

Increasing Public Accountability to Support Pekanbaru City Community Participation in General Election

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Abstract

General elections are the implementation of democracy. However, during the election, there were still allegations of fraud that benefited one of the candidates. This causes election accountability to decrease, which is in line with the decline in public participation. There are several factors that influence the accountability of general elections, such as Attached Supervision, Functional Supervision and Principles of Public Accountability. Research goal is to elaborate the impact of Attached Supervision, Functional Supervision and Principles of Public Accountability on General Election Accountability. The research type is quantitative. The research was conducted on 100 participants in the 2024 Election in Pekanbaru. The sampling technique used the Slovin method to obtain a sample size of 80 respondents. Data collection through questionnaires with SEM PLS for analysis. Research proves that Attached Supervision, Functional Supervision and the Principles of Public Accountability have a significant positive effect on General Election Accountability.

Keywords: Election; Attached Supervision; Functional Supervision; Public Accountability Principles; General Election Accountability



INTRODUCTION

General elections (Pemilu) is the implementation of democracy (Rahma, 2022). General elections as the core of the democratic process, are the focus of election theory which involves crucial aspects in a democratic system. General elections are a manifestation of democracy in terms of succession legitimacy and legality (Antari, 2018). Elections are a direct, open, mass form of public political education to increase political insight and democratic awareness (Rantau, 2019).

In holding general elections, the role of the community as voters cannot be separated. Public participation refers to the active involvement of citizens in political decisions and government processes (Dalton, 2017). In the context of elections, this involves voters directly (Baicocchi & Ernesto, 2019). Political participation theory includes the concept that public participation is the right and responsibility of citizens in the implementation of democratic tasks (Verba et al., 2020).

To realize optimal public participation, the accountability factor plays a role in determining public participation in elections. Accountability, which includes the government's obligation to provide accountability for their actions and decisions to the public or parties involved, is the center of attention in analyzing the role of

accountability (Bovens, 2019). Accountability involves structures and mechanisms to ensure government transparency, responsiveness, and effectiveness (Bovens et al., 2018). The close relationship between public participation and accountability indicates that effective participation requires a high level of accountability from the government, and conversely, good accountability requires public involvement (Healy & Hampshire, 2020).

In the 2024 election, the accountability of election implementation is still a matter of debate. National Volunteer Ganjar Mahfud rejected The results of the presidential election were due to allegations of fraud that benefited the Prabowo-Gibran pair (Luxiana, 2024). According to the election monitoring agency Democracy and Electoral Empowerment Partnership (DEEP), it was found that in seven provinces many ballot papers had been marked, mixed up and lost. Then there were also reports of ballot boxes not being sealed, polling places starting late and polling places not being accessible for people with disabilities. This causes election accountability to become questionable and causes a decrease in public participation in the upcoming General Election.

Accountability can be influenced by several factors such as Inherent Supervision factors, Functional Supervision factors and Transparency Principles. Inherent Supervision is the process of monitoring, examining and evaluating direct superiors on the work and work results of their subordinates in order to prevent abuse of authority and deviation from the provisions, provisions, regulations and policies that have been established (Nurrahman, 2018). Research by Fajri et al., (2021) say that embedded supervision impact accountability. However, Meme & Subardjo (2020) proves that embedded supervision has no impact on accountability.

Functional Supervision is the most important element in achieving public accountability in a government agency (Meme & Subardjo, 2020). According to Halim (2020:351), functional supervision is everything and a form of action to ensure that the implementation of an activity runs according to plans, regulations and stated objectives. Meme & Subardjo (2020) proves that functional supervision has a significant effect on accountability. Aligned with Kirana & Sukarmanto (2019) say functional supervision has a significant impact on accountability.

Another influencing factor of public accountability is the principle of transparency. Transparency is how the government must report plans, management and also final reports includes transparent regional government financial reports so that the public can know (Fajri et al., 2021). Research by Fajri et al., (2021) states there is a significant impact between the Principles of Transparency and Accountability.

Organizing elections really requires public participation as voters to make the election a success. However, there are still several allegations of fraud and the pros and cons of election results causing public participation to decline. Accountability influence factors need to be carried out to create improvement steps. General Election Accountability, such as Inherent Supervision, Functional Supervision and the Principles of Public Accountability. Research Goal is to analyze the influence of

Attached Supervision, Functional Supervision and Public Accountability Principles on General Election Accountability.

METHOD

The study uses a quantitative approach with statistical procedures to find results (Sujarweni, 2020). The research population was the general public in Pekanbaru City who took part in the election, consisting of 100 respondents. The sample determination method is through the Slovin method so that the research sample is 80 respondents. Study data was collected through questionnaires with Partial Least Square (PLS) analysis techniques. The reason for using PLS is because it is multi-path. The following is the Conceptual Framework:

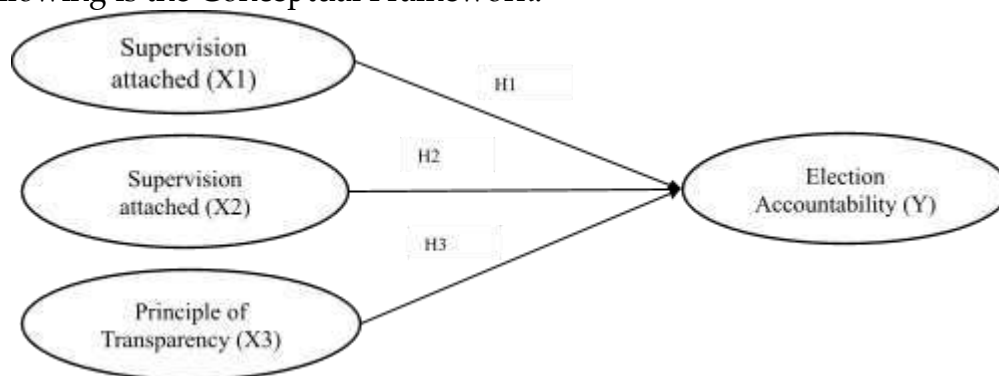


Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher Data

The following is the study hypothesis:

- H1 : Attached Supervision has a significant positive effect on Election Accountability
- H2 : Functional Supervision has a significant positive effect on Election Accountability
- H3 : The Principle of Transparency has a significant positive effect on Election Accountability

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Outer Model

Convergent Validity

Indicators must achieve convergent validity with a value > 0.5 (Ghozali, 2018).

Table 1 Convergent Validity

Variable	Item	Original Sample estimate	Information
Supervision attached (X1)	X1.1	0,882	Valid
	X1.2	0,872	
	X1.3	0,848	
	X1.4	0,822	

Variable	Item	Original Sample estimate	Information
Functional Supervision (X2)	X2.1	0,740	
	X2.2	0,855	
	X2.3	0,871	
	X2.4	0,901	
	X2.5	0,847	
Principle of Transparency (X3)	X3.1	0,849	
	X3.2	0,732	
	X3.3	0,792	
	X3.4	0,860	
General Election Accountability (Y)	Y.1	0,741	
	Y.2	0,895	
	Y.3	0,897	
	Y.4	0,797	
	Y.5	0,926	

Source: PLS analysis results

All indicator variables declared valid because it has a value > 0.5

Discriminant Validity

This test can be seen in the cross loading of indicators with constructs

Table 2 Cross Loading

	Supervision attached (X1)	Functional Supervision (X2)	Functional Supervision (X3)	General Election Accountability (Y)
X1.1	0,882	0,645	0,656	0,685
X1.2	0,872	0,639	0,597	0,635
X1.3	0,848	0,605	0,567	0,648
X1.4	0,822	0,541	0,501	0,549
X2.1	0,442	0,740	0,510	0,517
X2.2	0,612	0,855	0,565	0,705
X2.3	0,593	0,871	0,715	0,750
X2.4	0,651	0,901	0,638	0,745
X2.5	0,672	0,847	0,809	0,788
X3.1	0,633	0,761	0,849	0,732
X3.2	0,475	0,471	0,732	0,528
X3.3	0,507	0,573	0,792	0,693
X3.4	0,581	0,676	0,860	0,647
Y.1	0,516	0,618	0,661	0,741
Y.2	0,614	0,765	0,784	0,895
Y.3	0,742	0,747	0,663	0,897
Y.4	0,574	0,655	0,646	0,797

	Supervision attached (X1)	Functional Supervision (X2)	Functional Supervision (X3)	General Election Accountability (Y)
Y.5	0,690	0,788	0,704	0,926

Source: PLS analysis results

All indicator variables declared valid.

Average Variance Extracted (AVE)

An AVE value > 0.5 is declared valid

Table 3 AVE

	AVE
Supervision Attached (X1)	0,773
Functional Supervision (X2)	0,713
Principle of Transparency (X3)	0,656
General Election Accountability (Y)	0,729

Source: PLS analysis results

All indicator variables declared valid.

Composite Reliability

The composite reliability value is > 0.60, so reliable (Nunnally, in Ghazali (2018).

Table 4 Composite Reliability

	CR
Supervision Attached (X1)	0,916
Functional Supervision (X2)	0,925
Principle of Transparency (X3)	0,884
General Election Accountability (Y)	0,930

Source: PLS analysis results

All variables declared reliable.

Cronbach Alpha

With a Cronbach alpha value > 0.6, it is declared reliable.

Table 5 Cronbach Alpha

	CA
Supervision Attached (X1)	0,879
Functional Supervision (X2)	0,899
Principle of Transparency (X3)	0,825
General Election Accountability (Y)	0,905

Source: PLS analysis results

All variables declared reliable.

2. Inner Model

Changes in R-squared show the influence between variables. The R^2 0.67 indicates "strong", 0.33 "moderate", and 0.19 "weak" (Ghozali, 2018).

Table 6 R-Square

	R^2
General Election Accountability (Y)	0,787

Source: PLS analysis results

Attached Supervision (X1), Functional Supervision (X2) and Transparency Principles (X3) which influence the General Election Accountability variable (Y) with an R^2 of 0.787, the model is declared "Strong".

Hypothesis test

The following research model was obtained:

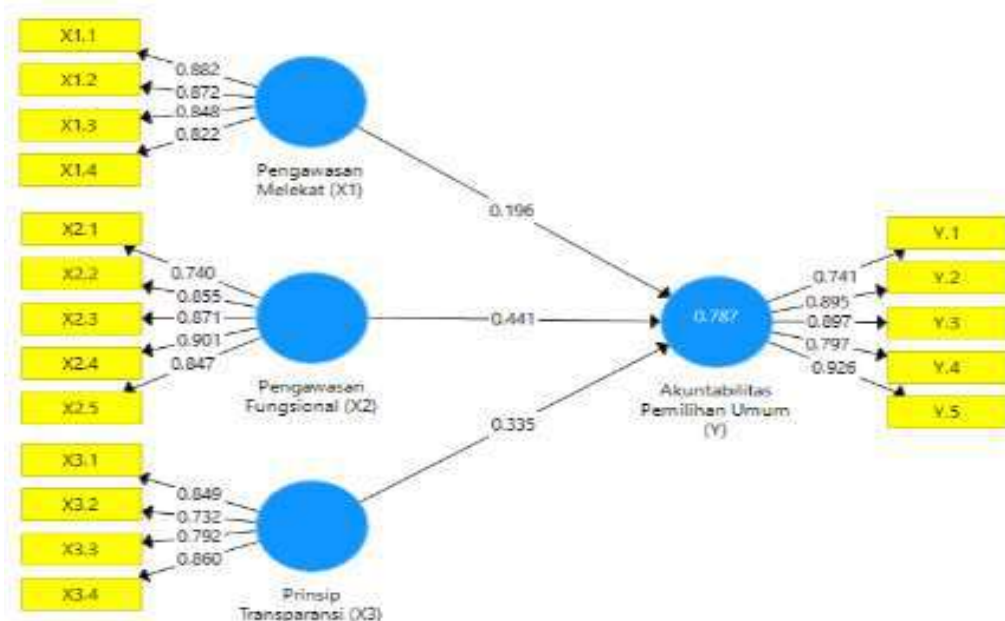


Figure 2 Measurement Model

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2024)

The following equation is obtained:

$$Y = 0,196 X1 + 0,441 X2 + 0,335 X3$$

Information :

X1 : Supervision Attached

X2 : Functional Supervision

X3 : Principle of Transparency

Y : General Election Accountability

Table 6 Hypothesis Testing Results

Variable Relationship	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Value	Results
Supervision Attached (X1) -> General Election Accountability (Y)	0,196	2,362	0,019	Significant

Variable Relationship	Original Sample (O)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Value	Results
Functional Supervision (X2) -> General Election Accountability (Y)	0,441	4,010	0,000	Significant
Transparency Principles (X3) -> General Election Accountability (Y)	0,335	3,395	0,001	Significant

Source: Researcher Processed Data (2024)

1. The Attached Supervision has a positive significant impact on the General Election Accountability, Proven from T-Statistic of $2.362 > 1.96$ & Original Sample is positive 0.196
2. The Functional Supervision has a positive significant impact on the General Election Accountability, Proven from T-Statistic of $4.010 > 1.96$ & Original Sample is positive 0.441.
3. The Transparency Principle has a positive significant impact on the General Election Accountability, Proven from T Statistic of $3.395 > 1.96$ & Original Sample is positive 0.335.

DISCUSSION

The Impact of Inherent Supervision on General Election Accountability

The research results show a significant relationship between Supervisory Engagement and General Election Accountability with T Statistics $2.362 > 1.96$. The Original Sample has a positive value of 0.196 so that better Attached Supervision can improve Election Accountability. So the hypothesis "Inherent Supervision has a significant positive impact on Election Accountability" is accepted.

Attached Supervision has a significant positive impact on General Election Accountability which is in line with Fajri et al., (2021) where attached supervision has an effect on accountability. However, this is different from Meme & Subardjo (2020) research, where embedded supervision has no impact on accountability.

The Impact of Functional Supervision on General Election Accountability

The research results show a significant relationship between Functional Engagement and General Election Accountability with T Statistics $4.010 > 1.96$. The Original Sample has a positive value of 0.441 so that better Attached Supervision can improve Election Accountability. So the hypothesis "Functional Supervision has a significant positive impact on Election Accountability" is accepted.

Functional Supervision has a significant positive effect on General Election Accountability which is in line with Meme & Subardjo (2020) & Kirana & Sukarmanto (2019) where functional supervision has an impact on accountability.

The Influence of Transparency Principles on General Election Accountability

The research results show a significant relationship between Transparency Principle and General Election Accountability with T Statistics $3.395 > 1.96$. The Original Sample has a positive value of 0.335 so that better Transparency Principle can improve Election

Accountability. So the hypothesis " Transparency Principle has a significant positive impact on Election Accountability" is accepted.

Principle of Transparency has a significant positive impact on General Election Accountability which is in line with Fajri et al., (2021) where Principle of Transparency has an impact on accountability.

CONCLUSION

The following are the conclusions of this research, namely:

1. Attached Supervision has a positive impact on General Election Accountability, proven from the Original Sample value of positive 0,196 & T Statistics 2,362 > 1.96.
2. Functional Supervision has a positive impact on General Election Accountability, proven from the Original Sample value of positive 0,441 & T Statistics 4,010 > 1.96.
3. Principle of Transparency has a positive impact on General Election Accountability, proven from the Original Sample value of positive 0,335 & T Statistics 3,395 > 1.96.

The following study suggestions are:

1. It is recommended that the General Election Commission, strengthen internal supervision and conduct more stringent supervision, inspection and evaluation of the objectivity of KPU personnel and the Polling Organization Panel (KPPS) so that the election can be conducted fairly.
2. It is recommended that the General Election Commission, strengthen functional supervision by formulating procedures and regulations for the general election process so that the general election can proceed as planned.
3. It is recommended that the General Election Commission, strengthen the principle of general election transparency by providing general election information services that are easily accessible to the public.
4. Further research should be conducted to add variables that affect election accountability, such as: B. Community supervision.

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