

Participatory Institutional Approach through the Supervision of the Movement of a Million Volunteers Election (GSRPP)

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ABSTRACT--- *This paper aims to analyze the of state institutions collaboration General Elections Supervisory Board of the Republic of Indonesia with various civil society groups in the 2014 General Election in Indonesia. This research using qualitative methods through in-depth interviews in 25 key informants from the various agencies involved and supported by secondary data from Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) Republic of Indonesia. The results showed that the collaboration of state agencies Elections Supervisory Board of the Republic of Indonesia with various civil society groups gave birth to consciousness in the form of participatory supervisory GSRPP (Movement One Million Volunteer Election Supervisory). GSRPP reveal the existence of the occurrence of a variety of fraud and violations of the legislative and presidential elections in 2014 in Indonesia. GSRPP expected presence will minimize the occurrence of fraud and violations of democracy in the next elections in Indonesia.*

Keywords--- *Supervisory participative, Political Participation, Election Supervision*

1. INTRODUCTION

A study of political participation has become an essential research in comparative politics. Political participation has been identified as an important characteristic of modern government. Lerner (1958) describes the concept of the modern State with the participation in a society that does not run in the country. The difference of the modern State with traditional country is one indicator that is meant by Huntington (1968) saw the participation of the community in such a large scale.

The political participation is an important component of democracy, especially the countries that use the ideology of liberal democracy. Democracy requires that the politics is the result of the interaction of parties and voters. So the political participation is the manifestation of the interaction of political parties and voters. Voters here can be interpreted from the consciousness of citizens in participating as a form of channeling perform the political rights of citizens. In another study of political participation is a form of citizen participation as part of opinion Rosener (1978) "the seemingly simple phrase "citizen participation" can be discovered to be, in reality, a very complex concept, and that the lack of knowledge about participation effectiveness is probably related to the fact that so few acknowledge its complexity. When we ask the question "who," we find there are at least three sets of individuals (political actors) to whom the term citizen participation may have a different meaning: elected officials, public administrators, and citizens.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This paper uses a qualitative approach through case studies of legislative elections and the 2014 presidential election in Indonesia. Depth interviews were conducted in 25 key informants from the national working group (pokjanas) GSRPP (Movement One Million Volunteer Electoral Supervisory (GSRPP) is incorporated between Bawaslu RI with civil society groups that JPPR (Voters Education Network for the People), KIPP (Independent Committee of Supervisor Voters) , Indonesian Association for Migrant sovereign (Migrant Care), Erihatu Samasuru Lesuri Tapirone (ESLT), Association Reclassering Indonesia, LP3ES (Institute for Research, Education and Social Economic Information). Partnership for Governance Reform (Partnership), the NGO Incandescent Justice, PT Cyrus Nusantara , the Indonesian Students Association (PPI) Malaysia, Association Insan Pers Indonesia (HIPSI), the Association for Elections and Democracy (Perludem), Alliance Journal of Indonesia (AJI), the Foundation of the Quality of Nation cq Institute of International Studies Ora Et Labora. secondary data was collected from RI Election Supervisory Board report. The research was conducted in January-October 2014. The data were collected by means of observation and in-depth interviews. Further the descriptive analysis and an explanatory in this article combines theory, the concept of political participation, and the concept of participation through institutional approach.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Concept of Political Participation and Participatory Supervision

Study of Verba and Nie (1972) stated that the absence of a single agreement on the concept of political participation. In parallel to the study of political participation Milbrath (1965) outlines some of the distinguishing factors of political action. From both the expert opinion explains not only the political participation as an attitude but also the behavior or orientation. Another explanation of the meaning of political participation is the involvement of various parties in the political arena (Parry 1972; Kasfir 1976). The several definitions of political participation are described by some scholars previously contained a reference that is an interest out of participation itself as an activity of community members who interact with government officials or other institutions to choose government leaders.

The Movement of a Million Volunteer Election Supervisor (GSRPP) is an innovation practice that combines political science synthesis between the concept of political behavior and political participation. In its formation is part of the consolidation of political democracy in Indonesia who are trying to run in a democratic political process. The ideology of liberal democracy prevailing in Indonesia from the United States, a process of democratization journey deeply rooted history of the formation of a nation in which the participation of the strength of civil society. The participation of various civil society groups to build the "nation", among others, the family, schools, community organizations, NGOs, farmers and others Tocquville (1988).

Discussion of public participation in the political process is a part of political socialization that uses the concept of involvement of community participation in the public arena in political activities or political arena by Putnam (1993) called social capital. Community involvement in the public arena into the political process or the political arena represents a paradigm shift in the political socialization of participation of political perspective. As many scholars who study of the participatory approach and democrat see community engagement process which emphasizes a shift state centered on the definition of governance (governance) which emphasizes the cooperation of various stakeholders including government, civil society and business groups as the essence of the construction (World Bank, 2004). Furthermore, by The Institute for Democracy in South Africa (IDASA), an institution NGO largest on the African continent which underpins democracy defines Governance is composed of mechanisms, processes, institutions where citizens, civil society, governments and groups deploying articulating interests, exercise rights and obligations and mediate to conflicts (Stode and Grant, 2004).

Interesting things from discourse governance is seeing how the active role and the role and involvement of the participation of the various stake holders. The function of governance that are the mechanisms, processes and institutions that not only emphasizes the functions of government as the main provider of public services. Some scholars theorists public affairs, among others Frederickson (1991, 1999), Donald Kettl (2002), and Lester Salamon (2002) agreed that function of government as a provider and direct service providers have shifted into. (Indirect government). According to Bingham (2004), in governance occurred in the entity NGO partnerships between public-private partnership. There is an interesting shift in the concept of a transition government to governance is the emphasis on hierarchy and control to empowerment and collaboration (Boyte, 2005). But the important thing of the regulatory process in the political arena is political participation that involves various stakeholders in the community, so that it is aligned , so that it is aligned opinion of Strode and Grant (2004) that a set of values in the governance including transparency, equality and participation. This function will be the study of this paper. Participatory supervision is part of a political awareness of the people in the political arena and the public arena. Some political scientists to enter the study of political participation as political socialization Van Ingen and Van der Meer (2016). However, various research and studies political science for the case in this paper is something unique. Where the involvement of civil society is the involvement of the various parties engaged in a community landscape in the bonds of social networks or social capital (Putnam, 2004)

An effort to institutionalize democracy in Indonesia needed a little way called democratization. Election is a form of Democratization. Altman and Pérez-Linan (2002) through his research in Latin America that the way to measure the democratization that explore dimensions of quality of democracy include participation, the effectiveness of competition and fulfillment of human rights. This paper analyzes the supervision of participatory collaboration between Bawaslu RI with institutionalized civil society through GSRPP. This paper is the first invention describes a participatory supervisor through an institutional approach in the legislative elections and the presidential election in 2014, the second describes GSRPP participatory form of supervisor Legislative and presidential election in 2014. The First invention of this paper describes a participatory supervisor through an institutional approach in the legislative elections and the presidential election in 2014, the second describes GSRPP participatory form of supervisor legislative and presidential election in 2014?

Participatory Supervision Through An Institutional Approach

Supervisory perspective as part of political participation in the case in Indonesia using the terminology participatory supervisory. Schattschneider (1975) outlines that the prolific institutional participation as below "Despite the wide support for the individualist approach, the institutionalist approach is a competing theoretical framework for studying political participation that looks beyond individuals' personal resources". For example, Schattschneider (1975)

adopts a more institutional approach to studying political participation and subsequently looks beyond the individual to the institutional setting, specifically the role of political parties, to explain the political participation among voters. He contends that it is the ability of political parties to focus their campaign activities and the political agenda on certain populations and issues that explains why certain groups are more active than others.

Participatory institutional approach to supervision as political participation outlining the social network of multiple stakeholders is described also by Tarrow's (1996). Study of social movement also employs an institutionalist approach to studying why individuals become politically active. He looks at the role of social networks, not personal resources, in mobilizing individuals into politics.

After discussing terms of political participation of the institutional side by Schattschneider (1975), Tarrow (1996) explained that the social movement is a form of political participation of the community's active motion model a million supervision of in Indonesia, the research paper a new study of the political participation with institutional dimensional approach. Using a synthesis of concepts such scholars, for the case study of political participation in Indonesia in general elections Legislature on April 9, 2014 will elect the members of the legislative and presidential elections on July 9, 2014 which will elect the President and Vice President is a form of social movements involving supervision of political campaigns is voluntary. In this case Bawaslu as electoral institutions in Indonesia conduct oversight of the democratic electoral process in Indonesia.

Various electoral democracy in Indonesia, among others, the presidential election, and the legislative election (Pileg). Election Supervisory performed by Bawaslu is a form of discourse theory approach to political participation through institutional approach. In this case the democratization paradigm is a form of response efforts toward democratic consolidation process at various levels attached to the superstructure of politics in Indonesia. In the form of political consciousness of the people involved actively overseen the democratic electoral process that there is something interesting in the high interest in and awareness of people participating to oversee the electoral process democratic contestation. This has become something new in the active political participation of people who knowingly participates and institutionalized political system in Indonesia.

In this paper the concept of voluntary perspective case studies million participatory supervisory in Indonesian presidential election is a synthesis between the concept of political participation and political socialization, in this case the citizens consciously involved in overseeing some of the electoral process in Indonesia. In the political institutional order in Indonesia has been institutionalized as part of the democratization process in the presidential election process. In this case Bawaslu as a supervisory institution electoral administration in Indonesia can be reviewed by the definition of the concept through the study on democracy by civil society in America. "the united states has long been characterized as a nation of joiners, whose democracy is rooted in civil society (Tocqueville, 1835). Furthermore, to see how the process of political participation to oversee the electoral process in presidential election years 2014- enthusiastic conscious civil society to engage in such activities as part of political participation. Explanation of the process of escorting electoral process in Indonesia is the institutional approach through the channels Bawaslu RI with some research scholars as mentioned : "The participation of American citizens in families, schools, workplaces, and voluntary associations greatly influences reviews their involvement in voting, campaigns, political parties, and community projects. As such, institutional affiliations shape the inputs that the American government receives from its citizens. (Skocpol and Fiorina, 1999; Putnam, 1995, 2000). The case studies legislative election and presidential elections in 2014 explaining also how to shape the consciousness of political participation of Indonesian citizens who are be aware and institutionalized through Bawaslu RI actively oversee the various stages of the elections in Indonesia, as the study (Plutzer, 2002), "Understanding how people become politically active (how they become "joiners") is thus crucial for scholars of social inequality and political reformers alike. For most citizens, the process of becoming politically active (or inactive) begins in early adulthood when people initially become eligible to vote, join political parties, and engage in adult civic organizations. Thereafter, political participation becomes a habituated behavior". Thereafter, political participation becomes a habituated behavior. The basic of scholar ideas were not apart from the meaning of various scholars whose ideas in outline explaining how political socialization is part of political participation that: two explanations of political socialization dominate most scholarly accounts and help frame this article's research. On the one hand, some researchers describe a process of class reproduction: active citizens are disproportionately advantaged and are the children of parents who were active citizens (Verba and Nie 1972; Beck and Jennings 1982; Sampson et al., 2005). On the other hand, other scholars describe a process of social learning where involvement in voluntary associations develops the capacities, motives, and relationships Necessary for adult political involvement (Verba et al. 1995; Putnam 2000). It is also supervision of the participation from the perspective of institutional approach which is run by Bawaslu RI is a discourse between the literature of the concept of political behavior which emphasizes that political participation is an individual attribute of a model of the psychology of social Michigan with the paradigm of political activity in the arena of public associated with the various communities other social.

Based on the law of the authority of the election supervisory agency in Law Number 15 of 2011 on the organization of elections supplemented and enhanced in Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning the election of DPR, DPD and DPRD detailing the three main functions of the institution that is the first election supervisory oversight functions prevention and control measures; second, violation handling functions. In the election supervisory activities can be conducted in stages formally institutionalized by the state that we are familiar with Bawaslu. While the community

involvement in supervising the elections through the supervisory board is more commonly referred to as election supervisory activities. Supervisor of actual have same spirit, which is to oversee and ensure the election process is free and fair.

The context of the election supervisory effort is needed to make intelligent community as a subject in the election and not an object of mere elections. As the subject or actor in the election, the public can play a role to promote, disseminate and educate those who have the right to vote. In this case the supervisory cooperation in the form of participation of voters, Bawaslu has cooperated with the supervisors from non government organizations (NGO). Public participation in supervisor the elections is the most strategic choice to increase the number of election monitors. It also fits the mandate of Law No. 8 of 2012, Article 233 clause governing election supervisor. The article also explains the election supervisor carried out also by participating in the election, NGOs coming from the country, a legal entity in the country, and representatives of countries friendly in Indonesia. The concept of community involvement in supervisory the elections represented of the supervisor and other types of community involvement in the process of election supervisory. There were lists of supervisor institutions accredited by the Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (KPU RI) for the presidential election in 2014, among others: JPPR (Voter Education Network People, KIPP (Independent Committee Supervisory Voters), the Indonesian Association for Migrant sovereign (Migrant Care), Erihatu Samasuru Lesuri Tapirone (ESLT), Association Reclassering Indonesia, LP3ES (Institute for Research, Education and Social Economic Information). Partnership for Governance Reform (Partnership), Incandescent NGO Justice, Cyrus PT Nusantara, the Indonesian Students Association (PPI) Malaysia, Insan Press Association of Indonesia (HIPSI), The Association for Elections and Democracy (Perludem). Alliance Journal of Indonesia (AJI). Cq Quality Nations Development Foundation Institute for International Studies Ora Et Labora. Community involvement with the election supervisor is a form of participation of society in the electoral process in the form of socialization election, political education for voters, surveys on elections and election quick count results. Political participation in a transparent manner with the involvement of civil society in the electoral process is one measure see the democratic process in a democratic regime, as Alkatiri (2015:55) mentions "Democracy is an integral package or device system of government that contains and includes the freedom of individuals, their election, power sharing, multi-party, of participation, healthy and fair competition, freedom of mass media, government transparency and accountability".

Bawaslu is having perspective to generate new innovations in the form of community involvement that is consciously involved with an emphasis on oversight functions in the electoral process. One form that disseminate to the public regarding the potential violations in the elections and to introduce any kind of violations that might occur and potentially violated in the election. This is where the visible differences between the Commission's role and emphasis as election organizers and Bawaslu as election supervisors associated with the activities carried out by community participation. Community participation in elections aimed at: First, to achieve democratic elections, so that the results can be well received and respected by all parties, both winners and losers, especially the majority of citizens who have the right to vote; Second, to avoid fraud, manipulation, games, engineered to favor a particular party or against the interests of the people; third, third, to honor and to increase confidence in the human rights, especially civil and political rights of citizens. In practice, community involvement in overseeing the elections is often called supervisory activities. This is to distinguish the official supervision function is the domain of the State through Bawaslu. The relationship between supervisors and election supervisory is always the case, as the activity has the same spirit, which is to oversee the election process. This case distinguishes the function of official supervision is the domain of the State through Bawaslu. The relationship between supervisors and election supervisory is always the case, as the activity has the same spirit, which is to oversee the election process. So it is appropriate by Santoso & Suprianto (2004) that monitors and supervisors have the same mission, namely the implementation of free and fair elections. The difference, election supervisors have a duty and more authority to resolve electoral violations and disputed elections, while election observers to monitor its implementation only limited work. Further, election monitor is a form of community participation that must be reported and forwarded to election supervisors to be followed. From some of the data terminology concept of political participation is a dimension of political activity as a part of the surveillance. It is a form of involvement in political activities as described by Verba and Nie (1972) about four modes of political participation.

The invention of this paper is to find cooperation and collaboration between the government and the formation of election supervisors engagement with other communities as described immediately preceding paragraph. One important thing that the model of participation interest in the supervision of participative is the awareness of civil society to engage in the political process so it is very relevant to the research Lane (1959) which says: "The very act of participation tends to create bonds of identification between the participant and the society".

GSRPP Is A Form Of Election Supervision In Participatory Legislative And Presidential Elections 2014

Bawaslu RI as an institution to translate electoral participation by forming Movement One Million Volunteer Supervisors election (GSRPP). Movement aimed to recruit people who want to engage in surveillance, but does not belong to any organization. One Million Volunteers are not absolute numbers. The term is defined as massive movement supervision of is expected by there will be more information coming to Bawaslu related to violations that occurred in the election. How to submit and spreading to the community also through the website bawaslu.go.id and bawaslupadu.com.

Differences in the process of community involvement related to the supervision of the 2009 election, Bawaslu using the involvement of civil society (NGOs and student organizations and community organizations) to recruit volunteers on the basis of the 2014 elections Bawaslu MOU while using recruitment patterns by asking voters consciously to engage in GSRPP. The recruitment model changes aimed at closer supervisory elections by the community by fulfilling three aspects of the election supervisory that should exist among others. First, the institution must be able to represent themselves as part of civil society; second, its activity is able to reflect the Diaspora of *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* it was the background of the pluralistic Indonesian society groups; third, managed to close the resource limitations election supervisors (Sardini, 2011)

Bawaslu RI together with a number of activists elections joined in a working group of the National (Kelompok Kerja/Pokja Nasional) to maximize GSRPP at the national level in collaboration with NGO activists who actively supervise the electoral among others Yustrifiadi, Afiffudin (JPPR), Jojo Rohi (KIPP), Yurist Oloan (FORMAPPI), August Melaz (PERLUDEM) Sulastyo (IPC), Jeirry Sumampouw (EDGE) Toto Sugiarto, Ahasanul Minan (Soengeng Syndicate), as coordinator of the movement that is Yustrifiadi, besides filled from activists electoral, also consists of various elements Bawaslu RI and some staff Bawaslu provinces. Awhile to local, formed the working group also provincial/ district/ city was established by the Chairman of Board of the Election Supervisory Number: 080 / Bawaslu RI/ I / 2014 dated 27 January 2014 on the establishment, dissemination and Training of Trainers (TOT) for the Working Group (Pokja) Provincial / District / City GSRPP 2014 election. Each group consists of internal elements or the Provincial Election Supervisory Board of the Election Supervisory Committee and the external element consists of civil society groups or volunteers consisting of NGOs, community voters from the high school. The task of the working group include socialization, recruitment, training of volunteers, organizing TOT, organizes supervision, supervisor and organize volunteers in stages. Here's a look recruitment conducted working group (pokja) GSRPP North Sumatra Province in the presidential election of 2014 and the 2014 presidential election in collaboration with universities and community elements incorporated in GSRPP are unsure Universities namely College of the State University of Medan, University Muhammadiyah North Sumatra, University Pancabudi, Catholic University St. Thomas North Sumatra, University of Darma Agung and CSOs elements namely North Sumatra Province NU PW, PW Muhammadiyah North Sumatra, North Sumatra DPD Parkindo, Society of Chinese Parts of North Sumatra. Likewise, North Sulawesi working group involving several community organizations, among others Milisi Waraney, Purna Paskibraka North Sulawesi, Forum Kabasaran, Pemuda Pancasila, and religious organizations such as Muhammadiyah Board of North Sulawesi Province. With the result that regulatory process is participatory and institutionalized through Bawaslu collaboration with heightened awareness that is the model of the new innovation of political participation, the perspective of the theory of political participation is a synthesis between the concept of transition paradigm of contemporary concept of governance Boyte (2005) that focuses on empowerment and participatory.

GSRPP in the 2014 elections, which was initiated by RI's Bawaslu minimize barriers to public in the process of the political arena. This movement has become a big idea-based public awareness and moral consciousness that not only participate using their right to vote in any polling (polling) but followed oversee the electoral process and legislative elections in 2014. It also evokes the spirit or the spirit of the election supervisory to the people. Rotation of leadership of the people removed from the affairs of state into the affairs of the people. Various efforts to thwart frustrate the people's sovereignty was prevented by monitoring the GSRPP participative institutions. According to Wasikin, commissioners Committee Bawaslu West Java, the number of Supervisory Committee (PPL) was 13,929 people who must supervise as many as 90,815 polling stations (TPS), this means that each supervisor should oversee the six station or there are five polling stations can't be escorted in the electoral process, The working group GSRPP Yogyakarta Legislative elections in 2014 there were only 8,235 polling stations monitored by 1,314 PPL, this means there are 6,921 TPS can't be guarded. On the day of voting PPL had to drive around to every polling station under their authority and their responsibility in overseeing the running of voting. Sumatra Island has an average that one person PPL 15-20 supervise polling stations. This fact shows that it is not possible formal supervisory to oversee the electoral process until voting time. Furthermore, it is appropriate studies Ismail, et al. (2014) and Ngusmanto (2016) explains that the polling in the elections is the electoral process that can't be guarded because of the number of inspectors is not in accordance with the TPS.

The democratization process in Indonesia is a form of institutionalizing democracy consolidation. Bawaslu is one of the essence of liberal democracy which requires competition, and participation. Bawaslu politics is a form of participation of citizen who exercises oversight of elections in Indonesia. So that the function of civil society involvement in democratization paradigm is inevitable. Citizen awareness by volunteering to run functions such surveillance as part of political participation of citizens. Government mandates this function is run entirely by Bawaslu. Boyte (2005) revealed that the shift involves a move from citizens as simply voters, volunteers, and consumers to citizens as problem solvers and creators of public goods; from public leaders, such as public affairs professionals and politicians, as providers of services and solutions to partners, educators, and organizers of citizen action; and from democracy as elections to democratic society. Such a shift has the potential to address public problems that cannot be solved without governments, but that governments alone cannot solve, and to cultivate an appreciation for the commonwealth. Effecting this shift requires politicizing governance in nonpartisan, democratizing ways and deepening the civic, horizontal, pluralist, and productive dimensions of politics.

Discussions of the Political Participations

Discussion of the political participation of citizens assessed at Gennaro and Dutton (2006) in South Korea explained that media communication via the Internet and other technological devices have a significant role to increase political participation. Internet communication is an interactive facility that has the egalitarian structure of various directions, where data information reached by the various social communities in the process of political participation. The research by Eduardo (1981) in Colombia where citizens consciously involved in the electoral process were duly in line with the electoral law which the engagement between the government and the civil society who later obtained an assessment of whether the democratic institutions of a state run by the rule democratically or not. Research in Colombia outlines that one form of political participation on the political activities by means of supervisor the electoral process carried out by a political regime. Campbell et al. (1954) describes three levels of participation. They are high-voting and other forms of participation; medium-voting only; and low-voting. But they still not vote involved in other forms of participation. Further studies linking that involves participation politics is part of a strategy clientelism political examine Szwarcberg (2009) in Argentina analyzed the political consciousness awakened for their patron run by the political elite and is able to influence the political process, in which the government and voters become clients. Similar process is also in search of political participation studies that determine political clientelism in the Dominican Republic Agosta. From several studies, it appears that the political process in the public arena is something that should be on guard by the organizers of the election so that the fit between the electoral process and the electoral law to be democratic to accommodate a variety of ways, among others, political rights, political participation and the process of the election.

The next interesting thing million participatory supervisor is the existence of a form of cooperation (networking) of the various stakeholders in implementation involves an element of quasi-government institutionalized of the Election Supervisory Committee and device is a form of discourse theory of public affairs by Sorade and Grant (2004). The most important point here is the arrangement management between the various stakeholders (CSOs, NGOs, community leaders, religious leaders, students at the local level) who has overseen the election process is a supervision participatory. GSRPP presence as a civil society movement that is active in the election process becomes very important in the process of Democratization in Indonesia as reflected in the above conditions. The number of parties the caused number of voters and the distribution uneven, and the level of fraud in the election. The presence of GSRPP is a necessity to improve the quality of Indonesian democracy. In carrying out supervisory duties during the legislative elections, the president and vice president elections in 2014, GSRPP has found some fraud in the election of 2014, some of them are: First, Money Politics cases. On the legislative and presidential election in 2014, the volunteers of GSRPP found Several cases of money politics conducted by the candidate in the form of bribes to the election committee (PPK), giving money from candidates, as well as the distribution of logistics, such as food and so on; second, the case of ASN (civil and state apparatuses) partiality. In the elections of 2014, GSRPP found a case in the form of creating a circular within the bureaucracy and the environment to the villages to mobilize support for a particular candidate; Third, the case of the head area was not neutral during the elections.; Fourth, Findings of other cases, such as: First, Administration, such as: Still finding props campaign on polling day, There TPS who have not completed the preparatory phase of up to one day before polling day, the number of polling stations that do not comply with the time limits specified polling Act, there is no swearing KPPS before elections begin, There the chairman of KPPS does not understand the technical organization of the votes, the list of legislative candidates who would be Elected at the polls stations as mandated by law did not published, Delays in the delivery of invitations to voters; Second, Criminal such as: A vote of form C1 disposals and Negative campaign. To prevent and minimize electoral violations in the form of administrative or criminal in the presence of election monitors who collaborate with GSRPP indispensable. As Alkatiri opinion that participatory democracy is a system of power that gives the opportunity for the community participation (Alkatiri, 2016).

From the findings of violations in the presidential election process has explained that the electoral process was duly based electoral law to get democratic elections. The same thing was found In the legislative elections to elect members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD in 2014, there were 8380 cases of alleged violations. By the total cases of alleged violation, the finding of alleged violations 69% (5.814) of whom are the findings of BAWASLU (Election Observation Board), the report of alleged violations of 31%, equivalent to 2,566 cases Came from other people who do not report is derived from GSRPP itself. As a movement that involves society at large in the supervision of the elections, GSRPP succeed in causing deterrence effect on Bawaslu supervision concept that is more focused on prevention rather than repression infringement violations. Participatory supervision embodied in the Million Volunteer Movement Supervisor Elections (GSRPP) also contributed significantly to the reports of violations that occurred in the information field, and then acted upon as findings of violations to enforcement violations by the Election Supervisor. Thus GSRPP is a process that involves a various stake holders in the supervision of the elections. Institutional approaches that are arranged in this Bawaslu is essentially a voluntary awareness in the form of participation meaning that not only end or in the polling stations (TPS). The level of people's political participation must be increased constantly from election to election for the sake of the quality of democracy through political participation of various variants of Newton and Van Deth (2010). From these explanations seen an supervisory mechanism in the election legislative on 9th April 2014 and the presidential election on 9th July 2014 represents a new invention of the discourse of political participation using the active participation of the conscious oversee the election process there is a political agenda that shows the exchange of interests

between political party platform to exchange with the interests of the voters as mentioned by some scholars as follows: "the literature on political participation portrays political participation as a mechanism by the which citizens can communicated. Reviews their interests to leaders and attempt to shape the political agenda (Verba and Nie, 1972; Putnam, 2000; Di Palma, 1970). This definition Reflects the responsible-party-model of the which claims that political parties Compete for voters 'support, and in exchange they represent voters political interests".

4. CONCLUSIONS

The electoral process is a prerequisite for political regimes to democracies. The general election is a standard for democracies to choose their representatives or leader. The existence of democratic institutions just as elections, political parties, the Commission of Bawaslu should be in a democratic election contestation. Bawaslu is present electoral supervisory institutions with the participation of political consciousness movement institutionalized form GSRPP. GSRPP is an innovative political participation collaborate participation of state agencies with civil society awareness. Prevention of violations and handling violations in the political arena of contestation in the presidential elections and legislative elections in 2014 can be supervised and followed up. Passage of the democratic political system of every democratic institutions in the corridors of the electoral process based of electoral law in order to create a consolidation phase of democracy in Indonesia.

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