. Through this approach, researchers can identify various obstacles, effectiveness, and supporting factors for inter-institutional collaboration.

Data collection was carried out using in-depth interview techniques. The selection of informants employs the purposive sampling method, which involves a deliberate selection based on specific criteria, particularly experience and direct involvement in the process of monitoring and organizing elections. The primary informants in this study are Devi Siti Sihatul Aifah, S.Pd.I., M.Pd. (Chairman of BAWASLU Cirebon City), Mohamad Joharudin, S.Pd., M.Pd. (Coordinator of the Division of Violation Handling and Dispute Resolution of BAWASLU Cirebon City), and Roby Aurysa Hutagalung, S.H. (Legal and Supervision Division of the Cirebon City KPU). The three informants are considered to have competence, knowledge, and strategic roles in explaining how collaborative governance practices are carried out in the local context.

To ensure the validity of the data, this study uses the source triangulation technique. This technique is carried out by comparing information obtained from various sources to obtain a broader and objective understanding. In addition to interviews, the researcher also conducted a review of official documents, election regulations, and observed the dynamics of the implementation of election supervision in the field.

Although this approach provides a wide scope for exploration of the phenomenon being studied, the researchers recognize that there are some limitations in this study. These limitations include the relatively small number of informants, the potential subjectivity of the sources, and the limited time and resources that the researcher has. In addition, because this research was conducted within the scope of the Cirebon City area, the results are contextual and cannot be

generalized to all regions of Indonesia.

DISCUSSION

Initial Conditions

Asymmetry of Power and Resources between Actors Involved

The 2024 Cirebon City Regional Election faces a primary challenge in the form of resource inequality among actors involved in the election process. This power asymmetry is evident in several aspects, including the dominance of political parties in decision-making, the limited resources available from election organizing institutions, and the limited involvement of civil society in election supervision.

In *collaborative governance*, the success of handling election violations depends on the extent to which these actors can collaborate well. Prime A. *et al*., (2023) highlights how electoral policies are often influenced by the interests of political elites who have greater access to resources and information. This leads to an imbalance in efforts to prevent election violations, where groups with greater political power tend to have more influence in determining policy direction.

In addition, the limited budget and human resources available to election supervisors, such as BAWASLU, are another factor contributing to this inequality. A journal article shows that the Bandung Regency BAWASLU faces similar challenges in terms of a lack of supervisory personnel and coordination with other actors in preventing election violations. This also occurs in the implementation of elections in Cirebon City, as most election implementations in various regions in Indonesia employ the same supervision model and system. Islaam M. Z., (2024)

The *collaborative governance approach* must be emphasized, where cooperation between election organizing institutions is key to creating fair and transparent elections and addressing the problem of election inequality. It is also emphasized that inter-agency collaboration is an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of election supervision, especially in dealing with administrative violations and election crimes. Hariadi *et al*., (2024)

However, in the implementation of *collaborative governance in the elections in Cirebon City, several challenges remain*. For example, there is still a lack of coordination between institutions and agencies, as well as resistance from parties with vested interests. It is noted that the neutrality of the State Civil Apparatus (ASN) in regional elections is still often

compromised, for example, through partiality towards certain candidates. (Sari D. M., 2021)

The Level of Public Trust in the Election Process

In recent years, the level of public trust has experienced a fluctuating trend, driven by various factors, including election violations and the partiality of the state apparatus in favor of one candidate. Public celebrations play a crucial role in the legitimacy of election results.

Irawan D., (2023) In his study, he stated that low public trust in elections is often caused by a lack of transparency in the process of organizing and supervising elections. Another factor contributing to this low trust is the lack of socialization regarding fair and independent election procedures, which leads the public to be skeptical of election integrity.

Highlighting that the increasing social and political dynamics leading up to elections often trigger various forms of disinformation that have the potential to undermine public trust in election results. The spread of misinformation related to election fraud on social media poses a challenge for election organizers in maintaining their credibility. Translated by I. P. *et al* .,(2024)

To overcome this problem, various collaborative strategies need to be implemented to rebuild public trust. mentioned that the role of community leaders, academics, and the media in conveying accurate information about the election process is very important in building public trust. In addition, the active involvement of the community in election supervision through independent monitoring programs is also one of the effective ways to increase election accountability. Annizar A. *et al* .,(2024)

Institutional Design

Regulation and Coordination Mechanism between Election Institutions

Collaborative governance in the 2024 Cirebon City Regional Elections must have an interrelated role, depending on the regulatory and coordination mechanisms between election institutions. In this case, the Election Supervisory Agency (BAWASLU), the General Election Commission (KPU), and other related institutions. The implementation of regulatory mechanisms must ensure that all relevant institutions can carry out their duties effectively without any overlap of authority.

One of the main challenges in coordination between election agencies is the lack of clarity regarding the roles and responsibilities of each party. In many cases, BAWASLU and the KPU often experience clashes in carrying out their functions, especially in handling election

disputes. Therefore, there needs to be a strict mechanism to regulate coordination between institutions. Islaam M. Z., (2024)

Regulations governing the enforcement of election violations must also be strengthened to crack down on perpetrators of election violations. Highlighting that there are still legal loopholes that cause the process of enforcing election rules to be less effective. For example, in the case of administrative violations, the limited authority of BAWASLU in imposing sanctions is often the main obstacle in ensuring election participants' compliance with applicable regulations. Hariadi *et al* ., (2024)

In addressing various election violations, several regions have implemented cooperation through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), noting that the police and prosecutor's offices in several areas of Indonesia have collaborated with BAWASLU to ensure that election violations can be addressed quickly and effectively. Translated by I. P. *et al* ., (2024)

However, the effectiveness of the mechanism's success still depends on how inter-agency coordination works. Emphasized that in the Annizar A. *et al* ., (2024) *In a collaborative governance system, the success of inter-agency coordination is greatly influenced by transparency in communication and a shared vision for maintaining election integrity.* Therefore, a more structured and systematic communication strategy is needed in managing relations between the election institutions in Cirebon City.

Communication and Community Engagement Forum

In Cirebon City, the community's active involvement in election supervision still needs improvement, as this is a crucial aspect of electoral institutional design. D. M., (2021) Highlighting that one of the factors that can increase the effectiveness of election supervision is the existence of an open communication space between election organizers and the public. With the existence of a communication forum, the public can more easily submit reports related to alleged election violations and get better access to information about their rights and obligations in elections.

Election Supervisory Bodies in several regions have formed the Election Care Community Forum (FMPP) to enable the public to supervise the election process independently. Noted that the forum has succeeded in increasing the number of reports of election violations from the public, who previously tended to be reluctant to report because they felt they did not have effective communication channels. Irawan D.,(2023)

Community involvement in supervising elections can also be increased through cooperation between community organizations and universities. His research shows that students and academics can act as independent monitors in elections by conducting research and advocating for more transparent and accountable policies. Islaam M. Z., (2024)

The use of social media in this digital era can attract active public involvement in elections. Stated that educational campaigns regarding elections through social media have proven effective in increasing public awareness of the importance of clean and honest elections. Translated by I. P. *et al* ., (2024)

However, although social media can be a valuable tool for disseminating information about elections, its use must also be monitored to prevent the spread of false news (hoaxes). Emphasizing that, without adequate supervision, social media can be a tool for certain parties to spread disinformation that can damage public trust in the election process. Annizar A. *et al* ., (2024)

Collaborative Process

Trust-Building: Transparency in Election Oversight

Public trust in the democratic process depends not only on election organizers but also on cooperation between media institutions, community organizations, and the media. This is a crucial factor in enhancing the transparency of the democratic process and increasing public trust. According to the implementation Wulansari, A. P., (2024) *In collaborative governance, transparency is achieved by ensuring that all stages of the election process are accessible to the public and by providing a precise reporting mechanism for alleged violations.*

In the implementation of a digital-based information system, it is critical to increase public transparency. Highlighting how digitalization in election monitoring can expedite the process of identifying violations and enhance election organizers' responsiveness to public reports. Online platforms that allow the public to access data related to election results and vote counting processes can strengthen public trust in election integrity. Herjawan H.,(2023)

However, the dissemination of information that can damage public trust is also a challenge in the public's view of election credibility, as disinformation is often used by certain parties to create distrust of election organizers. Therefore, there is a need for a more effective communication strategy from election organizers to counter negative narratives and provide the public with adequate information and education. Afandi S. A. *et al* .,(2023)

The involvement of independent monitoring from civil society also plays an essential

role in ensuring transparency in election surveillance, in addition to technology. Emphasized that an independent monitoring network consisting of academics, journalists, and activists can be a more objective supervisor in overseeing the course of elections, especially in detecting money politics practices and misuse of state resources by specific candidates. Subhan A., (2017)

Discussion and Coordination Forum Between Stakeholders

In *collaborative governance*, policymakers must be able to prioritize the most important principles, namely direct dialogue and negotiation. Noted that a communication forum involving the KPU, BAWASLU, law enforcement officials, as well as representatives of political parties and civil society, is needed to resolve election disputes peacefully and transparently. Dewanti I. K., (2021)

One example is the Election Monitoring Forum (EMF), a model of regular discussion forums that several regions have implemented. Public discussions and workshops are crucial in ensuring that voters are aware of their rights and obligations in elections, which can help reduce public apathy in election participation. According to this forum, it enables interested parties to discuss various issues related to the implementation of elections and find joint solutions to address potential conflicts. This discussion forum model can be applied in Cirebon City as part of the strategy to address election violations. Putra T. A., (2024)

Differences in interests and resistance from various actors remain the primary challenges to implementing face-to-face dialogue. Mubarok (2023) highlights that in some cases, certain political parties or candidates are reluctant to participate in communication forums because they feel that strict supervision can limit their room for movement in campaigning. Therefore, a persuasion and mediation approach must be taken to ensure that all parties feel accommodated in the discussion process.

Implementation of Monitoring and Law Enforcement Strategy

The effectiveness of monitoring strategies and success in enforcing the law regarding election violations are the result of a collaborative process in election supervision. The implementation of an effective monitoring strategy requires good cooperation among stakeholders.

The Rapid Response Teams (PRC), consisting of representatives of BAWASLU, the Police, and independent monitors, are considered quite successful and proven to be effective

in several areas. Law enforcement mechanisms must also be vigorously implemented in the monitoring strategy.

Bureaucratic constraints and the lack of independence of law enforcement agencies in handling election violations cases are obstacles to the implementation of effective law enforcement strategies. Sari and SH (2024) emphasized that the independence of law enforcement officials is crucial in ensuring that law enforcement actions against election violations are not influenced by political pressure from certain actors.

The implementation of the model not only improves election integrity but also strengthens public trust in democracy. However, this implementation must also be carried out with transparency in election supervision, effective dialogue forums, and good monitoring strategies so that *collaborative governance* in the Cirebon City Regional Elections can run by the rule of law. The implementation of this model not only improves the integrity of elections but also strengthens public trust in democracy at the local level.

The Role of Facilitative Leadership

The role of BAWASLU as a leader and supervisor in elections

The election supervisory body, which plays a vital role in overseeing the election process, also regulates various interests. This is done to ensure honest, fair, and peaceful elections. In *collaborative governance*, facilitative leadership in elections is crucial for accommodating the interests of various stakeholders, including the KPU and political parties.

Akbar A. *et al* .,(2019) Highlighted that the facilitative leadership implemented by BAWASLU aims to build synergy between election institutions in improving the effectiveness of election supervision. This includes establishing clear regulations, providing open communication channels, and resolving electoral conflicts through a dialogue approach.

In the field, BAWASLU has several mechanisms in place to carry out its role as a facilitator leader. Sumedi *et al*. (2017) explained that BAWASLU often holds regular coordination meetings with stakeholders to develop election supervision strategies. Additionally, BAWASLU engages the community through participatory supervision programs to enhance transparency and accountability in the election process.

In practice, the facilitative leadership role carried out by BAWASLU is still hit by various obstacles. Sahputra (2021) noted that a lack of human resources and budget limitations are often obstacles in ensuring effective coordination between BAWASLU and other election institutions.

Challenges in Inter-Agency Coordination

The most significant challenge in collaborative governance is often not optimal due to the lack of effective communication among various actors, which occurs because each institution has its responsibilities. As a result, disagreements in carrying out *collaborative governance coordination are not optimal*.

Akbar A. *et al* .,(2019) Highlighted that differences in regulatory interpretation between BAWASLU and the KPU are often a source of conflict. One example that occurred in various regions was disagreement over the limits of authority in handling administrative and criminal violations related to elections. As a result, several cases of election violations have experienced delays in handling them because there is no understanding between the two institutions.

The participation of law enforcement also often has problems in the supervision of elections. Sumedi *et al*. (2017) noted that the police and prosecutors often have different priorities in handling cases of election violations, especially when they involve political actors who have significant influence. As a result, the effectiveness of law enforcement against election violations has become less than optimal.

Sahputra (2021) also noted that the lack of effective communication between relevant institutions often worsens coordination in election supervision. The absence of representatives from institutions in coordination meetings, unclear division of tasks, and a slow response in handling reports of violations are some of the factors that cause election supervision to run optimally.

There are several solutions to the problems that occur. For example, strengthening rules regarding coordination between institutions in supervision, and sharing data on violation information using technology, along with in-depth understanding through human resource training from related institutions, can help create knowledge about their respective roles and duties.

Impact of collaborative governance

Decrease in the Number of Election Violations

With the increasing cooperation between various stakeholders, such as the KPU and BAWASLU, as well as other actors, the implementation of *collaborative governance* has had a significant effect in reducing the number of election violations. Noted that a collaborative

approach to election oversight has significantly reduced the number of administrative and money politics violations compared to previous elections. Runtunowo Y. B. & Barakati M., (2024)

The most essential factor in reducing election violations is the availability of an open response mechanism in the reporting process for election violations. However, the challenge of reducing the number of infringements remains. Highlighted that although the number of money politics violations has decreased, there are still cases of breaches involving the misuse of state resources and the non-neutrality of state civil servants (ASN). Therefore, there is a need to strengthen regulations and tighten supervision of political actors who have access to public resources. Annizar A. *et al* ., (2024)

Increasing Community Participation in Supervision

In addition to reducing violations, the implementation of *collaborative governance* has also increased public participation in election supervision. With the existence of a communication forum between the public and election organizers, the public has greater access to participate in ensuring election transparency and accountability. It found that the number of public reports of election violations increased by 30% compared to previous elections, indicating increasing public awareness of the importance of election monitoring. Roudloh, F. A., (2024)

One approach that has proven effective in increasing public participation is the independent election monitoring program. Subakti *et al.* (2023) noted that the existence of election monitoring groups comprising academics, students, and social activists has contributed significantly to detecting and reporting various forms of election violations that were previously difficult to identify.

However, increasing public participation also poses its challenges, especially in handling disinformation related to the election process. Ani (2024) noted that although the public is increasingly active in reporting violations, not all of these reports are based on valid facts. Therefore, a stricter reporting verification system is needed to ensure that any alleged violations reported have a solid basis.

Effectiveness of Coordination and Transparency in Enforcement

One of the main successes of implementing *collaborative governance* in the Cirebon City Regional Election (2024) is the increasing effectiveness of coordination between election

organizing institutions and law enforcement officials. Before the cooperative approach, coordination between BAWASLU, KPU, and police officers often encountered obstacles, particularly in terms of dividing authority and establishing mechanisms for handling election violations. However, with a more structured communication forum, the coordination process becomes more effective.

According to Komarudin & Candra (2024), increased transparency in inter-agency coordination has accelerated the process of resolving election disputes. With digital-based mechanisms, every case of election violations can be documented and followed up more efficiently, thus narrowing the space for fraudulent practices.

In addition, transparency in election supervision has also increased with data disclosure and access to information for the public. Hansiden (2024) noted that election organizers are now more proactive in providing information about the election process and results, thereby reducing the potential for speculation and public distrust of the election system.

However, although coordination and transparency have improved, there are still challenges in terms of the independence of law enforcement officials in handling cases of election violations. Kuswandro (2024) noted that in some cases, political intervention remains the primary obstacle to addressing violations involving powerful political actors. Therefore, further efforts are needed to ensure that law enforcement in elections can run independently and not be influenced by political pressure.

The implementation of *collaborative governance* in the Cirebon City Regional Election has brought significant benefits in reducing election violations. While there are still challenges to be overcome, this collaborative oversight model can serve as an example that needs further refinement to create more democratic elections.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis conducted, it can be concluded that collaborative governance is essential for reducing election violations. This collaboration model creates better supervision and adequate transparency in the election process. The success of *collaborative governance* in election supervision depends on several things. The first is trust among the institutions involved in building good coordination to ensure the fair and transparent implementation of elections, which aims to increase participation in the supervision process. The second is a firm rule for the implementation of each actor's responsibilities. As noted, the existence of ambiguity in regulations is often a source of conflict between election organizers and law enforcement

officials, thus hindering the effectiveness of election supervision. Third, cooperation between actors must be improved to ensure that election violations are properly improved. Based on the findings, regions with regular coordination forums between election institutions tend to experience a decrease in the number of violations compared to areas with weak coordination.

Fourth, public involvement in election supervision is a determining factor in creating a more democratic electoral system. With the increasing number of independent monitors from civil society and academia, reports of election violations are more quickly detected and can be followed up immediately by the authorities.

Finally, public participation in supervising the election must be the most crucial factor in creating a more effective system for democratic elections. Public participation in overseeing the election will create a transparent election process.

IMPLEMENTATION

To create effective collaborative governance in supervising the course of elections, several recommendations can be implemented to enhance its implementation. The first is the improvement of strict rules in handling violations. Rules regarding sanctions must be tightened to have a deterrent effect on election violations. There is a need for more stringent enforcement of regulations in the aftermath of election violations, as many election violations are still not being strictly addressed by the relevant institutions, based on current facts on the ground. Second, increasing the coordination space between election organizers and the community. A forum for communication between organizing institutions and the community is necessary to facilitate good cooperation in overseeing the election process. The communication forum can help resolve differences of opinion and create good synergy in supervising the election. Third, the use of technology to supervise the course of elections. The use of technology is crucial in enhancing public transparency to ensure transparency regarding election information. The use of digital systems in election monitoring can help detect violations in real-time and provide wider access for the public to participate in surveillance. Technologies such as Roudloh, F. A., (2024) *blockchain voting*, AI-based violation reporting applications, and voter data verification systems can be adopted to strengthen the election surveillance system in Indonesia.

By implementing several written recommendations, it is hoped that the conduct of election supervision in Cirebon City can run more effectively, transparently and accountably to create democratic elections.

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