

THE ROLE OF THE DISTRICT SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE IN SUPERVISING GENERAL ELECTIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF SAMPAGA, MAMUJU REGENCY, WEST SULAWESI FROM A SIYASAH SYAR'ITYYAH PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengkaji peran Panwascam dalam pengawasan di kecamatan Sampaga perspektif siyasah syar'iyah. Penelitian merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Desain penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa; Pertama, tugas Panwascam Sampaga, yaitu mengawasi proses pra sampai pasca pemilu maupun Pemilukada. Selain itu, yang terpenting juga adalah panwascam Sampaga bertugas mencegah praktik politik uang dan menjaga netralitas semua pihak (yang telah diatur dalam peraturan perundang-undangan). Kedua, hambatan utama terletak pada kondisi geografis yang sulit dijangkau, dengan beberapa desa berada di daerah perbukitan dengan akses jalan yang belum memadai serta minimnya jaringan internet. Dari segi fasilitas, keterbatasan kendaraan operasional, alat komunikasi, serta anggaran juga memperberat pelaksanaan tugas pengawasan di lapangan. Rendahnya pengetahuan dan kesadaran masyarakat tentang mekanisme pemilu serta budaya permisif terhadap politik uang menambah beban pengawasan, karena masyarakat belum sepenuhnya mendukung fungsi pengawasan dengan aktif memberikan laporan pelanggaran. Ketiga, peran panwascam dalam pengawasan pemilihan umum di Kecamatan Sampaga dianggap telah sejalan dengan siyasah syar'iyah. Karena panwascam telah berusaha mewujudkan manfaat dalam pengawasan pemilihan umum, sebagaimana hasil wawancara dalam penelitian ini. Meskipun terdapat hambatan dalam pengawasan pemilu di Kecamatan Sampaga yang dihadapi oleh Panwascam Sampaga. Hambatan tersebut dianggap di luar tanggung jawab Panwascam.

Kata Kunci: Peran Panitia Pengawas Pemilihan Umum; Siyasah Syar'iyah.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the role of Panwascam in supervision in Sampaga sub-district from a political perspective. This is a qualitative study. The research design is field research. The results of this study indicate that: First, the duties of Panwascam Sampaga are to supervise the process before and after the general election and regional head elections. Additionally, the most important aspect is that the Panwascam in Sampaga is tasked with preventing money politics and ensuring the neutrality of all parties (as stipulated in regulations). Second, the main obstacles lie in the difficult geographical conditions, with some villages located in mountainous areas with inadequate road access and limited internet connectivity. In terms of facilities, the lack of operational vehicles, communication tools, and budget also complicates the implementation of supervisory tasks in the field. The low level of public knowledge and awareness about election mechanisms, coupled with a permissive culture toward money politics, adds to the supervisory

burden, as the public has not fully supported the supervisory function by actively reporting violations. Third, the role of Panwascam in supervising the general election in Sampaga Sub-district is considered to be in line with siyasah syar'iyah. This is because Panwascam has strived to realize the benefits of election supervision, as evidenced by the results of interviews in this study. Although there are obstacles in election supervision in Sampaga Sub-district faced by Panwascam Sampaga, these obstacles are considered to be beyond the responsibility of Panwascam.

Keywords : The role of the General Election Supervisory Committee; Siyasah Syar'iyah

INTRODUCTION

According to Law Number 7 of 2017, elections are a means for the people to exercise their sovereignty in electing members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and Vice President, and members of the Regional Representative Council, which are held directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, and fairly in the Republic of Indonesia of 1945. General elections are a manifestation of people's sovereignty and democracy.¹

To realize a substantially democratic election, Indonesian legal policy places the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the Election Organizers Honorary Council (DKPP) as a single institution that conducts permanent elections, as stipulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Elections. The KPU and its subordinate bodies have been given the authority by the legislature to organize presidential elections, elections for the DPR, DPD, and DPRD, as well as regional head elections, at all stages, including the pre-voting stage, the voting stage, and the post-voting stage. Bawaslu is authorized to oversee the implementation of elections, presidential elections, and regional head elections in order to prevent and take action against election violations.²

The role of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in overseeing elections to ensure fair, just, and democratic elections is very important, given that elections have become an important part of the political system. Oversight is important in elections because various violations can arise due to the lack of Bawaslu's role in the implementation of elections, which is the root of the problem.³

Based on these laws and regulations, Bawaslu has significant duties and authority in supervising and acting as the executor of the entire election process, from prevention and resolution of election disputes to handling violations.⁴

¹ Dion Marendra Linlin Maria and Dion Marendra, *Buku Pintar Pemilu Dan Demokrasi, Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kota Bogor*, 2020.

² Indah Lestari Kanon et al., "TINJAUAN HUKUM PERAN PENGAWAS PEMILIHAN UMUM KECAMATAN (PANWASLUCAM) DALAM MELAKUKAN PENCEGAHAN DAN PENINDAKAN TERHADAP PELANGGARAN PEMILIHAN UMUM KEPALA DAERAH TAHUN 2024," *Gorontalo Justice Research* 1, no. 1 (2025): 11-22.

³ Andi Bau Mallarangeng, Dewi Wahyuni Mustafa, and Ismail Ali, "Peran Panitia Pengawas Pemilu Kecamatan (Panwascam) Terhadap Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum Di Kecamatan Pammana," *Legal Journal of Law* 2, no. 2 (2023): 119-34.

⁴ Syarifudin, Wandu Wandu, and Jamri Jamri, "ANALISIS PERAN DAN KEWENANGAN BADAN PENGAWAS PEMILIHAN UMUM DALAM PENYELESAIAN DUGAAN PELANGGARAN ADMINISTRATIF," *Selodang Mayang: Jurnal Ilmiah Badan Perencanaan Pembangunan Daerah Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir* 10, no. 2 (2024): 95-101.

Supervision of the election process is carried out at all stages, including planning, preparation, implementation, and evaluation. All of these are important and integral parts of ensuring a fair election. Meanwhile, the supervision of the election process is the responsibility of an agency tasked with ensuring that the elections run smoothly, namely the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), which supervises and enforces the implementation of the election stages, receives complaints, and handles cases of administrative violations, criminal election violations, and code of conduct violations. The presence of Bawaslu and its complete apparatus is burdened with the expectation that its supervisory function will be of higher quality, more effective, and more efficient.⁵

The possibility of election violations still exists, because election organizers and participants always look for loopholes so that candidates can win the election, even if it means using unfair and inelegant methods. This is compounded by the indifference of the public, who are reluctant to report election violations. Therefore, to anticipate the occurrence of election fraud, anticipatory measures need to be taken in election monitoring.⁶

In preventing violations during elections, BAWASLU must have an appropriate monitoring strategy in line with the potential violations that may occur during elections. The Election Supervisory Agency exists at the central level, known as BAWASLU RI, at the provincial level, known as BAWASLU Provinsi, at the city/regency level, and at the sub-district level, known as PANWASLU (election supervisory committee), as well as at the village/sub-district level, known as PANWASLU Kelurahan. Of course, all of these have different authorities according to their respective levels. There is a new authority granted to members of the Election Supervisory Committee at the sub-district level based on Law No. 7 of 2017, namely regarding allegations of actions that disrupt the implementation of general elections. The Election Supervisory Committee at the 48 sub-district level no longer submits its reports to the Regency/City BAWASLU. If a violation is suspected during the general election, the PANWASLU at the sub-district level will process the case. This means that the PANWASLU at the sub-district level will forward its findings and reports of suspected election violations to the competent authorities.⁷

To anticipate and minimize fraud in the voting, counting, and vote recapitulation processes, the steps taken by Bawaslu to coordinate with election supervisors at lower levels to conduct election supervision starting from the lowest level are very appropriate and in accordance with the mandate of Law - Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, which states that the Regency Bawaslu coordinates with the supervisory committee, starting from the Panwascam, PPL, and TPS Supervisory Committee for the 2019 general election to elect candidates for the DPR, DPRD, DPD, and President and Vice President for the 2019-2024 period throughout Indonesia, based on Law Number 7 of 2017, is the first simultaneous election to be held throughout Indonesia.⁸

The role of the Subdistrict Election Supervisory Body (Panwaslu) in general elections is very important, including in the prevention and prosecution of election violations, supervision of election stages, and maintaining neutrality and accountability. They have

⁵ Gina Randani Pulungan and Dedy Suhendra, "Pelaksanaan Peran Dan Fungsi Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum (Bawaslu) Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan Dalam Melakukan Pengawasan Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2024 Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 07 Tahun 2017," *Jurnal Sostekmas: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial, Teknologi, Dan Pengabdian Masyarakat* 1, no. 3 (2024): 100-109.

⁶ Pulungan and Suhendra.

⁷ Hakimah Marwah Insani, "STRATEGI PANITIA PENGAWAS PEMILIHAN UMUM KECAMATAN BUNGURSARI KOTA TASIKMALAYA DALAM PENCEGAHAN PELANGGARAN PEMILU 2024 PERSPEKTIF SIYASAH DUSTURIYAH (Studi Kasus Di PANWASLU Kecamatan Bungursari)," *Siyasyatuna | Jurnal Hukum Tata Negara* 3, no. 1 (2023): 46-60.

⁸ Fathul Mu'in et al., "PERAN DAN FUNGSI BADAN PENGAWAS PEMILU (BAWASLU) KABUPATEN PESAWARAN DALAM MELAKUKAN PENGAWASAN PEMILU BERDASARKAN UNDANG-UNDANG NO .7 TAHUN 2017 DI KABUPATEN PESAWARAN (Studi Penelitian Pemilihan Umum Serentak Tahun 2019)," *Jurnal Hukum Malahayati* 2, no. 2 (2022): 13-28, <https://doi.org/10.33024/jhm.v2i2.4595>.

strong authority in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017, including the authority to take immediate action against violations they find. Thus, the Subdistrict Panwaslu plays an active role in maintaining integrity and democracy in general elections. In the context of the role of the Subdistrict Panwaslu, it is important to remember that they have a great responsibility in ensuring the continuity of a fair and transparent democratic process. Through tasks such as preventing election violations, supervising election stages, and ensuring neutrality, the Subdistrict Panwaslu contributes significantly to maintaining the integrity of the general election system.⁹

One of them is the subdistrict supervisory committee in overseeing the general election in Sampaga Subdistrict, which faces several physical and non-physical obstacles. This is according to the results of interviews in this study.

With the majority of Indonesia's population being Muslim, Islamic law is considered part of the Law of Life, which is strongly related to the percentage of Muslims who constitute the majority. Therefore, *siyasah syar'iyah* is a part of Islamic law that directly highlights the relationship between society and the state. Thus, the review of *siyasah syar'iyah* on the role of the sub-district supervisory committee in overseeing the general election in Sampaga Sub-district, Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, is considered compatible in detecting the benefits of an action taken by the authorities.

Siyasah Syar'iyah in the sense of science is a field of study that examines the regulation of society and the state through all forms of laws, rules, and policies made by state authorities in accordance with the spirit and basic principles of Islamic law to achieve the welfare of society.¹⁰

The *fuqaha* define *siyasah syar'iyah* as government action on a matter in order to achieve a benefit, even if that action has no specific basis in the text. In another definition, they say it is managing human affairs in accordance with the provisions of the Shariah. Most writings related to Islamic politics define the concept of politics within the scope of these two definitions.¹¹

The novelty of this research can be seen through the literature review, namely the results of previous relevant studies. Among the studies relevant to the role of the sub-district supervisory committee in overseeing the general election in Sampaga Sub-district, Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, from the perspective of *Siyasah Syar'iyah*, Kartika Dewi Irianto et al. highlight the role of the sub-district election supervisory committee in maintaining order during the campaign period.¹² Hakimah Marwah Insani, et al. focus on highlighting the strategy of the Bungursari Subdistrict Election Supervisory Committee in Tasikmalaya City

⁹ Kartika Dewi Irianto et al., "Peran Panitia Pengawas Pemilu Kecamatan Dalam Menjaga Ketertiban Pemilu Ditinjau Dari UU Pemilu No 7 Tahun 2017," *MALAKA LAW REVIEW* 1, no. 2 (2024): 71-76.

¹⁰ Hasan, "Tinjauan *Siyasah Syar'iyah* Terhadap Pelayanan Publik Dalam Penerbitan Dokumen Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP) Dan Kartu Keluarga (KK)(Studi DISDUKCAPIL Kabupaten Polewali Mandar)" (IAIN Parepare, 2024).

¹¹ Mahmood Zuhdi Abd Majid, "SIYASAH SYAR'IYAH DALAM PELAKSANAAN UNDANG-UNDANG JENAYAH ISLAM," *Jurnal Syariah* 12, no. 1 (2004): 89-100.

¹² Irianto et al., "Peran Panitia Pengawas Pemilu Kecamatan Dalam Menjaga Ketertiban Pemilu Ditinjau Dari UU Pemilu No 7 Tahun 2017."

in preventing violations of the 2024 elections from the perspective of *Siyasah Dusturiyyah*.¹³ Meanwhile, Syarifudin et al. focused on analyzing the role and authority of the election supervisory body in resolving alleged administrative violations.¹⁴ On the other hand, Andi Bau Mallarangeng et al. highlighted the role of the subdistrict election supervisory committee (*panwascam*) in the implementation of general elections in Pammana Subdistrict.¹⁵ Indah Lestari Kanon, et al. highlight the role of subdistrict election supervisors (*Panwaslucam*) in preventing and taking action against violations in the 2024 regional head elections from a legal perspective.¹⁶ Adapun Gina Randani Pulungan and Dedy Suhendra highlighted the role and function of the South Tapanuli Regency Election Supervisory Agency (*Bawaslu*) in supervising the 2024 simultaneous elections based on Law Number 07 of 2017.¹⁷ Thus, these studies form a complementary framework for examining the regulatory role of subdistrict supervisory committees in overseeing elections based on *Siyasah Syar'iyah*, from upstream (policy) to downstream (technical implementation).

The fundamental difference from previous studies is that this study specifically focuses on highlighting the role of the sub-district supervisory committee in overseeing the general election in Sampaga Sub-district, Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi, from the perspective of *Siyasah Syar'iyah*. Therefore, based on this novel approach, the results of this study can contribute to the realization of the role of subdistrict supervisory committees in overseeing general elections in Indonesia based on *Siyasah Syar'iyah*.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a qualitative study. The research design is field research. This research was conducted to reveal the role of the subdistrict supervisory committee in overseeing the general election in Sampaga Subdistrict, Mamuju Regency, West Sulawesi Province from the perspective of *Siyasah Syar'iyah*.

¹³ Insani, "STRATEGI PANITIA PENGAWAS PEMILIHAN UMUM KECAMATAN BUNGURSARI KOTA TASIKMALAYA DALAM PENCEGAHAN PELANGGARAN PEMILU 2024 PERSPEKTIF SIYASAH DUSTURIYAH (Studi Kasus Di PANWASLU Kecamatan Bungursari)."

¹⁴ Syarifudin, Wandu, and Jamri, "ANALISIS PERAN DAN KEWENANGAN BADAN PENGAWAS PEMILIHAN UMUM DALAM PENYELESAIAN DUGAAN PELANGGARAN ADMINISTRATIF."

¹⁵ Mallarangeng, Mustafa, and Ali, "Peran Panitia Pengawas Pemilu Kecamatan (Panwascam) Terhadap Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum Di Kecamatan Pammana."

¹⁶ Kanon et al., "TINJAUAN HUKUM PERAN PENGAWAS PEMILIHAN UMUM KECAMATAN (PANWASLUCAM) DALAM MELAKUKAN PENCEGAHAN DAN PENINDAKAN TERHADAP PELANGGARAN PEMILIHAN UMUM KEPALA DAERAH TAHUN 2024."

¹⁷ Pulungan and Suhendra, "Pelaksanaan Peran Dan Fungsi Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum (Bawaslu) Kabupaten Tapanuli Selatan Dalam Melakukan Pengawasan Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2024 Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 07 Tahun 2017."

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Role of Subdistrict Supervisors in Monitoring Elections in Sampaga Subdistrict

The duties carried out by Panwascam Sampaga begin before and after the elections. As stated by Sultan, the Head of Panwascam who will serve in 2024 in Sampaga Subdistrict, he said that:

"As the Head of Panwascam, I explained that our main task is to oversee all stages of the election, from voter registration, the campaign period, the quiet period, voting and vote counting, to the final results. In addition, we are also tasked with preventing money politics and maintaining the neutrality of parties that are prohibited from participating in campaigns. Due to our limited numbers, supervision must be carried out actively and effectively by engaging stakeholders and the community to jointly conduct participatory supervision in the sub-district."¹⁸

Based on the results of the interview, it can be concluded that the task of Panwascam Sampaga is to oversee the process from before to after the election. In addition, Panwascam Sampaga is tasked with preventing money politics and maintaining the neutrality of parties prohibited from participating in campaigns. Due to the limited number of Panwascam personnel, supervision is carried out actively and effectively by collaborating with stakeholders and the community in participatory supervision in Sampaga District.

Alimin, as the Village Secretary in Sampaga Subdistrict, explained the duties and functions of the Panwascam, as follows.

"Based on the law, the duties and functions of Panwascam are clear. The duties of Panwascam in Sampaga Subdistrict are to oversee all stages of the election, from voter registration, the campaign period, the quiet period, to the voting, vote counting, and final results. Panwascam must also prevent violations such as money politics and ensure that prohibited parties remain neutral. For example, during the quiet period yesterday, Panwascam opened and removed all campaign billboards that were still installed in villages, hamlets, and subdistricts. Due to their limited numbers, Panwascam must also work with relevant parties and the community to ensure maximum supervision."¹⁹

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be concluded that the duties and functions of Panwascam are clearly stated in the legislation. This includes Panwascam Sampaga, which is responsible for supervising the process from before to after the election. In addition, Panwascam Sampaga must also prevent money politics and maintain the neutrality of parties that are prohibited from participating in campaigns. Among the election monitoring efforts in Sampaga Subdistrict carried out by Panwascam Sampaga is the removal of campaign billboards that are still installed in villages, hamlets, and subdistricts during the quiet period. The

¹⁸ Sultan, Ketua Panwaslu Kecamatan Sampaga, *Wawancara*, 16 Mei 2025, Bunde Kecamatan Sampaga.

¹⁹ Alimin, Sekertaris Desa, *Wawancara*, 19 Mei 2025, Kalonding Kecamatan Sampaga.

monitoring is also carried out in collaboration with relevant parties and the community in order to maximize the election monitoring process in Sampaga Subdistrict.

Sultan, as the head of the Sampaga Panwascam who will serve in 2024, explained the duties of the Sampaga Panwascam as follows.

"The general duties of the Panwascam are, first, to oversee all stages of the general election, whether it be the general election or the election of the regent and deputy regent. The specific duties are, first, to oversee the voter data collection process, then to oversee the campaign period, followed by the quiet period, then the vote counting and tallying process, and finally the election results themselves. The most important thing is that the sub-district election supervisory committee is tasked with preventing money politics and ensuring the neutrality of all parties, who are prohibited from participating in the campaign stages of the general election itself. In this case, the sub-district election supervisory committee must actively and effectively supervise and must be able to collaborate with related parties, in this case, by engaging stakeholders in the subdistrict and the community itself to participate in participatory monitoring. This means that if we look at the number of Panwascam members, which is very small, then Panwascam must be active and able to engage all relevant parties, in this case stakeholders and the community, to participate in monitoring the election process.²⁰

Based on the results of the interview, it can be understood that the task of Panwascam Sampaga is to oversee the process from before to after the general election and regional head elections. In addition, it is also important to note that Panwascam Sampaga is tasked with preventing money politics and maintaining the neutrality of all parties (as stipulated in the legislation). Due to the limited number of Panwascam personnel, supervision is carried out actively and effectively by collaborating with stakeholders and the community in participatory supervision in the Sampaga District.

Sultan, as the head of the Sampaga Panwascam who will serve in 2024, conveyed the following regarding the dynamics of the assignment of Sampaga Panwascam personnel.

"In the Sampaga subdistrict, there are seven villages, but there are only three leaders in the subdistrict, so there is a shortage of personnel and human resources when compared to the size of the Sampaga subdistrict. At the village level, there is only one person per village, namely the village election supervisory committee (panwaslu), who supervises at the village level, so all tasks and authorities are within the scope of the village. So, if the question is whether the subdistrict election supervisory committee is overwhelmed, then yes, if we look at the human resources, they are indeed very limited when

²⁰ Sultan, Ketua Panwaslu Kecamatan Sampaga, *Wawancara*, 16 Mei 2025, Bunde Kecamatan Sampaga.

compared to the tasks entrusted to us in the subdistrict itself."²¹

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be understood that the number of Panwascam Sampaga members is limited. There are only three Panwascam members and one village member.

In addition, Sultan, as the head of the Sampaga Panwascam who will serve in 2024, conveyed the election monitoring strategy implemented by the Sampaga Panwascam, as follows.

"There is a strategy to overcome this. It is not really a special strategy, but in this case, we, the sub-district election supervisory body, are active in conducting supervision and are also effective. In this case, we always conduct outreach to convey information to local residents or voters about the mechanism of the general election. For example, in our sub-district, as I said earlier, we are able to collaborate with all parties. So, in addition to conducting outreach through social media and face-to-face meetings with the community, we also provide education to the community about the general election mechanism. In terms of collaboration, we collaborate with the local government, the subdistrict head, and the villages in the Sampaga subdistrict so that we can work together to ensure the success of the general election. In the Sampaga sub-district, the Sampaga sub-district Panwaslu consists of three members, namely the Panwascam, then at the village level there is the village Panwaslu, and then below that, at the forefront at the polling stations, there are the polling station supervisors or PTPS."²²

Based on the interview results, it can be understood that the active and effective strategy in election monitoring carried out by Panwascam Sampaga with limited personnel is routine direct socialization to the community. In addition, socialization is carried out on social media.

Alimin, secretary of Kalonding village in Sampaga subdistrict, reported on the election monitoring efforts carried out by the Sampaga Panwascam (Election Supervisory Committee), as follows.

"When supervising matters related to the election, there should be no violations such as money politics and so on. If yesterday was good in terms of, for example, the billboards, during the quiet period he opened all the billboards in the villages, both in the hamlets and at the sub-district level."²³

Based on the results of the interview, it can be understood that among the election monitoring efforts carried out by Panwascam Sampaga is the control of billboards at the hamlet, village, and sub-district levels.

²¹ Sultan, Ketua Panwaslu Kecamatan Sampaga, *Wawancara*, 16 Mei 2025, Bunde Kecamatan Sampaga.

²² Sultan, Ketua Panwaslu Kecamatan Sampaga, *Wawancara*, 16 Mei 2025, Bunde Kecamatan Sampaga.

²³ Alimin, Sekertaris Desa, *Wawancara*, 19 Mei 2025, Kalonding Kecamatan Sampaga.

B. Obstacles Faced by the Sampaga Panwascam in Election Monitoring

Sultan, as the head of the Sampaga Panwascam who will serve in 2024, conveyed the obstacles to election monitoring faced by the Sampaga Panwascam, as follows.

The obstacles we usually face in this case are actually related to the geographical area, because in the Sampaga sub-district there are several areas that are difficult to access by road, so we have difficulty accessing information about activities in those areas, especially since the internet network in those areas is very limited. information from colleagues working in villages at that time is not immediately provided or conveyed to the village election supervisory committee (panwaslu), and then the village panwaslu conveys it to the sub-district panwaslu. If, for example, there was an activity such as a campaign where the participants did not submit a notification letter, we monitored all of that to ensure that the campaign was carried out in accordance with the procedures. However, given our limitations, if it was carried out in an area with no internet connection, it was impossible for our colleagues in the field to immediately report it at that time. These were the obstacles we usually faced. Furthermore, another obstacle we face is the lack of public knowledge regarding the general election mechanism. In this case, the Panwascam, Panwaslu, or voter supervisors are present in the community to provide education on issues such as how residents can exercise their voting rights. The Panwascam or Panwaslu village supervisors and TPS supervisors are present to provide this knowledge. The obstacles I mentioned earlier are that if there is access in the Sampaga sub-district, there are indeed villages where road access is inadequate, so it is difficult for us to conduct supervision in those areas. Then, in some areas, the internet connection is very poor. So, if our friends conduct supervision at that time, they are unable to immediately provide their supervision information to the higher levels in a hierarchical manner.

"When it comes to obstacles, the Sampaga Subdistrict Panwaslu does face several significant challenges in the field. First, in terms of personnel, we have a limited number of supervisors at the subdistrict level, while the Sampaga Subdistrict covers a fairly large area and includes several villages that are quite far apart from each other. So, the workload of our colleagues in the field is sometimes not proportional to the number of human resources available. Second, in terms of supporting facilities, we are still lacking. For supervisory activities, we are often constrained by transportation. Some villages are located in the hills and road access is not yet fully adequate. Meanwhile, our operational vehicles are limited, so sometimes we have to borrow private vehicles or take turns using members' motorcycles. Third, budget support is also a challenge. Field requirements are often greater than the available budget allocation. For example, the need for stationery, documentation equipment, and even phone credit for coordination in areas without stable internet signals. In addition, we are also often faced with pressure or intervention from certain parties. Sometimes there are individuals who try to influence the monitoring

process with promises or subtle intimidation. However, we continue to strive to carry out our duties in accordance with the rules while maintaining neutrality. Finally, a considerable challenge is public awareness. Many people still do not understand the importance of reporting violations. A permissive culture towards money politics also still exists, because the community considers it normal. This certainly makes our task even more difficult. But even so, we continue to do our best, working together with other stakeholders such as the police, the TNI, community leaders, and the media to minimize these obstacles. We also continue to conduct outreach so that the community will be willing to actively participate in monitoring the elections in Sampaga."²⁴

Based on the results of the interviews, it can be understood that the obstacles faced by Panwascam Sampaga in monitoring the elections include difficult access to certain locations, interrupted internet connections, the community's lack of knowledge about the general election mechanism, the considerable distance between some villages, the workload in the field sometimes not being proportional to the number of Panwascam Sampaga human resources, the limited number of operational vehicles, budget support issues, and the fact that the needs in the field are often greater than the available budget allocation. For example, the need for stationery, documentation equipment, phone credit for coordination in areas without stable internet signals, sometimes there are individuals who influence the monitoring process with promises or subtle intimidation, and a lack of public awareness. Many people still do not understand the importance of reporting violations. A permissive culture towards money politics also still exists, because the public considers it normal.

C. A Review of Siyasah Syar'iyah on the Role of Panwascam in Supervising General Elections in Sampaga Subdistrict

With the majority of Indonesia's population being Muslim, Islamic law is considered part of the Law of Life, which is strongly related to the percentage of Muslims who constitute the majority. Therefore, siyasah syar'iyah is a part of Islamic law that directly highlights the relationship between society and the state. Thus, the review of siyasah syar'iyah on the role of panwascam in supervising general elections in Sampaga Subdistrict is considered compatible in detecting the benefits of an action taken by the authorities.

Siyasah Syar'iyah in the sense of science is a field of study that examines the regulation of society and the state through all forms of laws, rules, and policies made by state authorities in accordance with the spirit and basic principles of Islamic law to achieve the welfare of society.²⁵

The fuqaha define siyasah syar'iyah as government action on a matter in order to achieve a benefit, even if that action has no specific basis in the text. In another definition, they say it is managing human affairs in accordance with the provisions of the Shariah. Most writings related to Islamic politics define the concept of politics within the scope of these two definitions.²⁶

²⁴ Sultan, Ketua Panwaslu Kecamatan Sampaga, *Wawancara*, 16 Mei 2025, Bunde Kecamatan Sampaga.

²⁵ Hasan, "Tinjauan Siyasah Syar'iyah Terhadap Pelayanan Publik Dalam Penerbitan Dokumen Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP) Dan Kartu Keluarga (KK)(Studi DISDUKCAPIL Kabupaten Polewali Mandar)."

²⁶ Abd Majid, "SIYASAH SYAR'IYAH DALAM PELAKSANAAN UNDANG-UNDANG JENAYAH ISLAM."

The role of Panwascam in supervising the general election in Sampaga Subdistrict is considered to be in line with *siyasah syar'iyah*. This is because Panwascam has tried to bring benefits to the supervision of the general election, as shown by the results of interviews in this study. However, there were obstacles in supervising the election in Sampaga Subdistrict faced by Panwascam Sampaga. These obstacles were considered to be beyond the responsibility of Panwascam.

CONCLUSION

1. The duties of the Sampaga Panwascam include supervising the pre- and post-election process as well as regional elections. In addition, the most important duty of the Sampaga Panwascam is to prevent money politics and maintain the neutrality of all parties (as stipulated in the legislation).
2. The main obstacles lie in the difficult geographical conditions, with some villages located in hilly areas with inadequate road access and minimal internet coverage. In terms of facilities, limited operational vehicles, communication tools, and budgets also hamper the implementation of field supervision tasks. The low level of public knowledge and awareness about the election mechanism and a permissive culture towards money politics add to the burden of supervision, as the public does not yet fully support the supervisory function by actively reporting violations.
3. The role of Panwascam in supervising the general election in Sampaga Subdistrict is considered to be in line with *siyasah syar'iyah*. This is because Panwascam has attempted to bring about benefits in supervising the general election, as revealed in the interviews conducted in this study. However, there were obstacles in supervising the election in Sampaga Subdistrict faced by Panwascam Sampaga. These obstacles were considered to be beyond the responsibility of Panwascam.

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