

**Performance of Election Supervisory Body in Meranti Islands Regency during
Pandemic COVID-19: Case Study Budget Efficiency**

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Abstract. The Election Supervisory Body is designated as a fixed election organizer and has the authority to supervise the course of elections. This is following the opinion that the existence of election supervisory agencies will be weaker if it does not have maximum authority, resulting in the lack of maximum performance Election Supervisory Body. In addition, Election Supervisory Body also has an obligation among others to be non-discriminatory in carrying out its duties and authorities, conducting coaching and supervision of election supervisors at the level below, receiving and following up reports related to alleged violations of the implementation of laws and regulations regarding elections. The main objective of this study is to know the performance of employees of the Election Supervisory Board in budget efficiency during Covid-19 in Meranti Islands Regency. The type of research used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The number of research informants is 10 people with the Election Supervisory Body head as a key informant. Data collection techniques with interviews and analysis with qualitative analysis methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data. Based on the results of research conducted in Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district to see the policy of Election Supervisory Body in budget efficiency during the Covid-19 period obtained the conclusion that Election Supervisory Body Islands District Meranti Islands district has maximized the budget expenditure used in the implementation of elections in 2020, but this also impacts the performance of Election Supervisory Body employees because honorarium of the implementation of the task must be reduced due to efficiency to adjust existing budgets. Elections during the Covid-19 pandemic are not a barrier for Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency to show maximum performance.

Keywords: Performance, Election Supervisory Body, Pandemic Covid-19, Efficiency, Budget

Introduction

Surveillance is one of the most important components in organizing and can determine whether or not an election is successful. Election supervision is the activity of observing, reviewing, examining, and assessing the process of organizing elections following the established regulations. The elections are immediately burdened with great hope that it could be the gateway to greater change, concerning a more democratic political system. However, still, the hope of change is considered not in line with the tendency in the Indonesian party system that is still centralistic, precisely when democracy and also decentralization require political institutions that can guarantee transparency and accountability.

The existence of KPU and Election Supervisory Body as a unitary function of organizing elections can be interpreted that the success of the election will not only be determined by the ability of the KPU in carrying out all stages of the Election, but also by Election Supervisory Body. Through the supervisory duties of the Election Supervisory Body, it is expected that the election can be carried out properly and following the principle, namely direct, public, free, confidential, and honest and fair. Each of the duties and authorities owned by these two institutions shows two things that complement each other and strengthen each other for the implementation of quality elections.

Given Election Supervisory Body's much-needed function, Election Supervisory Body is designated as a fixed election organizer and has the authority to supervise the course of elections. This is under the opinion that the existence of election supervisory agencies will be weaker if it does not have maximum authority, resulting in the lack of maximum performance Election Supervisory Body. The weaknesses possessed by the Election Supervisory Body due to limited duties and authority in overseeing the implementation of elections will ultimately harm the course of democracy in Indonesia.

In addition, Election Supervisory Body also has an obligation among others to be non-discriminatory in carrying out its duties and authorities, conducting coaching and supervision of election supervisors at the level below, receiving and following up reports related to alleged violations of the implementation of laws and regulations regarding elections. Several factors that will determine the success of Election Supervisory Body in carrying out their duties and responsibilities, name must be an independent/nonpartisan institution, and have sufficient capacity in understanding and handling the problems of election violations, also get support from relevant law enforcement agencies and the support of the public at large.

The government through Regulation No. 2 of 2020 remains concerned that the regional head elections will be held on December 9, 2020. As we know together, initially the 2020 regional elections will be held on September 23 to elect 9 Governors, 224 Regents, and 37 Mayors simultaneously. Before Indonesia was affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Electoral Commission (KPU) had conducted a series of stages of implementation of the 2020 Regional Elections.

However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic that continues to increase in Indonesia, recorded until July 2020 the number of cases in Indonesia has reported 106,336 cases of infection. Of these, 4975 people died, and 62,138 were declared cured. Therefore, KPU finally issued a decree of KPU Number: 179/PL.02-kpt/01/KPU/III/2020 which among others regulates the postponement of several stages of the 2020 Regional Elections, including the inauguration and working period of the Voting Committee (PPS), verification of the terms of support for individual candidates, the establishment of a Voter Data Update Officer (PPDP) and the implementation of matching and research (collect), as well as updating and drafting voter lists. The postponement of several stages of elections above can have various impacts on the implementation, both positive and negative. For example, this delay provides space for independent candidates to prepare support requirements as individual candidates. Political parties can also experience relative relaxation in the recruitment process of regional head candidates.

The problem is, the positive impact is not very significant considering the deadline for changing the schedule of the organization is only three months, from September 23 to December 9, 2020. This schedule change is considered forced considering the increase in the number of positive cases of COVID-19 has not hit and is over. Moreover, to this day there is no certainty when this pandemic will end. The effect of coercion on the exit of Perppu Number 2 the Year 2020 is visible.

Although in perppu there is an article that stipulates that the 2020 regional elections can be postponed if the situation is not possible, this article is considered as something uncertain. Moreover, perppu also does not regulate the issue of budget and whether this Regulation can also be a legal basis for the KPU to conduct discretion in assessing the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic in a region can be considered to interfere with the implementation of local elections. The question is whether the KPU has such authority or whether the authority exists in other agencies, such as the Ministry of Health, as applicable in the Law on Health.

The looseness of the regulation in perppu above can be considered commonplace, but it can cause new problems. The issue is not only a matter of uncertainty for the organizers because the level of possibility of organizing the 2020 regional elections is overshadowed by the

situation of the COVID-19 pandemic whose timing is uncertain, but also the possibility that the KPU will have difficulty making rules that can determine the situation of a region or the health status of an area.

This has a big influence on Election Supervisory Body especially regarding the budget that has been set. It is also felt by Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands. Based on the Script of Regional Agreement Grant (NPHD) signed by the Election Supervisory Body with the Government of Meranti Islands at the end of 2019. Election Supervisory Body gets a budget of around Rp. 9 billion to finance all supervision of the 2020 regional elections. Until now Election Supervisory Body has not proposed additional budgets, although it must prepare additional budget posts to implement the Covid-19 health protocol as instructed by the central government in organizing the 2020 regional elections. The following is explained about the Election budget in 2020.

Table 1. Realization of Budget for the Election of Regents and Vice Regents Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands District Fiscal Year 2020

No.	Program Activities	NPHD	Realization
1	2	3	4
1	The honorarium of The Superintendent of Elections	1.848.855.000	2.182.425.000
2	Secretarial Honorarium	1.128.600.000	1.316.700.000
3	Surveillance Working Group	536.400.000	536.400.000
4	The honorarium of Financial Managers	40.510.000	46.270.000
5	Rent building/ Furniture / office equipment	324.000.000	378.000.000
6	Rental of operational vehicles and other vehicles	168.000.000	168.000.000
7	Building maintenance / furniture / office equipment		
8	Maintenance/fuel of operational vehicles	5.600.000	5.600.000
9	Office administration services	489.670.000	520.870.000
10	Establishment of Sub-District Panwas, PPL, and TPS Supervisors	61.240.000	61.240.000
11	Inauguration and Bimtek Election Supervisors	367.370.000	367.370.000
12	Advocacy and legal assistance	77.435.000	77.435.000
13	Socialization of election supervision	135.500.000	135.500.000
14	Coordination / training in the framework of participatory election supervision	55.950.000	55.950.000
15	Dispute resolution deliberations	6.690.000	6.690.000
16	Administrative violations	102.010.000	102.010.000
17	Gakkumdu center activities	687.350.000	687.350.000
18	Working meetings/coordination meetings / supervisory technical work meetings	689.475.000	689.475.000
19	Coordination with stakeholders	112.320.000	112.320.000
20	Perjadin / transport in the framework of consultation / invitation / legal assistance facilities / supervise / code of conduct hearing.	2.143.025.000	2.143.025.000
21	Total number	9.000.000.000	9.612.630.000

Source: Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands, 2020.

From the table above, it is known that there is a considerable budget difference in the implementation of local elections in the Meranti Islands, so it is necessary to increase the budget in the process of conducting elections. However, Election Supervisory Body is only asked to change the existing budget posture by more efficiently adjusting the existing budget.

This greatly led to a reduction in the honorarium of the organizing committee of the elections so that in October, and November there is no committee working in preparation for the implementation of the Pemilukada in Meranti Islands Regency. Therefore, the author is interested in researching with the title "Performance of Supervisory Election Agency in Meranti Islands Regency During Pandemic Covid 19 (Case Study Budget Efficiency)."

Literature Review

Policy Concept

Carl J Federick as quoted by Leo Agustino (2008: 7) defines policy as a series of actions/activities proposed by a person, group or government in a particular environment where there are obstacles (difficulties) and opportunities for the implementation of the proposed policy to achieve a certain goal.

This opinion also shows that policy ideas involve behavior that has a purpose and purpose is an important part of the definition of policy because however the policy must show what is being done rather than what is proposed in some activities on an issue.

According to Budi Winarno (2007: 15), the term policy term may be used widely as in "Indonesian foreign policy", "Japanese economic policy", and or it may also be used to be something more specific, such as if we say government policy on deregulation. However, both Solihin Abdul Wahab and Budi Winarno agreed that the term policy is often interchangeable with other terms such as program goals, decisions, laws, provisions, standards, proposals and grand designs (Suharno, 2009: 11).

Irfan Islamy as quoted by Suandi (2010: 12) policy should be distinguished by wisdom. The policy is translated with different policies meaning wisdom which means wisdom. The definition of wisdom requires further consideration, while the policy includes the rules contained in it. James E Anderson as quoted by Islamic (2009: 17) revealed that the policy is "a purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern".

The policy concept offered by Anderson according to Budi Winarno (2007: 18) is considered more appropriate because it focuses on what is done and not on what is proposed or intended. In addition, this concept also distinguishes unequivocally between policy (policy) and decision (decision) which means election between various alternatives.

Richard Rose as quoted by Budi Winarno (2007: 17) also suggested that the policy should be understood as a series of slightly related activities and consequences for those concerned rather than as stand-alone decisions. The opinion of the two experts can at least explain that exchanging the term policy with a decision is wrong because it is a policy understood as a direction or pattern of activity and not just a decision to do something.

Based on the opinions of the above experts, it can be concluded that policies are actions or activities that are deliberately carried out or not carried out by a person, a group or government in which there is an element of a decision in the form of electoral efforts among various alternatives that exist to achieve certain objectives and objectives.

Performance Concept

According to Wibowo (2008: 7), performance comes from the understanding of performance, namely as a result of work or work performance. Performance is about doing the work and the results achieved from that work. In addition, according to Amstrong and Baron in Wibowo (2008: 7), performance is the result of work that has a strong relationship with the strategic objectives of the organization, customer satisfaction, and contributing to the economy. Meanwhile, according to Mahsun (2006: 25), performance is an overview of the level of achievement of the implementation of an activity/program/policy in realizing the goals,

objectives, missions, and vision of the organization contained in the strategic planning of an organization. Performance terms are often used to refer to the achievement or success rate of an individual or group of individuals.

From the various opinions above, it can be concluded that performance as a result of work/level of achievement of the implementation of an activity carried out by a person or group of people to achieve a certain goal in a certain period.

The performance of government agencies is an overview of the level of achievement of targets or objectives of government agencies as a description of the vision, mission and strategy of government agencies that indicate the success rate and failure of the implementation of activities following the programs and policies set (Decision of the Head of LAN No. 239/1x/6/8/2003).

Based on the description above, the researcher concluded that the performance of public organizations is the total of the work achieved by a government bureaucratic organization as a whole per the objectives of government agencies as a description of the vision, mission and strategy of government agencies that indicate the success rate and failure of the implementation of activities under the programs and policies set. The organization's success in achieving its objectives can be known by using the assessment of the organization's activities based on applicable rules, norms and ethics.

While the performance measure is a performance criterion that refers to the assessment of performance directly so that the form is more quantitative. Several indicators need to be used to measure the performance of public bureaucracy according to Dwiyanto in Pasolong (2010: 178-180), among others:

1. Productivity

Productivity not only measures the level of efficiency, but also measures the effectiveness of services. Productivity is generally understood as the ratio between input and output. The concept of productivity was deemed too narrow and then the *General Accounting Office* (GAO) tried to develop a broader measure of productivity by including how much public services had the expected results of one of the important performance indicators. Meanwhile, productivity, according to the National Productivity Council, is a mental attitude that always strives and has the view that the quality of life today (should be) better than yesterday, and tomorrow is better than today.

2. Service Quality

The quality of service tends to be important in explaining the performance of public service organizations. Many of the negative views formed about public organizations arise because of public dissatisfaction with quality. Thus, public satisfaction with services can be used as an indicator of public bureaucratic performance. The main advantage of using community satisfaction as a performance indicator is that information about community satisfaction is often available easily and cheaply. Information about public satisfaction with the quality of service can often be obtained from mass media or public discussions. The quality of service is relatively very high, so it can be a measure of public bureaucratic performance that is easy and cheap to use. Public satisfaction can be an indicator to assess the performance of public bureaucracy.

3. Responsiveness

Responsiveness is the ability of the bureaucracy to recognize the needs of the community, develop agendas and priority services, and develop public service programs following the needs of the community and the aspirations of the community. In short, responsiveness here refers to the harmony between programs and service activities with the needs and aspirations of the community.

Responsiveness is intended as one of the performance indicators because Responsiveness directly describes the ability of the public bureaucracy in carrying out its mission and

objectives, especially to meet the needs of the community. Low responsiveness is indicated by the misalignment between service and community needs. Organizations that have low responsiveness by themselves have poor performance as well.

4. Responsiveness

Responsiveness is to explain whether the implementation of public bureaucratic activities is carried out by the correct administrative principles with bureaucratic policies, both explicit and implicit. Therefore, responsiveness may at some point clash with responsiveness.

5. Accountability

Accountability refers to how much public bureaucratic policies and activities are subject to political officials elected by the people. The assumption is that these political officials, chosen by the people, will always prioritize the public interest. In this context, the concept of public accountability can be used to see how much public bureaucratic policies and activities are consistent with the will of the public. The performance of public bureaucracy cannot only be seen from the internal measures developed by the public or government bureaucracy, such as the achievement of targets. Performance should be viewed from external measures, such as values and norms that apply in society. A public bureaucratic activity has high accountability if it is considered correct and following the norms that develop in society.

Theoretical Framework

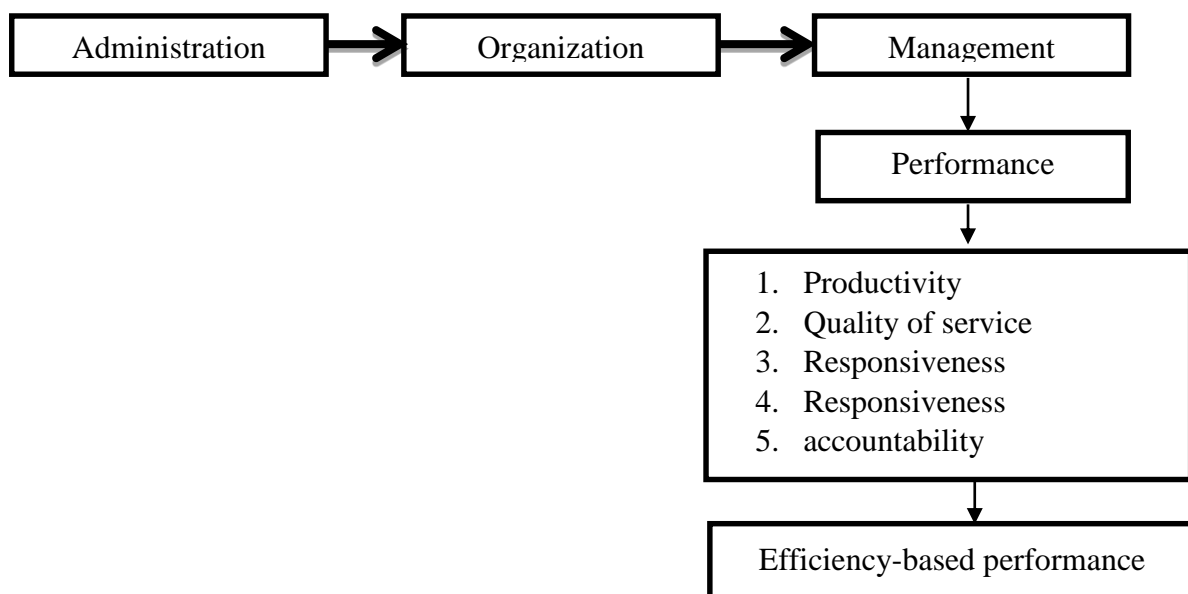


Figure 1. Framework for Research on Budget Policy for the General Elections Supervisory Agency during the Covid 19 Period in Meranti Islands Regency (Budget Efficiency Study)

Source: Author Modification 2020

Methods

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, which describes the actual situation of what was found at the time of the research based on the author's observations in the field by collecting data, clarifying and analyzing so that the formulation of the analysis of the problems encountered is obtained. This research was conducted at the Regional Head Election Supervisory Agency in the Meranti Islands Regency. With the informant 1 Head of Election Supervisory Body, 1 person from the Finance Section of Election Supervisory Body,

and 10 staff at Election Supervisory Body. The technique used in determining the informants in this study is the census technique.

The types and sources of data used in the research are primary data such as information or data sourced directly from informants and secondary data such as books and journals, while the data collection techniques are interviews, observation and documentation. Data analysis was carried out using the inductive method.

Results and Discussion

In 2020 Indonesia conducts a democratic party with simultaneous local elections. Simultaneous Regional Head Elections mean regional head elections conducted directly by eligible local administrative residents, conducted simultaneously in areas in Indonesia. The selection of regional heads is conducted at once with the deputy head of the region, which includes the Governor and Deputy Governors for the province, regents and deputy regents for the districts, and mayors and deputy mayors for the city. 270 regions in Indonesia will hold elections in 2020.

Regional head elections in 2020 are very different from previous elections because this is the first time that regional head elections are held in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic. About the simultaneous elections in 2020 which also coincide with the Covid-19 pandemic, the Government quickly and appropriately also thought and anticipated that this election should still be carried out, this election was also previously postponed, where previously this election was planned on September 23, 2020, and then had to be postponed until December 9, 2020. Following the joint decision between the KPU, Election Supervisory Body, the Government and the House of Representatives, as well as the issuance of Law No. 6 of 2020 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulation Replacement Law No. 2 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law.

Elections during the Covid-19 pandemic are also feared to decrease the interest of voters from the community, and This is contrary to the purpose of the implementation of the election itself because in the implementation of this election itself in addition to finding a Leader for the community, it takes votes and community participation in the election itself. If the local elections are held in the middle of the Covid-19 pandemic, the public/elections will likely be reluctant to go to polling stations because of concerns about the Covid-19 virus itself, and fear fraud in the calculation or acquisition of votes. Because of the many public concerns that resulted in voters lacking the interest to come to the place of election, this can lead to fraud in the getting vote where it is feared that the increasing number of people whom no choice so that it is feared that it can be misused the voting rights of people who do not use their voting rights, in addition to Covid-19 is attacking various circles without exception.

On the other hand, the problem that must be faced by the organizers of simultaneous local elections in 2020 is to be able to ensure all stakeholders in the 2020 elections adhere to health protocols at several stages involving the masses. The most vulnerable stage is the campaign stage. This stage of the campaign lasts until one day before the quiet period. Therefore, it takes extra performance from Election Supervisory Body in anticipation of holding simultaneous local elections in 2020.

Surveillance is one of the important components in determining whether or not an election is successful. The Election Supervisory Board (Election Supervisory Body) and the Election Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu) at all levels have an important role to maintain that elections are held democratically directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, and fairly following the prevailing laws and regulations. The role must be optimally performed in supervising and taking decisive action in accordance with the rules for all forms of violations that occur during the election.

The problem is, the positive impact is not very significant considering the deadline for changing the schedule of the organization is only three months, from September 23 to December 9, 2020. This schedule change is considered forced considering the increase in the number of positive cases of COVID-19 has not hit and is over. Moreover, to this day there is no certainty when this pandemic will end. The effect of coercion on the exit of Perppu Number 2 Year 2020 is visible.

Although in perppu there is an article that stipulates that the 2020 regional elections can be postponed if the situation is not possible, this article is considered as something uncertain. Moreover, perppu also does not regulate the issue of budget and whether this Regulation can also be a legal basis for the KPU to conduct discretion in assessing the situation of the COVID-19 pandemic in a region can be considered to interfere with the implementation of local elections. The question is whether the KPU has such authority or whether the authority exists in other agencies, such as the Ministry of Health, as applicable in the Law on Health.

The looseness of the regulation in perppu above can be considered commonplace, but it can cause new problems. The issue is not only a matter of uncertainty for the organizers because the level of possibility of organizing the 2020 regional elections is overshadowed by the situation of the pandemic COVID-19 whose timing is uncertain, but also the possibility that the KPU will have difficulty making rules that can determine the situation of a region or the health status of an area.

This has a big influence on Election Supervisory Body especially regarding the budget that has been set. It is also felt by Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands. Based on the Script of Regional Agreement Grant (NPHD) signed by the Election Supervisory Body with the Government of Meranti Islands at the end of 2019. Election Supervisory Body gets a budget of around Rp. 9 billion to finance all supervision of the 2020 regional elections. Until now Election Supervisory Body has not proposed additional budgets, although it must prepare additional budget posts to implement the Covid-19 health protocol as instructed by the central government in organizing the 2020 regional elections.

In Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district, there is a considerable budget difference in the implementation of local elections in the Meranti Islands, so it is necessary to increase the budget in the process of conducting elections. However, Election Supervisory Body is only asked to change the existing budget posture by more efficiently adjusting the existing budget. This greatly led to a reduction in the honorarium of the organizing committee of the elections so that in October, and November there is no committee working in preparation for the implementation of the Pemilukada in Meranti Islands Regency.

The following are explained some indicators to measure the performance of the Election Supervisory Body based on the results of research, as follows:

1. Productivity

Productivity not only measures the level of efficiency but also measures the effectiveness of services. Productivity is generally understood as the ratio between input and output. The concept of productivity was deemed too narrow and then the General Accounting Office (GAO) tried to develop a broader measure of productivity by including how much public services had the expected results of one of the important performance indicators. Meanwhile, productivity, according to the National Productivity Council, is a mental attitude that always strives and has the view that the quality of life today (should be) better than yesterday, and tomorrow is better than today.

The productivity of the work of government officials is the relationship between the quality that is done to achieve results, where productivity is the strength or ability to produce something material or non-material that describes the ability of apparatus in work.

Regarding the productivity of work in Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands is considered good enough this is because Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands has been

successful in organizing elections in meranti islands even with a very limited budget and as efficient as possible but the implementation of elections is still carried out well and follow the rules and health protocols set by the government.

Elections in the middle of the pandemic make the organizers change the rules, not separated with Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands. The main step to perform the duty of the complainant, Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district always refers to the regulations – surveillance regulations adapted to health protocols. In addition, the Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district also prepares personal protective equipment to prevent the spread of Covid-19.

Although the local elections were held in the condition of pandemic Covid-19, Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district always strives to maximize its surveillance performance. The supervision performance of Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands District begins with making budget planning supervision and adjusting the budget available with each stage of election activities so that the implementation of regional elections can be carried out properly.

2. Service Quality

The quality of service tends to be important in explaining the performance of public service organizations. Many of the negative views formed about public organizations arise because of public dissatisfaction with quality. Thus, public satisfaction with services can be used as an indicator of public bureaucratic performance. The main advantage of using community satisfaction as a performance indicator is that information about community satisfaction is often available easily and cheaply. Information about public satisfaction with the quality of service can often be obtained from mass media or public discussions. The quality of service is relatively very high, so it can be a measure of public bureaucratic performance that is easy and cheap to use. Public satisfaction can be an indicator to assess the performance of public bureaucracy.

The quality of public services in Election Supervisory Body is the level of excellence expected and control over the level of excellence of employees in the provision of services / serving the needs of people and communities from the ability and reliability of employees to provide reliable services, quality of service in the form of physical facilities office, computerization, administration, waiting room, place of information, ability to help and provide services quickly and appropriately, employee response to the wishes of the community, ability and friendliness and manners of employees in convincing consumers and firm but attentive attitude of employees to the community who have an interest in Election Supervisory Body following the basic rules that have been set to meet the needs of the community.

The results of research on the quality of services Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands in the face of the general election of the regional head of Meranti Islands known the role of Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands in the implementation of elections in 2020 is certainly very important, especially the election in 2020 was carried out in the condition of the Pandemic Covid-19. This is certainly a challenge for Election Supervisory Body, where Election Supervisory Body is required to carry out maximum performance and successful elections while the budget used is very minimal and there are no additional costs, while the supply and supporting facilities in the implementation of elections are increasing with the addition of facilities and successful elections certainly cannot be separated from the involvement of various parties, ranging from coordination with relevant agencies to coordination meetings that gather crowds. But this is contradictory with the existence of Covid-19 which urges not to gather. In addition, Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency must also maintain the implementation of the 2020 regional elections should not become a cluster of the spread of Covid-19.

3. *Responsiveness*

Responsiveness is the ability of the bureaucracy to recognize the needs of the community, develop agendas and priority services, and develop public service programs following the needs of the community and the aspirations of the community. In short, responsiveness here refers to the harmony between programs and service activities with the needs and aspirations of the community.

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Responsiveness is intended as one of the performance indicators because Responsiveness directly describes the ability of the public bureaucracy in carrying out its mission and objectives, especially to meet the needs of the community. Low responsiveness is indicated by the misalignment between service and community needs. Organizations that have low responsiveness by themselves have poor performance as well.

The responsiveness dimension is the responsiveness of employees in providing the services needed and can complete the service quickly according to the promised period. The speed of service provided is the responsiveness of the officer in providing the services needed. This responsiveness is related to the resourcefulness and way of thinking of employees shown to customers.

Every employee in providing forms of service, prioritize aspects of service that greatly affect the behavior of people who get services, so it is necessary the ability of responsiveness of employees to serve the community by the level of absorption, understanding, discrepancy over various forms of service that he does not know. Based on the results of research on responsiveness of Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands in carrying out the task of monitoring elections regional heads in meranti islands have been adjusted to the available budget. Election Supervisory Body has made budget efficient and minimized every expenditure and diverted the use of the budget by equipping the facilities and facilities and infrastructure needed in the election process during the Pandemic Covid-19. Election Supervisory Body Supervision meranti islands district is also based on surveillance work tools that have been prepared following the laws and regulations. This surveillance work tool is one of the bases of the implementation supervision of the Election Supervisory Body ranks of Meranti Islands. Each surveillance work tool can be reported to the Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands regency periodically or it can be a final report of stages.

4. *Responsibility*

Responsibility is the ability of the organization to regulate the extent to which the provision of services has been run in accordance with the rules imposed or procedures that have been set. Responsibility measures the level of participant service providers carry out their duties. Responsiveness is a measure that indicates the extent to which the process of providing public services is carried out following the principles or provisions of the correct administration and organization has been established.

Responsiveness is to explain whether the implementation of public bureaucratic activities is carried out in accordance with the correct administrative principles with bureaucratic policies, both explicit and implicit. Therefore, responsiveness may at some point clash with responsiveness.

From the results of research on Election Supervisory Body Responsibilities in carrying out the election of the regional head of Meranti Islands In terms of pandemic handling, Election Supervisory Body supervision of Meranti Islands District has been trying to achieve the target that has been set at each stage. The planning prepared by the Election Supervisory Body

Meranti Islands district is adjusted to the main task and function of the Election Supervisory Body itself. Planning Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district also started from the planning of the organization tailored to the needs of the agency. Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands regency in carrying out the supervisory function of the Electoral divided into 5 Divisions consisting of organizational and human resources divisions, divisions of civil and interagency relations (PHL), division of violation crackdown (PP), legal division, data and information (HDI), and dispute resolution division.

The implementation of supervision evaluation Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands is not only a coordination meeting evaluation of supervision stages. But there is also supervision implemented by Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency at the time of the stage. This is used as a forum to discuss the obstacles that have been faced during the supervision is running. This supervision is also used as a tool to evaluate and determine the steps to solve problems faced during the stage.

The main obstacle faced by the Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands regency is about the lack of budget received by the Election Supervisory Body in the implementation of the 2020 elections while the activities that will be carried out remain even the available budget should be able to cover to handle Covid-19. Therefore, Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands District has done efficiency and maximized spending in the implementation of this election. The success of Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency cannot be separated from the monitoring system Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands which starts from prevention efforts up to the handling of offenders at every stage of the 2020 regional elections.

5. Accountability

Accountability refers to how much public bureaucratic policies and activities are subject to political officials elected by the people. The assumption is that these political officials, chosen by the people, will always prioritize the public interest. In this context, the concept of public accountability can be used to see how much public bureaucratic policies and activities are consistent with the will of the public. The performance of public bureaucracy cannot only be seen from the internal measures developed by the public or government bureaucracy, such as the achievement of targets. Performance should be viewed from external measures, such as values and norms that apply in society. A public bureaucratic activity has high accountability if it is considered correct and per the norms that develop in society.

The realization of accountability is the main objective of public sector institutions. Public accountability demands require public sector agencies to put more emphasis on accountability. Public accountability that must be done by public sector organizations consists of several dimensions.

From the results of the study, it can be concluded that the accountability indicators in the service in the meranti islands Election Supervisory Body have been carried out well this is seen from the success of local elections in Meranti Islands in 2020. In addition, the 2020 local elections will be held in the event of the Pandemic Covid-19. This is certainly a challenge for Election Supervisory Body, where the Election Supervisory Body is required to carry out maximum performance and successful elections in Meranti Islands Regency. Successful elections certainly cannot be separated from the involvement of various parties, ranging from coordination with relevant agencies to coordination meetings that gather crowds. But this is contradictory with the existence of Covid-19 which urges not to gather. In addition, Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands regency should also be the implementation of the 2020 regional elections should not become a cluster of the spread of Covid-19.

Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted in Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district to see the policy of Election Supervisory Body in budget efficiency during the Covid-19 period obtained the conclusion that Election Supervisory Body Islands District Meranti Islands district has maximized the budget expenditure used in the implementation of elections in 2020, but this also impacts the performance of Election Supervisory Body employees because honorarium of the implementation of the task must be reduced due to efficiency to adjust existing budgets. Elections during the Covid-19 pandemic are not a barrier for Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency to show maximum performance. This is evidenced by the performance results Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands district that can be said to be successful. The success is measured by the violations that have been processed and resolved by the Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency, starting from the stage of updating voter data to the determination of elected candidates. In addition, the success is also measured by the efforts of the Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency in preventing and breaking the chain of the spread of Covid-19. Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands District is recorded to have conducted 24 Dissolution Campaigns involving a lot of time and potentially spreading Covid-19. The success of Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands Regency cannot be separated from the monitoring system Election Supervisory Body Meranti Islands which starts from prevention efforts up to the restraint of violations at every stage of the 2020 regional elections.

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