

Communication audit of Bawaslu participatory monitoring socialisation program in South Buton

Nurtang ^{1)*}, Harry Fajar Maulana ¹⁾, Wa Nurfida ¹⁾

¹⁾Communication Science Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Buton

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Abstract

Families with stepparents are common in Indonesia and are not considered taboo by society. The relationship between late adolescents and stepparents in a family environment will show different quality of communication, however the delivery of personal information in an interaction can affect the relationship between the two. Communication Privacy Management (CPM) which focuses on individual management in processing their privacy, which is reviewed from 5 elements, namely, Private Information, Privacy Boundaries, Control and Ownership, Rule-Based Management and Privacy. Management Dialectics. This study looked at how late adolescents manage their personal communication management in establishing relationships with their stepparents. This study uses qualitative methods and forms a description of the data observed by the researcher. The results of this research indicate that the decision to choose to disclose and not to disclose personal information is based on existing privacy limitations, the more intimacy is attached to the relationship, the smaller the privacy barrier. However, there is intimacy between late adolescence and stepparent, late adolescence still has hidden information that is not disclosed.

Keywords: management of communication privacy, late teens, step parent

Introduction

In Indonesia, transitions in political power in a democratic society are structured and systematic, governed by legislation as a reference for active communication from diverse parts to reach an ideal and sustainable democratic life. Indonesia, being a democratic country, has an agenda of shifting political power every five years through the staging of elections. Independent, accountable institutions must organize fair, dignified elections (Yudhoyono et al., 2014). According to existing regulations, the election organizers are the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Body (BAWASLU), and the Ethics and Election Supervision Commission (DKPP). BAWASLU, an entity responsible for monitoring the electoral process, requires the participation of different parties in its monitoring efforts. One of them is incorporating all levels of society in monitoring involvement at every stage (Liany, 2016).

Elections are not only ceremonial political gatherings that limit voters' political engagement. This participation is also reflected in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2014–2019 (Pemilu, 2017). political participation in elections can be considered a tool for people to control a government. The level of control offered depends on the extent of political participation by each individual. Apart from being the core of democracy, political involvement is also intimately tied to the satisfaction of citizens' political rights (Pemilu, 2017).

Bawaslu's District Participatory Monitoring Programme has tasks and obligations; Bawaslu constitutes the District Team. The District Team directly organizes volunteers to perform Election Monitoring at the sub-district and village/neighbourhood levels. The functions of the District Team are as follows: a. The district or city volunteer coordinator follows the district or city TOT at the provincial level. b. Conduct socialization and recruitment of volunteers involved in the Participatory Monitoring Movement. c. Increase the capability of volunteers. d. Monitoring and evaluation of volunteers at the district or city level Monitoring and assessment of volunteers at the district or city level (Arniti, 2020). The Election Monitoring Program (Bawaslu) guidelines are clear and systematic and include technology-based information monitoring, election monitoring forums

*Corresponding Author:

E-mail: nurtangantang@gmail.com

participatory monitoring movements, community service in election monitoring, social media management guidelines, election monitoring corners, and election learning centres (Pemilu, 2017).

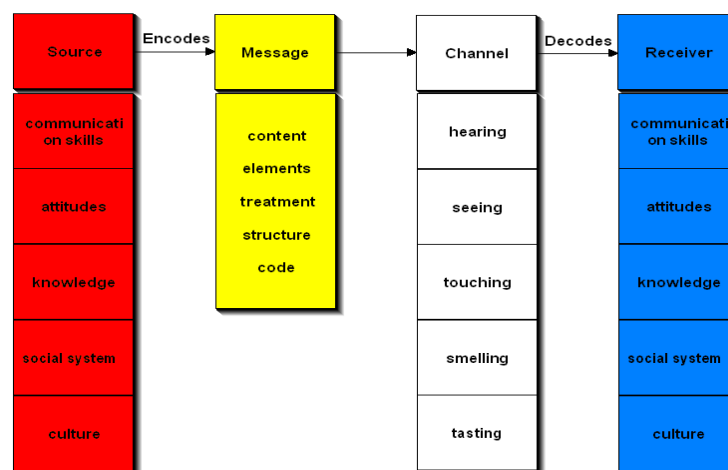
According to Friedman and Hechter Arniti, (2020), political engagement is an important component of a democratic system. Friedman and Hechter looked at how social structures influence political activity. The researchers observed that social institutions such as village heads, legislative candidates, political party support organizations, and religious leaders all play a role in the rise and fall of public political engagement. (Arniti, 2020)

Third, the emotional intimacy of legislative and presidential candidates influences public engagement and political perceptions. Fourth, public thinking has a considerable influence on political activity. One incentive for political activity is economic and political attention to money. However, the closeness of politicians to voters has a crucial role in influencing public political engagement (Arniti, 2020) . A communication audit is a scientific and professional enquiry akin to a doctor's general health check or a licensed accountant's financial audit (Trisnawati et al., 2020). Furthermore, a communication audit is a study approach devised by the International Communication Association (ICA). According to Gerald Goldhaber, a communication audit is a comprehensive collection of scientific analysis approaches for planning interventions and implementing communication development initiatives (Pandiangan & Ikhwanus Shafa, 2020).

Communication audits monitor and examine an organization's media, communication, and communication environment. Communication audits are commonly used to analyze a company's internal communication system but can also assess outbound communication (Panghegar, 2013). Communication is likened to the blood in the body of an organization. Communication sends commands from superiors to subordinates, reports from subordinates to superiors, or information between equivalent positions or persons. Organizational communication is the execution and comprehension of communication amongst communication units in a given organization (Evi Zahara, 2018). The SMCR model, established by David K. Berlo, suggests that Source, Message, Channel, and Receiver influence the communication process. As a result, researchers are faced with difficulty determining the reasons for interference in the communication process (Trisnawati et al., 2020).

Figure 1. Model SMCR

Berlo's Model of Communication



A Source encodes a message for a channel to a receiver who decodes the message:
 S-M-C-R Model.

Berlo places greater attention on communication as a process with numerous components. David K. Berlo's communication model underlines four critical components: Sender, Message, Channel, and Receiver. Berlo's communication model is also known as the SMCR communication model because of these four components (Wijayani, 2022). Meanwhile, based on the PR Research Pyramid Model. This model covers processes for the input, output, and outcome phases. Which is one sort of communication program evaluation? A good review should focus on enhancing the communications profile and increasing the company's credibility (Lembaga & Pengetahuan, 2020).

Figure 2. Pyramid Model of PR Research

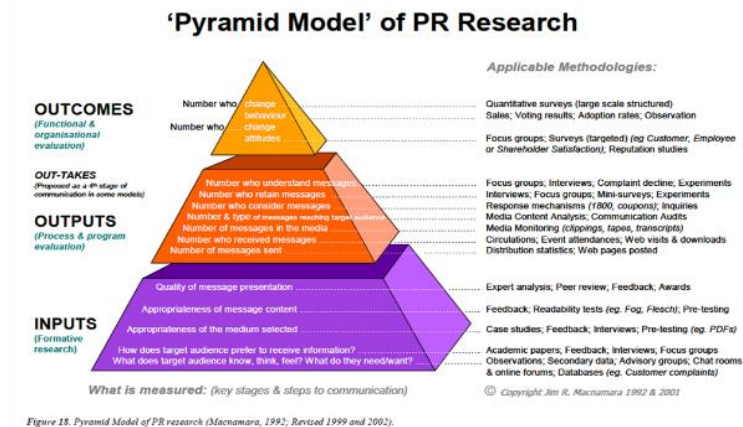


Figure 18. Pyramid Model of PR research (Macnamara, 1992; Revised 1999 and 2002).

Previous research completed by Panghegar, (2013) *"Horizontal organizational communication audit of using the Asana Hotel Surabaya front office department"*. Universitas Kristen Petra Surabaya. This research explains the varieties of horizontal communication, the goal of horizontal communication, and the challenges in it. The result demonstrates that the horizontal communication of the FO department of Singgasana Hotel Surabaya is working well. The communication media employed is fairly varied and customized to the purpose of communication. However, certain restrictions remain, such as natural barriers, human resources, and individual obligations and responsibilities.

Research completed by Trisnawati et al., (2020) About "Communication audit of jogja belajar budaya program" Development University "Veteran" Yogyakarta This study discovered 3 outcomes:

1. The audit results of the input phases of the Jogja Learning Culture Program have largely run successfully according to the current SOP. The process stages have been passed through workshops, FGDs, trials, and processes contained in the regulations.
2. The results of the output stage audit of the Jogja Learning Culture Program reveal that the information provided is sufficient and on target.
3. The results of the audit of the outcome stage of the Jogja Learning Culture Program communication audit demonstrate that the level of interest in applying the JBB program in everyday life is strong.

Research relating to communication audits has also been conducted by Ramadani et al., (2015) with the title "Communication Audit of the Indonesian Environmental Forum Organization (WALHI) Yogyakarta," UPN Veteran Yogyakarta. Using five analysis divisions, namely organization, information content, management, communication processes or communication activities, and feedback, the results showed that implementing the communication audit of the WALHI Yogyakarta company had gone pretty successfully.

Researchers have not identified studies on the program. Researchers wanted to know more about the benefits of the program. The study is about internal or organizational communication. It is important to conduct research on the communication audit of the program to provide input for program improvement and to place the program in a position to increase community participation in election supervision in the South Buton district.

Initial observations found a series of socialization efforts, surveys and election monitoring which apply Bawaslu's organizational communication to promote voter engagement. Bawaslu expects that the community can participate in elections at a higher level where the community is active in reporting all forms of election violations that they see and know during the process of organizing elections, for example, in the general election campaign stage by political parties or pairs of candidates participating in the election there is the spread of hoax news, hate speech that leads to violations of SARA (Ethnicity, Religion, Race and Intergroup) and the rise of money politics (Badan Pengawas Pemilu Republik Indonesia 2017, 2017)

The fact is that there are few community reports on various sorts of election breaches submitted to Bawaslu; in other words, community engagement is only in the minimal form of participation, namely arriving at the Polling Station (TPS) to exercise their voting rights.

Bawaslu South Buton Regency, as part of Bawaslu, which is domiciled at the Regional level, has duties, authorities, and obligations regulated in laws and regulations, including increasing community participation in election supervision as stated in Law No.7 of 2017 concerning the implementation of the 2019 general elections, one of the duties of Bawaslu Regency / City in article 102 paragraph (d): "increasing community participation in election supervision in the Regency / City Region." (Presiden Republik Indonesia, 2017).

In the record of managing violations, the results are still greater than the reports, so the people's control ends up expecting messages. However, their existence still needs to be much higher than the findings. So that the necessity to maximize interactive supervision activities. Bawaslu South Buton, in establishing participatory supervision, developed participatory supervision foster villages in two villages in 2019: lawela village, batauga sub-district and Watiginanda village, sampolawa sub-district. The village developed by Bawaslu South Buton intends to promote public understanding and knowledge linked to elections, in addition to developing smart voters without money politics. South Buton Bawaslu developed 4 projects in the execution of participatory supervision fostered communities, including 1) an anti-money politics village program, 2) a program from learning election village, 3) a local wisdom-based participatory supervision program, 4) a participatory supervision development program.

As part of the responsibility of Bawaslu South Buton Regency as an organization in carrying out the task of increasing community participation in election supervision or participatory election supervision, of course, there are already programs or plans that will be carried out or have been carried out, it's just that there are still gaps between expectations and reality as stated above. To find out Bawaslu's communication audit in increasing the socialization of participatory supervision in Lawela Village and Bawaslu's communication barriers in increasing the socialization of participatory supervision is something important in the research "Communication audit of Bawaslu's participatory supervision socialization program in South Buton" which is the topic of this research.

Method

This research utilizes qualitative methods and a case study approach to conduct a communication audit of the South Buton BAWASLU participatory supervision socialization program (Trisnawati et al., 2020). The study involves informants from various parties, including the chairman of South Buton Bawaslu, the team conducting the program, youth, and the Lawela village community. Primary data was gathered through interviews, while secondary data was collected from archives, documentation, and observation data. Data analysis techniques include summarizing, selecting main things, focusing on important things, and looking for themes and patterns. Data analysis techniques go through several stages, including summarizing, selecting main things, rearranging data based on classification, categorized data, carefully re-examining data, and generating reports. Communication audit research methodologies also include protocols that researchers must go through to accomplish scientific requirements.

Agensi Joyece F.Jones dan Ruder Finn Rotman yang dikutip Bakin, Aronoff & Lattimore dalam Trisnawati et al., (2020) The study is divided into four stages: investigating what "we" think, investigating what "they" think, evaluating differences between the two points of view, suggesting a comprehensive communication program to eliminate the gap, and becoming a reference for the implementation of a true audit in a communication audit study on participatory supervision socialization programs (Pandiangan & Shafa, 2021).

The data analysis approach uses the Pyramid model of research, which is an assessment model in public relations. The pyramid model is divided into three parts: the input stage, the output stage, and the outcome stage. The input stage examines program planning, while the output stage reviews the number of messages conveyed to communicants through production activities and processes. The outcome stage is the last level, which is at the top with the least amount, examining the impact resulting from the input and output processes.

The pyramid model is informative and practical, as it aims to give a list of research approaches for each step. It is undertaken before, during, and after communication activities to identify, understand, and accommodate the needs, interests, and attitudes of the audience, allowing practitioners to benchmark before and after implementation. The pyramid research model utilizes both closed system assessment and open system evaluation, with closed system evaluations focusing on campaign messages and events and their influence on the intended audience, and open system evaluation analyzing the influence beyond the program. Combining these two approaches is an excellent combination for measuring the efficacy of public relations performance (Trisnawati et al., 2020).

Results and Discussion

Program Desa Binaan Sosialisasi Pengawasan Partisipatif

In line with the mandate of Law No. 7/2017, Article 104 letter F stipulates that the regency/city BAWASLU is obliged to carry out participatory election supervision Presiden Republik Indonesia, (2017) The development of participatory election supervision is carried out by Bawaslu South Buton Regency through the Assisted Village Program for Participatory Supervision Socialization, in two villages namely Lawela and Watiginanda Villages. Based on the results of an interview with the Chairperson of Bawaslu, in the program that is the focus of Bawaslu South Buton, namely the Fostered Village Program for Participatory Supervision Socialization, this fostered village was formed for one year by offering 4 programs, namely 1) Improvement and development of human resources through the election learning village program. 2) Implementation of community group-based participatory supervision socialization. 3) Socialization of Village adoption of Anti-political money, SARA politicization and fake news. 4) Development of participatory monitoring programs based on local wisdom. With the aim of developing public understanding and knowledge related to elections.

This program was formed at the initiative of the South Buton Bawaslu to increase the socialization of participatory supervision in the South Buton Regency community which is a concern of Bawaslu at this time after the 2019 elections, where based on the results of handling incoming and recorded violations or registered at the South Buton Regency Bawaslu, there were no reports at all from the public on alleged election violations that occurred, on the other hand we hear grapevines in many places about election violations at every stage of the election and the most crucial is before voting during the calm period.

The results of the communication audit of the participatory supervision fostered village program were socialized as an effort to increase participatory supervision in the community, as well as increase public awareness not to engage in money politics, sara politics, identity politics and the spread of Hoax news. In accordance with the goal of Bawaslu South Buton Regency, namely "Becoming a Trusted Election Supervisory Institution" In accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of State for Administrative Reform and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2011 concerning General Guidelines for Communication Audits within Government Agencies, it is stated that there are dimensions of government agency communication audits. To facilitate the communication audit procedure

The researcher used the principles of the Research Pyramid Model for interactive supervision socialization. This model is combined with the dimensions of a communication audit so that it appears in each input, output and outcome step with each indicator (Bani-Ahmad & Ozsoyoglu, 2010). Basically, this audit was conducted to determine the benefits or difficulties of socializing the participatory supervision assisted village program by conducting a communication audit. The participation supervision socialisation fostered village programme has never been audited/evaluated through a communication audit hence it is regarded important to be able to present an overview of the real participatory supervision socialisation fostered village programme. Evaluation is vital for every programme since it obtains data to judge the effectiveness of a programme.

The outcomes of the evaluation become a standard for whether the project is continued, discontinued or perhaps continued by applying a different strategy in order to acquire the best results from the initiative. Evaluation is an assessment procedure based on criteria and objectives.

Standards are the desired results, through comparing goals with results. Based on the results of the audit undertaken by the researcher, the communication audit of the fostered village programme for the socialisation of participatory supervision has largely gone according to plan. This is confirmed by multiple good statements from informants. On the other side, there were also unfavorable statements from informants that are expected to be the focus of the team of the fostered village project for the socialisation of participatory supervision in order to become input for the better in the future.

Input Stage Evaluation

Bawaslu South Buton pioneered the idea of a nurtured village in participatory supervision of elections by giving four programs to develop public understanding linked to elections. The four programs, namely 1) Improvement and development of human resources through the electoral learning village program. 2) Socialization of participatory monitoring based on community groups. 3) Socialization of applying Village Anti-money politics, SARA politicization, and false news. 4) Development of a participatory monitoring program based on local wisdom.

This program was formed based on an analysis conducted by South Buton Bawaslu, where the Bawaslu chairman said in his interview:

"Bawaslu South Buton Regency did not find any reports from the public on the alleged election violations that occurred. On the other hand, we heard grapevines in many places about election violations at every stage of the election, and the most crucial was ahead of voting during the calm period. During this tranquil period, election participants should not conduct campaigns, but what happens is the rise of money politics activities characterized as dawn attacks (Interview dated May 25, 2023) "

The interview results began forming four programs compiled by South Buton Bawaslu so that South Buton Bawaslu conducted a socialization stage intending to increase public understanding and knowledge related to elections and foster innovative elections without money politics. We also hope that this participatory supervision-assisted village program can minimize election violations and can understand the importance of elections in determining future leaders so that they can bring people to prosperity. The first step of the South Buton Bawaslu to improve the socialization of participatory supervision with the program supplied by the fostered village, South Buton Bawaslu, has undertaken an input stage evaluation. The socializing step incorporated all parts of the Lawela village community, who responded positively.

Bawaslu South Buton to prepare the planning for the socialization of participatory supervision of the fostered village, coupled with a public discussion on fostering the management of breaches by Bawaslu South Buton in the fostered village of participatory supervision. Planning of the fostered village of participatory monitoring in the Lawela village office hall, Batauga District, South Buton Regency. The audit in the input stage was assessed by utilizing indicators that combine the characteristics of a communication audit with the Model of Public Relations Research (Bani-Ahmad & Ozsoyoglu, 2010; Trisnawati et al., 2020) Penggabungan kedua model tersebut mengungkapkan bahwa aspek dasar komunikasi sebenarnya tercakup dalam unsur-unsur audit komunikasi serta dalam Pyramid model of PR Research.

The merging of the two models demonstrates that the essential components of communication are addressed in the parts of the communication audit and the Pyramid model of PR Research. From the perspective of the Pyramid model of PR Research, South Buton Bawaslu's steps in the input evaluation are proper, notably using the socialization stage, South Buton Bawaslu's attempts to bring understanding to the community, Socialization of the Bawaslu Program on Participation involves providing information and knowledge to the public about the procedures of the four programs that South Buton Bawaslu has arranged to encourage their active participation in the democratic process, this aims to deepen democratic space and empower individuals to make informed choices (Triani et al., 2019).

The audit results demonstrate that, in general, the input stage complies with the plan. This is proven by the research results from the Communication style factor. This section presents data that 45% of interviewees stated that the communication style utilized by the foster village project to socialize participatory supervision was enjoyable and instructional. Some informants have given

positive responses. The researcher's findings are that the people who participated in this socialization program:

"This participatory supervision socialization foster village program is interesting, the information presented about the importance of increasing participatory awareness, in this case, is directly involved in fighting violations in the upcoming election process. As well as giving new knowledge to beginner voters. (interview I, dated May 27, 2023)."

The interview outcomes are a favorable statement and a note for this study. In line with the audit results, there need to be more supporting photos. Therefore, the audit results are monotonous, and the number of informants said only 15%. In general, the communication style audit applied as an effort to attract audiences or socialization participants has room for improvement, namely that the material must be supported by images, videos, or infographics so that the messages conveyed are complementary and follow the needs accuracy of the use of supporting media.

In the results of the audit of the socialization program, the message given to South Buton Bawaslu is unambiguous; the clarity of a message is inseparable from the clarity of meaning; the message conveyed by South Buton Bawaslu is straightforward to understand in all circles of social media users so that the meaning of the message does not cause distortion when Public read the message.

Audit at this stage to see the accuracy of the use of media on socialization undertaken by South Buton Bawaslu. The audit results suggest that using media in the socialization program of participatory supervision of the South Buton Bawaslu nurtured village is appropriate. At the same time, some informants say utilizing alternative media is good. Proposals in the distribution of information need to be created anew regarding social media usage, both Facebook and Instagram or Tiktok as a platform for distributing information.

So far, the most dominant information dissemination media delivers information connected to participatory elections. Yaki Facebook, South Buton Bawaslu is concentrated on only one social media. While David K. Berlo, in (Broca & Ferreira, 2015; Putri & Fathurahman, 2021; Trisnawati et al., 2020; Usman, 2018) Saying the media has an active role in the dissemination of information, the selection of media is very important in disseminating the message to be conveyed to the audience.

Myron Emmanuel (Ramadani et al., 2015) argues that, generally, a communication audit is a complete study of a company's structure, flow, and practices of communication. The South Botn Bawaslu has executed its job in communicating and directing the performance of each division and staff member. The use of communication technology also aids in increasing organizational performance; communication technology makes it simpler to receive information and communication so that socializing with the public or public is easily accessible.

In this study, researchers found few obstacles in terms of delivering information to the public, where the network in accessing the internet in South Buton experienced obstacles; information accessing still depends on natural conditions; for example, when the weather is rainy, it will hinder internet access, so that the information disseminated will experience interference.

In addition, some audit comments suggested that persons (1) need to consider time planning to attain goals. Many argued that time limits make program planning less optimal. The audit interview results demonstrate that some informants mentioned that the planning created could have been better because they wanted to achieve budget absorption; hence the results could have been more optimal. (2) The content of the message should be more complete, following the objectives of the Jogja Learning Culture Program. In addition, the substance of the message is modified to the demands of learning in schools. This is intended so that the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program can be maximally exploited. The involvement of the community, especially minorities, and Generation Z, will be mutually beneficial. (3) The development of information on the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program needs to be supported by youthful supervisory cadres so that the performance of the South Buton Bawaslu is more intense in distributing information.

Output Stage Evaluation.

Audit at the output stage cannot be separated from planning. Good planning is only worthwhile if matched by excellent and responsible implementation of organizational activities.

This applies to people resources who must operate optimally to fulfill program objectives. Audit of pyramid model research guidelines One of the things that must be done in the output stage is disseminating messages to the target. In this situation, the South Buton Bawaslu working team endeavored to impart the messages in the participatory oversight alert village program by organizing various programs and activities or socialization. The output stage discusses the number of messages sent and delivered from communicators to communicants.

The audit results demonstrate that message delivery has met a substantial quantity. The distribution of messages through various activities in Bawaslu South Buton Regency complemented each other. The amount of messages communicated is projected to boost the success of the objectives of the participatory oversight helped village program. Each message delivery activity is carried out consistently through the media and directly. Based on the research results at the output stage, it can be successful because of the many messages successfully sent to the target. Nevertheless, the audit results from several informants said that the number of activities to convey the message of the participatory supervision-assisted village program still needs to be added, so there are suggestions that similar activities can be added in the future according to the community's needs.

The audit results of noteworthy facts from the output stage are that spreading the message of the participatory supervision encouraged village program is carried out through various activities and programs in Bawaslu that enhance each other. This shows that inside Bawaslu, there are structures that work effectively together. This is described by Weick, who regards structure as a more specialized communication activity. Interrelated behavior determines the organizational structure.

In achieving organizational performance, Bawaslu South Buton developed Assisted Villages in two villages, namely Lawela village and Watiginnda village, indicated by delivering a memorandum of understanding as evidence of cooperation in encouraging participatory supervision. In the audit results, researchers found the results of socialization built by Bawaslu South Buton with two participatory fostered villages, South Buton Bawaslu formed supervisory cadres, whose composition came from youth as representatives of each of the seven sub-districts, in addition to representatives of supervisory cadres with backgrounds in student organizations, another era as a connector of South Buton Bawaslu information.

The output stage audit cannot be separated from the planning; with the existence of fostered villages and the establishment of participation supervision cadres of South Buton Bawaslu, in terms of human resources, it is expected to function more optimally to fulfill program goals.

Audit of the Pyramid Model Of Research guideline document one of the indications that must be done in the output stage is the delivery of messages to the target. In this case, South Buton Bawaslu distributes messages in various activities or socializing.

The output stage talks more about the number of messages sent and delivered from communicators to communicants. This level still relates to the relationship between the communication audit aspect and the Pyramid Research Model portrayed. The audit results demonstrate that the transmission of messages is still confined to two-way direct communication; therefore, the message can only be judged by the level of influence of the communicator. This audit process is visible in how many responses from participants in socialization activities are supplied, so that the message transmitted depends on the communicator Suherman & Sirajuddin, (2018), every message conveyed by the communicator will cause an effect or stimulus that is cognitive in nature. (Rasyid et al., 2015)

Sending messages through various activities in the South Buton Bawaslu as an effort to strengthen each other. The amount of messages transmitted is expected to increase the success of the objectives of the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program at Bawaslu South Buton. The implementation of each activity to transmit messages is always carried out routinely, either through the media or directly. Based on the research results at the output stage, in general, it may be deemed successful because of the huge number of messages that have been successfully conveyed to the target. Even so, the audit results of several informants said that the number of activities as a means of delivering messages for the participatory supervision socialization program was still insufficient, so there were suggestions that similar activities could be added in the future according to the needs

in the community. From the audit results, researchers identified facts from the output stage, where the process of conveying messages through the participatory socialization program with activities made by the South Buton Bawaslu, which include seminars and training, ensures that the messages sent are right on target. South Buton Bawaslu, in strengthening organizational communication, always coordinates by utilizing the time in the implementation of the participatory Supervisor Socialization program. Researchers found that to maintain coordination between human resources in the scope of work of South Buton Bawaslu, always coordinate. This is like what Weick said about the structure as a more specialized activity, a communication activity. Organizational structure is determined by interlocking behaviors (Gioia, 2006; GRIGOLETTO & ALVES, 2019; Maitlis & Sonenshein, 2010; Widhiastuti, 2013)

The precision of media selection utilized in transmitting messages considerably affects the success of the communication process. This is in agreement with David K. Berlo's SMCR communication model. This paradigm states that the Source, Message, Channel, and Recipient affect the communication process. Media plays a significant role in the process of delivering messages, so the selection of media must be proper. In addition, a suitable communication channel or medium employed must have the following criteria: (1) relevance to the goal; (2) can be received by many targets; (3) be easy to use by many sources and recipients; (4) be inexpensive; and (5) be in agreement with the message. (Mochamad Isya Anshori, 2022; Usman, 2018)

Several informants gave similar statements:

"The assisted village program for the socialization of participatory monitoring is interesting, the information conveyed is about the importance of increasing participatory awareness, in this case being directly involved in combating violations in the upcoming election process. As well as presenting new knowledge to beginner voters. (interview I dated May 27, 2023)".

Outcome Stage Evaluation

Reviewing the audit at the outcome stage cannot be separated from the objectives of the Participatory Supervision Assisted Village Program. The outcome is the expected impact when the target has received program input. This means that the Participatory Supervision Assisted Village Program target is expected to change their attitude after the program's input. The change in attitude is in the form of utilizing the Participatory Supervision Assisted Village Program in daily life. Figure 4 describes the audit of the Participatory Supervision Assisted Village Program. The document audit results in Figure 2 show that the three elements combined will all return to the effects of the Participatory Supervision Assisted Village Programme, namely the usefulness of the Participatory Supervision Assisted Village Programme in people's lives. So the audit continued by uncovering two elements to get answers to the benefits of the Participatory Supervision Assisted Village Program.

A sensation of Interest exists while initially getting to know something. This emotion frequently sneaks up while unintentionally viewing or finding something. When people are interested, they will be delighted to seek information on things that make them interested, and it is even likely that they will like it so that they may bring it into their daily life. This is also what is expected from the establishment of the participatory supervision socialisation program. Researchers sought evidence of communicant Interest in the participatory supervision socialisation program. The results showed that 82% of informants were interested in adopting it daily and even distributing the information from the participatory supervision socialisation program. This signifies that this desire exists and wants to proceed towards utilising the participatory supervision socialisation programme as a reliable source of knowledge. The results of audit interviews with several informants stated the same thing as informant 3: "Interest in the existing participatory monitoring socialisation program, this is because it can be one of the media that can be accessed to increase understanding of issues that can violate the running of elections. (interview 2 dated 27 May 2023)".

The results of the audit using interview techniques to informant 4, who works as a village head, stated almost the same thing as informant 10 as follows; "If you say you are very interested, this socialisation activity can be a good source of information to provide education about the importance of preventing violations that have the potential to occur in the upcoming elections." (interview 3, dated 27 May 2023) Overall, the audit results, when evaluated through the informant

interview data, many claimed that there was a sense of Interest in caring about sustaining the stability of the next elections. As evidenced by 82% expressing Interest. This is proven by acknowledging that the participatory monitoring socialisation initiative can teach the people of South Buton in general and Lawela villages in particular. So there are no informants who are less interested in this programme.

The document audit highlighted that a program that has been planned must be based on specific objectives. The general purpose is that the program exists to be used. Likewise, the participatory supervision socialization program can educate people in need. In the learning process, there are three steps: (1) knowing, (2) comprehending, and (3) understanding (Saputri et al., 2021) When a person is in the early phases, he is in the first stage, namely the knowing stage. Knowing is centered on science and only at the level of seeing and hearing. The next level is comprehending before understanding. There needs to be more than understanding to see. While the comprehension stage is demonstrated in a person's ability to grasp, know about, and provide an explanation and duplicate it, When people comprehend something, they intuitively implement it in their daily lives. Related to the audit in the benefits phase of the participation supervision socialization program, researchers audited the data on how much advantage the participatory supervision socialization program gives. The audit results suggest that 64% of informants stated that the participatory supervision socialization program was just at the stage of knowing, comprehending, and adding insight. The remaining respondents comprehended just 11%, and informants who could not feel reached 25%.

In summary, the audit results reveal that the usefulness of the participatory supervision socialization plan has yet to be realized, as shown by the number of informants who comprehend only 11%. On the other hand, the existence of the participatory supervision socialization program is just restricted to providing information to provide insight. This suggests that 64% of the informants consider that the participatory supervision socialization program has yet to enter the stage of applying its messages. This is also verified by the audit interviews of various informants, who said that the depth of the message has yet to reach the basic level and is just restricted to information.

Communication audits are in-depth and detailed investigations of the implementation of organizational communication systems and aim to increase organizational effectiveness. The audit illustrates that the communication process may be checked, analyzed, and measured thoroughly, methodically, and financially (Pandiangan & Shafa, 2021) Communication activities are part of a communication system or program. This makes communication measurable to improve the quality and performance of the organization. The findings are likely to boost effectiveness and efficiency. The results of communication audits are useful for updating communication systems according to the needs and conditions of internal and external organizations, as found by Juditha (2014) and (Trisnawati et al., 2020) on broadcasting audits; the difference is that this audit is about the broadcast of participatory supervision socialization programs.

This is the originality of this research because the participatory supervision socialization course has yet to be audited openly. As is the case with the communication audit of the socialization program of participatory supervision at BAWASLU in South Buton Regency. According to the document audit results, as long as the participatory supervision socialization program exists, there has never been a communication audit; it is only confined to coordination and evaluation like other programs and is not compliant with communication audit processes. Even then, many complained that the current situation had never been reviewed regarding initiatives and activities. This is due to the change of leadership with no transfer of expertise.

Following the Regulation of the Minister of State Apparatus Empowerment and Bureaucratic Reform of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2011, one of the objectives of a communication audit of government agencies is to determine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of a program, in this case, the Socialization of Participatory Supervision Programme (SWOT analysis).

The results of the audit assessed the flaws of the participatory supervision socialization program by conducting a communication audit using a simple approach by looking at the lessons that can be drawn from anything that has passed. The findings in the audit, while looking at the situation in the field either through interview audits or document audits, led researchers to acquire

the following findings: a) Lack of in-depth socialization The socialization that is carried out is merely knowledge; it is not yet the practice of implementing the program that must continue to be aided. b) The most major impediment is the existence of COVID-19, so rules are imposed to keep a distance. c) The shortage of funds has resulted in numerous programs needing to be maximally implemented. c) The media employed in general is adequate, although there are complaints that the media could be more suitable for attracting old and young people (Hardjana, 2014)

Programme deserves additional attention because it has yet to have a substantial impact, as marked by the paucity of complaints regarding election breaches at BAWASLU South Buton. Researchers discuss the findings of the limitations of the participatory supervision socialization program after going through the communication process from multiple sides according to the SMCR model (Trisnawati et al., 2020) Viewing the participatory supervision socialization program as a source of information is intriguing. Hence, informants state that the supervision socialization program is informative, even though there still needs to be some improvements, according to informant input. Judging from the message's clarity, the research results' message content shows that the message's meaning is easy to understand, even though there are still responses that do not respond properly. The audit results of the accuracy of the usage of the channel and the media utilized are categorized as suitable.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the findings of the audit of the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program conducted it can be determined that the results of the audit of the input stage of the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program have largely gone well. The process phases have been passed with the existence of internal BAWASLU conversations and public debates regarding promoting the handling of breaches by the South Buton BAWASLU, and certain informants indicate that the communication style adopted is quite entertaining and instructive. On the other hand, there are conclusions about the substance of the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program that still need to be included in-depth and seem solely restricted to information. Was confined to too short a time, which resulted in less-than-optimal teamwork.

The results of the audit of the output stage of the Participatory Supervision socialization program demonstrate that the amount of messages provided is sufficient and on target. Message transmission is carried out through various activity programs in the assisted village. That there is coordination, such as in Weick's organizational information theory, which regards structure as an activity that is more particular as a communication activity. The organizational structure is determined by interconnecting behaviours.

The results of the outcome stage of the communication audit of the Socialization of Participatory Supervision Program demonstrate a level of interest in knowing and digging up more information regarding election irregularities. However, the findings, when considered in terms of utility, are still relatively low. This could be due to the fact that the program design was not outcome-oriented and was confined to deliverables. In addition, the quality and depth of the content of the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program are also less envisioned. After the researcher delivers conclusions based on the audit data, he or she provides ideas or recommendations. This recommendation is intended to be a consideration for BAWASLU South Buton in managing the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program so that it can be better. organizational In addition, it is supposed to provide a reference for enhancing organizational performance and maximizing performance in delivering a program for the public.

Socialization Communication audit research on the Participatory Supervision Socialisation Program is expected to provide reference material for later research, notably research on program communication audits, and contribute to problem-solving. The practical recommendations of this audit research are for BAWASLU. The mandate of Law No. 7 of 2017 article 104 point F states that the BAWASLU district or city is obliged to develop participatory election supervision for the community to provide input for consideration in formulating programs and policies, especially the Participatory Supervision Socialization Program. For BAWASLU, it is expected to achieve improvements in the communication process and increase the targets to be achieved by the

Participatory Supervision Socialization Program in the following years. Socialization Communication audit results can provide vital, reliable information for the efficiency, credibility, and economy of policies, practices, and the Socialisation of Participatory Supervision programs. The results of the communication audit of the Socialization of Participatory Supervision Program are expected to be used as credible means of information.

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