



The Role of Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (Kammi) As Election Monitors in Improving Supervisory Integrity In The 2019 General Election In The City Of Banjarmasin

Alfikri

Faculty of Sharia, Antasari State Islamic University
Jalan Ahmad Yani, Km. 4.5 Banjarmasin, Indonesia
e-mail: alfikrifikrial291201@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted in Banjarmasin City against the backdrop of the large number of election violations and the large number of polling stations that must be monitored in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City. KAMMI as an election monitor involves itself in this supervision so that the election runs in accordance with the principles of the election. Election monitors can detect potential violations, provide confidence to the public regarding the validity of the results, and encourage accountability of election organizers. The existence of election monitors is also a form of social control that helps strengthen the foundations of democracy and increase active citizen participation in elections. This study aims to determine the role of the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) as an election monitor in improving the integrity of supervision in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City, then to find out how the obstacles were faced. The type of research used is field research, by examining the circumstances and phenomena more clearly about the situation that occurs in the field. The research approach is a qualitative approach with qualitative descriptive methods. Data sources are informants totaling 9 people and documentation. Analysis of the results of this study was carried out by analyzing the data collected and presented in the form of descriptive descriptions. Then the researcher makes a conclusion and recommendation on the research results. The results showed that KAMMI played an adequate role as an extension of Bawaslu in monitoring the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City. KAMMI carries out its duties according to the rules and code of ethics, is neutral, provides education to the public, and supports the participation of persons with disabilities. KAMMI faces obstacles in monitoring the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City, including limited number of members, unstructured programs, and limited funds. Other internal factors include the focus of monitoring only on election day. External constraints include a lack of cooperation with Bawaslu Banjarmasin City, a lack of coordination between South Kalimantan Province Bawaslu and Banjarmasin City Bawaslu, and an unstructured coordination schedule. Despite the obstacles, KAMMI managed to improve the integrity of election monitoring. KAMMI's involvement as a political monitor can be a motivation for other institutions, although improvements are needed to overcome obstacles in the future.

Keywords: KAMMI, Election Monitoring, Surveillance.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan di Kota Banjarmasin dengan dilatarbelakangi masih banyaknya pelanggaran Pemilu dan banyaknya TPS yang harus di awasi pada Pemilu tahun 2019 di Kota Banjarmasin. KAMMI sebagai pemantau Pemilu melibatkan diri dalam pengawasan tersebut agar Pemilu berjalan sesuai dengan prinsip-prinsip Pemilu. Pemantau pemilu dapat mendeteksi potensi pelanggaran, memberikan keyakinan kepada masyarakat terkait keabsahan hasil, serta mendorong akuntabilitas penyelenggara Pemilu. Keberadaan pemantau Pemilu juga menjadi bentuk kontrol sosial yang membantu memperkuat fondasi demokrasi dan meningkatkan partisipasi aktif warga negara dalam pemilihan umum. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peran Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia (KAMMI) sebagai pemantau Pemilu dalam meningkatkan integritas pengawasan pada Pemilu tahun 2019 di Kota Banjarmasin, kemudian untuk mengetahui bagaimana kendala yang dihadapi. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian lapangan (field research), dengan meneliti keadaan serta fenomena lebih jelas mengenai situasi yang terjadi dilapangan. Pendekatan penelitian yaitu pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data berupa informan yang berjumlah 9 orang dan dokumentasi. Analisis hasil penelitian ini dilakukan dengan cara menganalisis data yang terkumpul dan disajikan dalam bentuk uraian-uraian secara deskriptif. Kemudian peneliti membuat suatu kesimpulan dan rekomendasi terhadap hasil penelitian. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa KAMMI cukup berperan sebagai perpanjangan tangan Bawaslu dalam pengawasan Pemilu 2019 di Kota Banjarmasin. KAMMI menjalankan tugasnya sesuai aturan dan kode etik, bersikap netral, memberikan edukasi kepada masyarakat, dan mendukung partisipasi penyandang disabilitas. KAMMI menghadapi kendala dalam pemantauan Pemilu 2019 di Kota Banjarmasin, termasuk jumlah anggota terbatas, program tidak terstruktur, dan dana terbatas. Faktor internal lainnya meliputi fokus pemantauan hanya pada hari pemilihan. Kendala eksternal mencakup kurangnya kerja sama dengan Bawaslu Kota Banjarmasin, kurangnya koordinasi antara Bawaslu Provinsi Kalimantan Selatan dan Bawaslu Kota Banjarmasin, serta jadwal koordinasi yang tidak terstruktur. Meskipun menghadapi kendala, KAMMI berhasil meningkatkan integritas pengawasan Pemilu. Keterlibatan KAMMI sebagai pemantau politik dapat menjadi motivasi bagi lembaga lain, meski diperlukan pembenahan untuk mengatasi kendala di masa depan.

Kata Kunci: KAMMI, Pemantau Pemilu, Pengawasan.

INTRODUCTION

General elections are a process of political contestation held every five years, providing an opportunity for every citizen to participate in determining who will become the leader and the people's representatives who will represent them. Individuals elected to leadership positions in government have a significant role in shaping policies that will affect various aspects of society. The basic principle of the constitution states that the supreme power is in the hands of the people, as explained in Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which states that "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and shall be exercised according to the Constitution." The existence of general elections is a

fundamental feature of a democratic state, emphasizing the principle of people's participation in determining the direction of government.

Political participation plays a central role in the framework of a democratic government and is one of the indicators of political modernization. In this context, political participation refers to the involvement of individuals as actors who seek to influence the decision-making process by the government. This concept of political participation can be interpreted as the active involvement of citizens in the formulation and implementation of public policies carried out by the general public.¹

In previous research by Novarinda Adelina Rahmawati with the title *The Long Road of Election Monitoring Actors* which explains² the importance of monitoring for community or public involvement in elections is very significant. Non-governmental organizations have an important role in guiding the implementation of elections so that they run fairly. Providing opportunities for the public to participate in election monitoring should be interpreted as more than just formal recognition of official monitoring institutions, it emphasizes the importance of active community involvement in the process.

Today, in the context of the reform era, the demand for transparent and fair elections is increasing. This is evident in the strengthening of formal legal aspects in the establishment of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) at the national and provincial levels, as well as the significant increase in the establishment of Election Supervisory Committees at the district/city level. Initially, these committees were ad hoc, and now there are proposals for them to become permanent institutions. It is also proven by the existence of a strong legal basis now, which is regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections Article 435 (1) which reads "The implementation of elections

¹ Randi Hamdani, Ari Ganjar Herdiansyah, and Antik Bintari, "Political Case Study of Jokowi Young Ulama Solidarity Volunteers (Samawi) in the 2019 Presidential Election in Tasikmalaya City," No. 2 (2021): pp. 1-2.

² Novarinda Adelina Rahmawati, "The Long Road of Election Monitoring Actors," *Transformative Journal* 4, No. 1 (March 2018), p. 68.

can be monitored by election monitors" and is further regulated in the General Election Supervisory Agency Regulation Number 1 of 2023 concerning Election Monitoring on the amendment of the General Election Supervisory Agency Regulation Number 4 of 2018 concerning General Election Monitoring.

However, unfortunately there are still many violations in the elections, from interviews conducted by researchers at the Banjarmasin City Bawaslu, getting a recap data of violations that have been registered by the Banjarmasin City Bawaslu in the 2019 Election, there are 22 violations consisting of 21 findings and 1 report.

In addition, there is a tendency for violations in each election, one of which is also due to the limited number of supervisors when viewed from the number of polling stations (TPS). The data obtained by the researcher in the interview at Bawaslu Banjarmasin City regarding the number of polling stations in the 2019 Election is a total of 1879 polling stations,³ Of course, this very large number of polling stations (TPS) should not be underestimated. Therefore, the increase in the number of polling stations needs to be balanced with an increase in the number of simultaneous election supervisors. This responsibility is not only the obligation of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) and the Election Supervisory Committee at the regional level, but also requires external supervision involving parties outside the election supervisory institution. Therefore, involving all stakeholders and the community in the supervision process is very important. With the involvement of stakeholders and the community in the supervision of elections, it is hoped that elections can take place with integrity. This can increase political awareness and responsibility of all election participants towards the values of honesty, justice and democracy associated with the election process.

Allah SWT also says in Quran Surah Al Maidah Verse 8 about upholding justice:

³ Tajir, Staff, Violation Handling *Personal Interview*, Office Bawaslu Banjarmasin City , June 7, 2023 15.09 WITA.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوَّامِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ بِالْقِسْطِ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاانُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ أَلَّا تَعْدِلُوا ۗ اٰۤءَدِلُوۡا هُوَ
 اٰقْرَبُ لِلتَّقْوٰى وَاتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ ۗ اِنَّ اللّٰهَ خَبِيْرٌۢ بِمَا تَعْمَلُوْنَ حَبِيْرٌۢ

Meaning: O you who believe, be ye upholders for the sake of Allah (and) witnesses (who act) justly. Do not let your hatred of a people encourage you to be unjust. Be just, for that is closer to piety. Fear Allah. Verily, Allah is Exhaustive of what you do.⁴

Election observers are an important element in the dynamics of elections. As one of the parties that play an active role in the electoral process, this institution provides space for civil society participation in the context of democracy. Over time, the journey of election monitoring institutions has made a significant contribution to the transparency of the election, especially in providing data and information related to the election process. In addition, the role of election monitors also supports the achievement of more inclusive elections, by paying special attention to the participation of women, people with disabilities, indigenous peoples, and other vulnerable groups. ⁵

The only registered and accredited election monitoring organization in the 2019 General Election in Banjarmasin City is the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) of Banjarmasin City, in this research the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit can be abbreviated as KAMMI in subsequent writing.⁶ In terms of the implementation of rights and obligations, election observers play a very significant role in the entire series of stages of organizing elections. The presence of election observers not only adds credibility, but also provides additional legitimacy to the integrity of the election process being monitored. This monitoring not only serves as a preventive measure to prevent

⁴ "Qur'an Ministry of Religious Affairs," accessed June 8, 2023, <https://quran.kemenag.go.id/quran/per-ayat/surah/5?from=8&to=120>.

⁵ "History of Indonesian Election Monitoring - Rumah Pemilu," accessed April 5, 2023, <https://rumahpemilu.org/sejarah-pemantau-pemilu-indonesia/>.

⁶ Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit abbreviated as KAMMI

fraud during voting, but is also a key aspect in maintaining the fairness and validity of the election as a whole.⁷

METHODS

This research is Field Research or also known as field research. The approach used is a qualitative approach, which aims to describe a spoken or written word from people or in the form of observed behavior. Qualitative descriptive approach, which emphasizes understanding the meaning, reasoning, and definition of a particular situation.⁸ The results of the research will be analyzed using the descriptive analysis method of data analysis in the resulting research, regarding the role of the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) as an election monitor in improving the integrity of supervision in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City, with the aim of answering the focus that has been formulated in this study. The data analysis process cannot be separated from the data collection process. These two activities are carried out simultaneously and continued after the data collection process is complete.

H RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) as an Election Monitor in Improving the Integrity of Supervision in 2019 Elections in Banjarmasin City

The role of election monitors as mandated in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning elections and Perbawaslu No. 1 of 2023 concerning election monitoring focusing on KAMMI Banjarmasin City as election monitors in improving the integrity of supervision in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City, namely:

⁷ International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International and IDEA), *International Standards for Elections Guidelines for the Review of Electoral Legal Frameworks* (Stockholm: International IDEA, 2022), pp. 97.

⁸ Jonathan Sarwono, *Quantitative and Qualitative Research Methods* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006), p. 257. 257.

a. The Role of the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI)

Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim Indonesia (KAMMI) is one of the student organizations in Indonesia. KAMMI as a Muslim student organization was born in the reform era on March 29, 1998 which coincides with 01 Dhul Hijjah 1418 Hijri in Malang, East Java. KAMMI is a forum for permanent struggle that will give birth to cadres of leaders in an effort to realize the Islamic nation and state of Indonesia.

In the context of the widespread involvement of youth and Islamic leaders in political activities, such as becoming a success team, campaigners, and other roles, some youth choose a different role. They prefer to oversee the General Election (Pemilu) in accordance with the principles and rules that apply through participation in election monitoring organizations.

Election monitors are non-governmental organizations, legal entities, foreign monitoring institutions, foreign election institutions, and representatives of friendly countries in Indonesia, as well as individuals who register with Bawaslu and have obtained accreditation from Bawaslu.⁹

In the 2019 general election in Banjarmasin City, the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) was the only election monitoring organization involved in monitoring at several local polling stations. In the data obtained by researchers, KAMMI as a group has actively participated in the 2019 elections. This is proven through an official statement issued by M. Alfiansyah, who serves as the coordinator of election monitors, who is legally recognized as an election monitor in Banjarmasin City.

⁹ Source Website of the Supervisory Board of Election Riau Province

Quoting Miriam Budiarjo's explanation that:¹⁰ Political participation includes all voluntary activities through which a person participates in the process of selecting political leaders and participates directly or indirectly in the formation of *public policy*.

As explained above, it can be understood the importance of the participation of each individual or group in every election, carried out voluntarily or without coercion from any party.

As explained by Miriam Budiarjo regarding political participation, namely activities, one of which is being involved as a pressure group in elections, that KAMMI as an election monitor can be said to be a pressure group on election organizers and election participants to run elections in accordance with the rules or principles of elections, of course this pressure group is very important to maintain integrity in organizing elections.

The involvement of KAMMI as an election monitor is the implementation of democratic political organization. As explained by Marojahan JS Panjaitan who quoted the opinion of Rukmana Amanwinata in his dissertation with the title *Arrangement and Implementation Limits of Freedom of Association and Gathering in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution* that¹¹ higher public participation shows that citizens follow and understand political issues and want to involve themselves in activities within the state, political participation is also an embodiment of the legitimate exercise of political power from the

¹⁰ Miriam Budiardjo, *Basics of Political Science* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008), pp. 367.

¹¹ Marojahan JS Panjaitan, *Politics, Human Rights, and Democracy* (Bandung: Pustaka Reka Cipta, 2018), p. 15.

people. Thus, the intensity of political participation is closely related to democracy and the view of life adopted by a nation.

Like Ramlan Surbakti's opinion¹² that political participation can be divided into 3, namely active participation, passive participation and white groups, KAMMI can be classified into the type of active political participation, namely that KAMMI is actively involved in the implementation of the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City by carrying out its role in improving the integrity of supervision. Not only monitoring to prevent violations, but KAMMI is also involved in helping people with disabilities who cannot come to the polling stations to cast their votes.

KAMMI as an election monitor certainly has a close relationship with the election organizing agency, especially in this case the Election Supervisory Agency of Banjarmasin City. KAMMI coordinates with the Election Supervisory Agency of Banjarmasin City before monitoring the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City and informs that KAMMI has been registered as an election monitor at KAMMI Headquarters and received instructions to also be involved in the Banjarmasin area as an election monitor.

However, from the data that researchers obtained from Anderan, there is no cooperation between KAMMI and other parties, especially with Bawaslu Banjarmasin City for the follow-up of election monitors, such as conducting socialization or debriefing to institutions that become election monitors, even Supriyanto also explained that there is no cooperation between the Provincial Bawaslu and Bawaslu Banjarmasin City regarding election monitors.

¹² Ramlan Surbakti, *Understanding Political Science* (Jakarta: PT. Grasindo, 2010), p. 182.

b. Election Monitoring

In carrying out its supervisory function in the 2019 General Election in Banjarmasin City, KAMMI mapped out locations that would be the focus of monitoring. KAMMI members are sent to carry out surveillance tasks in these locations, which cover the time span from the early stages of voting to the vote counting process.

In the 2019 general election in Banjarmasin City, KAMMI only conducted its monitoring activities at the voting stage. KAMMI should have involved itself in monitoring all stages of the election. This involvement is very important because it can reduce the risk of violations that may occur during the election process.

KAMMI's contribution as an election observer in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City reflects the awareness and concern of the community in playing an active role in ensuring the smooth running of the elections, with the principles of transparency and fairness. The role of KAMMI is very important to ensure that the elections take place in accordance with the principles of *luber and jurdil*. Although the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) already has supervisory duties, however, the role of election observers remains crucial in reaching out more widely to supervise the holding of elections.

The presence of KAMMI as an election monitor has a positive impact, including in the effort to anticipate potential fraud, manipulation, or other election violations that may be committed by certain parties. In addition, KAMMI is expected to be a guardian so that the elections run in accordance with fundamental principles, especially the principle of honesty and fairness. Through its monitoring role, KAMMI can also create a psychological effect that can give fear to election participants who intend to commit

fraudulent acts, realizing that they will be monitored by election observers who have the authority to report such violations to the authorities.

c. Election Monitoring Integrity

According to Simons, integrity is:¹³ *The perceived pattern of alignment between an actor's words and deeds* (Integrity is the conformity between one's words and deeds).

The basic principles of integrity are:¹⁴

- 1) Integrity encompasses values, aspirations, and cohesiveness of norms.
- 2) Integrity education involves moral values and ethical principles, but it also requires the formation of ethical competencies with applicative skills.
- 3) Integrity behavior is formed through the interaction between accountability, competence, and ethics, with the aim of preventing corruption.
- 4) Integrity education strengthens the individual or organization from within and identifies external opportunities.

So KAMMI in improving the integrity of supervision in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City adheres to the applicable election rules.

Election monitors also have a code of ethics in carrying out their duties as election monitors, namely:¹⁵

¹³ Tony Simons et al, "Racial Differences in Sensitivity to Behavioral Integrity: Attitudinal Consequences, In-Group Effects, and 'Trickle Down' Among Black and Non-Black Employees," *Journal of Applied Psychology* 92, no. 3 (2007): pp. 2.

¹⁴ Dwi Prawani Sri Redjeki and Efri Heridiansyah, "Understanding the Concept of Integrity," *Journal of Stie Semarang* 5, No. 3 (2013): pp. 6-7.

- 1) Non-partisan and neutral election observers must maintain an independent, non-partisan and impartial attitude.
- 2) NonViolence
- 3) Respect the Laws and Regulations and local customs and culture.
- 4) Volunteerism
- 5) Integrity
- 6) Honesty
- 7) Objective
- 8) Cooperative
- 9) Transparent
- 10) Independence

M. Alfiansyah stated that in terms of the independence of election monitors, KAMMI as an election monitor does not take sides with anyone and carries out its duties and obligations in terms of monitoring the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City. Informants also explained that no party threatened their security during their time as election monitors.

KAMMI's contribution in improving the integrity of the election process is that it acts as a *watchdog* that aims to ensure compliance with the provisions, regulations or policies that have been set, in other words, ensuring that the organization does not commit fraud or violations, as well as looking for shortcomings in the implementation of activities, and providing warnings if there are irregularities or practices that are not

¹⁵ See attachment 1 of the Code of Ethics for Pemilu Domestic No. Election Observers.

running properly. So that the election organizing agency and also the election participants can carry out the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City in accordance with the rules and principles of the election.

Bawaslu's view of KAMMI's contribution as an election monitor in the 2019 elections states that it has a positive impact and is very helpful in terms of supervision to prevent election violations. As the results of the interview obtained by the researcher from Supriyanto Noor as the head of the supervision and public relations section of Bawaslu South Kalimantan Province:¹⁶

"The role of KAMMI here is very helpful to Bawaslu, meaning that we here really appreciate what KAMMI did as election monitors in the implementation of the 2019 elections yesterday in Banjarmasin City."

Obstacles Faced by the Indonesian Islamic Student Action Unit (KAMMI) as Election Monitors in Improving the Integrity of Supervision in the 2019 Elections in Banjarmasin City

KAMMI certainly has its duties, authorities and responsibilities as an election monitor in improving the integrity of supervision in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City. However, there are still internal and external inhibiting factors in conducting their supervision, as follows:

a. Internal Factors

- 1) The very limited number of election observers, the small number of election observers, namely only 19 people, while the large number of polling stations, totaling 1,879 polling stations, resulted in unreachable

¹⁶ Supriyanto Noor, Personal Interview, South Kalimantan Bawaslu Office, Banjarmasin, November 27, 2023.

overall supervision and limited KAMMI movement. Whereas looking at the position of KAMMI's role in the theoretical perspective, the role of election observers has a crucial position in carrying out supervision on the implementation of elections.

- 2) The unstructured programs carried out by election monitors, resulting in only carrying out monitoring on election day, should design a program to be carried out in each stage of the election. In the theory of supervision according to McFarland, quoted by Sentot Harman Glendoh with the title of his research, the *Supervisory Function and the Implementation of Corporate Management provides a definition of supervision, namely:*¹⁷ *Control is the process by which an executive gets the performance of his subordinates to correspond as closely as possible to chosen plans, orders, objectives, or policies. (Supervision is a process in which the leader wants to know whether the results of the implementation of the work carried out by his subordinates are in accordance with the plans, orders, objectives, or policies that have been determined). It should be done with a structured plan, to get good supervision.*
- 3) Limited funds by election observers in carrying out their supervision. Of course, in carrying out supervision at the stages of organizing elections requires a lot of funds, such as for transportation, consumption and so on, so this limits the movement of election monitors in carrying out their

¹⁷ Sentot Harman Glendoh, "The Supervisory Function in the Implementation of Corporate Management," *Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship* 2, No. 1 (2000): pp. 45-46.

supervision. This is also related to the theory of integrity of election monitors that it is feared that it will threaten the independence of election monitors in conducting their supervision which is interfered with by third parties, whereas in the basic principles of integrity¹⁸ it is expected to strengthen individuals or organizations from within and identify external opportunities.

b. External Factors

- 1) There is no cooperation between election monitors and Bawaslu Banjarmasin City specifically to provide a forum for knowledge about election monitoring. In addition, there is also no socialization conducted by Bawaslu Banjarmasin City to increase the participation of the community/legal entities to join as election monitors in Banjarmasin City.
- 2) There is no cooperation between the Election Supervisory Agency of South Kalimantan Province and the Election Supervisory Agency of Banjarmasin City regarding socialization or providing sufficient knowledge for election monitors.
- 3) The lack of a structured coordination schedule between election observers and the Election Supervisory Agency of Banjarmasin City, which resulted in the absence of systematic and planned follow-up coordination in entering each stage of the election.

¹⁸ Dwi Prawani Sri Redjeki and Efri Heridiansyah, "Understanding the Concept of Integrity," *Journal of Stie Semarang* 5, No. 3 (2013): pp. 6-7.

The lack of cooperation between KAMMI and Bawaslu, as well as the lack of socialization to the public, shows that the principles of good governance are not fully met on aspects such as transparency, accountability, and public participation.

In addition to the above, researchers provide an analysis of Bawaslu Banjarmasin City as a government agency that does not provide a registered letter and accreditation certificate to KAMMI Banjarmasin City, with the facts and data obtained from the informant that the registered mark and accreditation certificate have been given to KAMMI Center by Bawaslu RI. So KAMMI Banjarmasin City only coordinates and reports to Bawaslu Banjarmasin City by using the legitimacy of the central derivative. In addition, there is no archive from KAMMI Banjarmasin City and Bawaslu Banjarmasin City regarding the registered mark and accreditation certificate given by Bawaslu RI to KAMMI Center. This is a problem in administration for election monitors and Bawaslu, especially as an election organizer.

As with the theory of *good government governance*, there are principles that are the basis for implementing good governance, namely: ¹⁹

- a. Participation
- b. Compliance with the Rule of Law
- c. Transparent
- d. Consensus-Oriented Responsiveness
- e. Justice
- f. Effectiveness and Efficiency

¹⁹ Andi Ni'mah Sulfiani, "Implementation of Good Governance Principles in BPJS Health Services in Palopo City," *Journal of Public Administration* 17, no. 1 (2021): pp. 102-103.

g. Accountability

h. Strategic Visioning

Therefore, the absence of a registered certificate and accreditation certificate may violate the principle of compliance with laws and regulations. Legitimate administrative processes often require formal documents to support and legitimize certain decisions or actions. In addition, the lack of registered marks and accreditation certificates can also create uncertainty in accountability. Without formal documents documenting certain decisions or steps, it is difficult to determine who is responsible for those actions. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the administration for every organization that will become an election monitor in the future.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion of the role of the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) as an election monitor in improving the integrity of supervision in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The role of the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) as an election monitor has played a role in monitoring the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City by monitoring the voting stages, KAMMI's performance has not been maximized and there are shortcomings that are still experienced, so improvements to this election monitor must continue to be carried out in order to improve the integrity of supervision in every election. In addition to monitoring the election, KAMMI also contributes to the community with disabilities and the community in general to give their voting rights in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City.

- b. The obstacles faced by the Indonesian Muslim Student Action Unit (KAMMI) as an election monitor in improving the integrity of supervision in the 2019 elections in Banjarmasin City, namely:
- 1) Internal factors include the following:
 - a) The number of election observers is limited, making it difficult to cover all polling stations.
 - b) Unstructured program, monitoring focused only on election day.
 - c) Limited funds, limiting monitoring and mobility of monitors
 - 2) External factors
 - a) Lack of cooperation with Bawaslu Banjarmasin City for knowledge and socialization.
 - b) There was insufficient coordination between the South Kalimantan Provincial Bawaslu and the Banjarmasin City Bawaslu.
 - c) Unstructured coordination schedules lead to a lack of systematic coordination.
 - d) There is still a lack of accountability or transparency in the administrative management of election observers.

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