

THE ELECTION SUPERVISORY BODY'S STRATEGY IN IMPLEMENTING PARTICIPATORY OVERSIGHT BY INVOLVING MILLENNIAL VOTER IN THE 2024 ELECTION

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Abstract. Indonesia is one of the countries that utilizes elections as a means to change its leadership cycle, aiming to provide justice and equality for its citizens. However, election implementation may encounter violations. To prevent such occurrences, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) was established with the authority to prevent and address election violations. Nevertheless, it requires community participation, particularly from the millennial generation, in overseeing the 2024 elections, given the complexity of holding both national and local elections simultaneously. This research aims to analyze the strategy of participatory supervision by Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Bekasi City, focusing on millennial voters' perceptions regarding the implementation of Participatory Supervision ahead of the 2024 elections. The study employs a qualitative method with a constructivist paradigm, using a case study design with both primary and secondary data acquisition techniques. Kotten's strategy theory (2008:104) is utilized, comprising Corporate Strategy, Program Support Strategy, Resource Support Strategy, and Institutional Strategy. The research findings indicate that the strategies implemented by the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in Bekasi City have yet to be fully effective in enhancing community supervision, especially among millennial voters. Efforts to increase millennial voter supervision through election monitors, the Election Supervision Cadre School (SKPP), and social media still need to be optimized. Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Bekasi City employs four forms of supervision: Gowaslu, social media, supervision corners, and election Saka Adyasta.

Keywords: Millennial; Participatory; Strategy; Supervisor

1. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian nation holds elections every five years, and 2024 will be a significant political year (Luhukay, 2020). This is due to the simultaneous holding of both national and regional elections. The elections will be held on February 14, 2024, for the President and Vice President, followed by elections for the DPR RI, DPD RI, and Provincial and Regency/City DPRD.

There is always the potential for violations in the implementation of elections. To prevent this, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) was established as an election supervisor based on Law Number 7 of 2017. The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) has the authority to prevent, monitor, and address violations and to resolve disputes fairly in both the process and the results.

Participation from millennials or citizens who have reached voting age is an important indicator, as declining voter participation in a country's elections indicates problems that need solutions (Sule & Sambo, 2020). According to a survey by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI), approximately 35% to 40% of voters in the 2019 elections were dominated by the millennial generation, totaling around 80 million out of 185 million voters (tirta. id, 2018).

Table 1.



Source: Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS), 2020

Table 1 shows that Generation Z totals 74.93 million, or 27.94% of the total population of Indonesia. The next largest population segment is in the productive age group, with Millennials numbering 69.38 million, or 25.87%, and Generation X at 58.65 million, or 21.88%. The smallest population segment is the Pre-Boomers, with 5.03 million, or 1.87%. Pre-boomers are individuals born before 1945, Baby Boomers are those born between 1946 and 1964, Generation X includes those born from 1965 to 1980, Millennials are those born from 1981 to 1996, Generation Z covers those born from 1997 to 2012, and Post-Gen Z includes those born from 2013 onward.

Millennial Voters (Aged 17 to 40) Data from the Bekasi City General Elections Commission (KPU) for September 2022

Kecamatan	L	P	L+P
East Bekasi	38.747	38.035	76.782
West Bekasi	38.006	37.088	75.094
Nort Bekasi	46.432	44.943	91.375
South Bekasi	30.220	29.811	60.031
Rawa Lumbu	29.220	29.273	58.493
Medan Satria	23.574	22.736	46.310
Bantar Gerbang	153.224	15.836	169.060
Pondok Gede	35.083	34.627	69.710
Jatiasih	30.847	30.824	61.671
Jatisampurna	16.146	16.079	32.225
Mustika Jaya	26.887	27.200	54.087
Pondok Melati	19.170	18.840	38.010
TOTAL	487.556	307.257	794.813

Source: Processed by the researcher

Based on data from the Bekasi City KPU as of September 2022, it is known that there are 794,813 millennial voters in Bekasi City, with 487,556 male voters and

307,257 female voters. The district with the highest number of millennial voters is Bantar Gebang, with 169,060 voters, while the district with the lowest number of millennial voters is Jatisampurna, with 32,225 voters.

In addition to community participation, it is also important to examine violations in the 2019 simultaneous elections. In Bekasi City, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) found a series of violations and reports, including from supervisors and community reports, which comprised 11 election crimes, six administrative violations, one code of ethics violation, two election disputes, and two Constitutional Court hearings. A total of 800 election crime cases were halted due to the lack of formal or material evidence.

Research Objectives

Based on the problem formulation above, the research objectives are as follows:

- a) To analyze the strategy of the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in implementing participatory supervision in general ahead of the 2024 elections.
- b) To analyze the strategy of the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) in implementing participatory supervision by involving millennial voters ahead of the 2024 elections.
- c) To analyze the perceptions of millennial voters regarding the participatory supervision strategy implemented by the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) ahead of the 2024 elections.
- d)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

1.1 Strategy

According to Muldjono (2012:15), a strategy is the direction or path that an organization will take to achieve its mission. Tjiptono (2011) states that a strategy is a set of comprehensive methods related to the implementation of ideas and a plan within a predetermined period. Based on the above definitions, a strategy is a plan devised by an organization's leader to achieve the organization's goals or mission within a set timeframe. There are four strategies, according to Kotten in Salusu (2008:104), that are used in an organization to achieve its objectives:

- a. Corporate Strategy: This strategy relates to the formulation of the mission, goals, values, and new strategic initiatives. Limitations are necessary regarding what is done and for whom.
- b. Program Support Strategy: This strategy pays more attention to the strategic implications of a particular program. It considers the potential impact if a specific program is launched or introduced (what the impact will be on the organization's targets).
- c. Resource Support Strategy: This strategy focuses on maximizing the essential resources available to improve the organization's performance quality. These resources can include workforce, finances, technology, and others.
- d. Institutional Strategy: The focus of this strategy is on developing the organization's ability to carry out strategic initiatives.

1.2 Election

Based on Regulation of the Election Supervisory Agency Number 1 of 2022, an election, from now on referred to as "Pemilu," is a means of the people's sovereignty to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President, and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional House of Representatives. This is conducted directly, generally, freely,

confidentially, honestly, and fairly within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

1.3 Participatory Supervision

According to a professor from Ball State University, George Robert Terry, in Muchsan (2007:12), supervision involves determining what has been achieved, evaluating it, and applying corrective actions if necessary to ensure that the results align with the plan. Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, participatory supervision is explained. Article 448, paragraph (3) states that forms of public participation include:

- a. Not being partial to benefit or disadvantage any election participants,
- b. Not disrupting the process of election stages,
- c. Aiming to increase broad political participation of the public and
- d. Encouraging the creation of a conducive environment for the safe, peaceful, orderly, and smooth conduct of elections.

The ultimate goal of election supervision is to ensure that elections are conducted honestly and with quality, have legal certainty (predictable procedure), that election results are based on voter choice (electoral integrity), and that the enforcement of fair law (electoral justice) is also a component of the sustainability of Indonesian democracy. This component includes encouraging the conduct of elections based on the principles of free and fair elections (Neny, 2020). Supervision that involves public participation is a basic and objective need in elections, and the supervision of regional elections is a necessity and even becomes an inherent component of the election momentum.

1.4 Forms of Participatory Supervision

One of the tasks of preventing election violations and disputes, as mandated by Law Number 7 of 2017, is to increase public participation in election supervision. The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) achieves this by establishing a public participation center (Bidja, 2022). The forms of the public participation center include:

- a. Technology-based supervision (Gowaslu)
- b. Social media management
- c. Citizen forums for election supervision
- d. Participatory election watchdog movement
- e. Community service in election supervision
- f. Supervision corner
- g. Election supervision guide for youth organizations (Saka Adhyasta Pemilu)

1.5 Millennial Generation

According to Lyson in Putra (2017), the Millennial generation, also referred to as Generation Y, Generation Me, or Echo Boomers, comprises individuals born between 1980 and 1990 or from the early 2000s onwards. This generation extensively uses instant communication technologies such as email, SMS, instant messaging, and social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter. In other words, Generation Y grew up during the internet boom. Lyons identifies the following characteristics of the Millennial generation:

- a. Each individual's characteristics vary depending on where they were raised, their economic status, and their family's social standing.
- b. Their communication patterns are much more open compared to previous generations.
- c. They are enthusiastic users of social media.
- d. Technological advancements heavily influence their lives.

- e. They are more open to political and economic viewpoints, which makes them appear highly reactive to environmental changes around them.
- f. They place greater emphasis on wealth.

1.6 Perception

According to Jalaludin Rakhmat (2003:51), perception is the experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by inferring information and interpreting messages. There are three indicators of perception, according to Walgito (2010:99), namely:

- a. Absorption of stimuli or objects from outside the individual
- b. Understanding or comprehension
- c. Assessment or evaluation

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative method. Its use aims to describe the research in depth according to the actual conditions in the field. The use of qualitative methods in this research can reveal and understand the phenomena behind the strategies of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Bekasi City in enhancing the participatory supervision of Millennial voters ahead of the 2024 Election.

The research design used in this study is a case study. With a case study research design, the researcher can investigate in depth the strategies of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi in enhancing the participatory supervision of Millennial voters ahead of the 2024 Election. Case study research emphasizes the description of the process concerning what, why, and how something happens to lead to an understanding of the meaning of a phenomenon being studied (Yin, 2000:65-85).

The data sources in this research consist of two types: primary data and secondary data. Primary data is obtained through observation, in-depth interviews, documentation, and triangulation. Secondary data is obtained through literature studies and documents. The technique for recruiting informants uses purposive sampling (Sugiyono, 2007). The details of the informants in this research include (1) a Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Bekasi City, Division of Violation Handling and Data Information, (1) a staff member of the Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Bekasi city, Division of Dispute Resolution, (1) a Commissioner of Sub-district supervisor Jatisampurna, Division of Legal, Participatory Prevention of Society (P2HM), (1) a Commissioner of Sub-district supervisor Bantargebang, Division of Enforcement, Handling, and Dispute Resolution (PPPS), (1) a Commissioner of Sub-district supervisor Bantargebang, Division of Legal, Participatory Prevention of Society (P2HM), and one Millennial voter from the Bantargebang and Jatisampurna Districts. The data analysis techniques include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)'s Strategy for Implementing Participatory Supervision of the General Public Ahead of the 2024 General Election

Strategies of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi in Implementing Participatory Supervision of the General Public ahead of the 2024 Election The theory used in this research employs the theory proposed by Kotten in Salusu (2008:104), which includes four strategic indicators: a. Corporate Strategy

According to Kotten in Salusu (2008:104), this strategy relates to the formulation of missions, goals, values, and new strategic initiatives. Necessary limitations include what is done and for whom. Based on this, the analysis of this strategy looks at the vision and mission of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, which adheres to the regulation of the Election Supervisory Agency of the Republic of

Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Election Supervisory Agency for 2020-2024, which is an elaboration of the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024.

According to Ali Mahyail, Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, Division of Violation Handling and Data Information, in implementing the vision and mission of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, efforts are made to build a strong, independent, and solid election supervisory apparatus and institution in the city area by coordinating and upgrading election supervision with district-level supervisors (Sub-district supervisor) and village-level supervisors village supervisors (PKD). Election supervision upgrading is conducted for supervisory officials through technical guidance (Bimtek) and coordination meetings (Rakor) in efforts to build credible supervisors capable of working according to the mandate of the law.

In performing its duties, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi adheres to Article 101 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. To supervise the stages of election implementation in the city area, they coordinate with the KPU. For resolving election violations, they coordinate with the Prosecutor's Office, the police, and the DKPP, as stated by the Commissioner of Violation Handling, Ali Mahyail:

"Yes, based on the law, we supervise starting from the stages, then the preparation of the schedule, then the compilation of the Permanent Voter List (DPT) as mandated by the law. How do we do it? Well, for the organizers, it's the KPU, so we communicate with the KPU about those stages and how to supervise them."

In carrying out its vision, mission, and main duties and functions, Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi adheres to regulations formed by the central government. Therefore, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi does not have specific strategies created by the agency itself.

b. Program Support Strategy (Resource Support Strategy)

This strategy focuses more on the strategic implications of a particular program. Based on an interview with Ali Mahyail, Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, Division of Violation Handling and Data Information, Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi has developed a program for public outreach related to participatory supervision.

"Participatory supervision of the general public involves the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) engaging all community components through MOUs. We have concrete participatory supervision by establishing MOUs with stakeholders in City Bekasi and conducting outreach, including to the government, universities, NGOs, groups, and youths in various communities. We provide training to the public so they understand participatory supervision. The training includes technical guidance and coordination meetings."

During elections, violations are inevitable due to the high level of contestation among participants, prompting them to do anything, including committing election violations. To prevent such violations, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) employs several methods, such as utilizing supervisory officials like the Sub-district supervisor and Village Supervisor throughout City Bekasi to conduct outreach or direct appeals through social media platforms like Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp. This outreach targets communities such as neighborhood associations (RT/RW), political parties, civil servants (ASN), the military (TNI), and the police (POLRI).

In terms of handling election violations, reports from the public must be submitted within a maximum of seven days from the date of the violation and will be processed within 24 hours. The complainant must meet formal requirements, such as having an Indonesian ID card (KTP), voting rights, and being a witness to the violation, and provide material evidence, such as identifying the reported individual and the chronology of the event, with additional proof like recordings or photos. Criminal violations will be processed by Gakumdu (Integrated Law Enforcement Center), which includes the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), the Prosecutor's Office, and the police. Administrative violations can be processed by the KPU/Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), and ethical violations will be handled by the DKPP (Honorary Council of Election Organizers).

c. Resource Support Strategy

This resource strategy focuses on maximizing the essential resources available to improve the organization's performance quality. These resources can include workforce, finances, technology, and more. Ali Mahyail stated that the resources owned by the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi that impact the enhancement of participatory supervision include technology. Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi has applications like Gowaslu, Siwalu, and Sigaplapor, which greatly assist in supervision. In terms of finances, the budget for election implementation comes from the state budget (APBN), and for regional elections, it comes from the regional budget (APBD), which the state is obligated to provide, although the funding still needs to be increased. In terms of workforce, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) has the freedom to select employees deemed capable of working according to their needs. d. Institutional Strategy

The focus of the institutional strategy is to develop the organization's capability to implement strategic initiatives by considering structure, authority, regulations, and SOPs that will facilitate the organization in enhancing its abilities. Regarding institutional strategies for participatory supervision, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi coordinates with Sub-district supervisors and Village Supervisors in City Bekasi.

This effort aims to maximize participatory supervision at the district and village levels. During each stage of election implementation, electoral upgrading is conducted for supervisory officials in the form of technical guidance (Bimtek) or coordination meetings (Rakor). The goal is for Sub-district and Village Supervisors to understand the intricacies of elections to build credible supervisors capable of working according to the law's mandate.

In terms of developing the capabilities of supervisory officials, there is a capacitybuilding program. At the city level, there is a development program for Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) commissioners, specifically for mediation. This program aims to equip commissioners with the skills to mediate effectively in case of disputes among election participants at the city level. Additionally, for the development program for Sub-district supervisors (Panwascam) and village supervisors (PKD), there is a training program for rapid dispute resolution. This rapid dispute resolution training is for the campaign stage, ensuring that Sub-district supervisors and village supervisors (PKD) can effectively resolve issues that arise during the upcoming campaign stage in accordance with the law.

Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi's Strategy for Implementing Participatory Supervision by Involving Millennial Voters Ahead of the 2024 Election

The researcher used the theory proposed by Kotten in Salusu (2008:104) to analyze the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi's strategy for enhancing participatory supervision involving millennial voters. There are four strategic indicators, including:

a. *Corporate Strategy*

According to Kotten in Salusu, this strategy involves formulating new missions, goals, values, and strategic initiatives. Necessary limitations include what is done and for whom. The vision and mission of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi adhere to the Regulation of the Election Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Election Supervisory Agency for 2020-2024, which is an elaboration of the National Medium-Term Development Plan 2020-2024.

According to Ali Mahyail, Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, Division of Violation Handling, the implementation of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi's vision and mission related to participatory supervision involves engaging all elements of society in City Bekasi, including millennial voters. The strategy implemented by the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi to enhance participatory supervision involving millennial voters is through a supervision platform that millennial voters can utilize, such as election monitoring. Figure 1 Election Observer



Source: [bekasikota.Election Supervisory Body \(Bawaslu\).go.id](https://bekasikota.Election%20Supervisory%20Body%20(Bawaslu).go.id)

In overseeing the implementation stages of the election process, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi coordinates with the election organizers, namely the KPU City Bekasi. If there are administrative election violations, they coordinate with the Prosecutor's Office, the police, and the DKPP. In carrying out its vision, mission, and main duties and functions, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi adheres to regulations set by the central government, including participatory supervision of millennial voters. Therefore, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi has yet to have its own specific strategies created by the agency.

b. *Program Support Strategy*

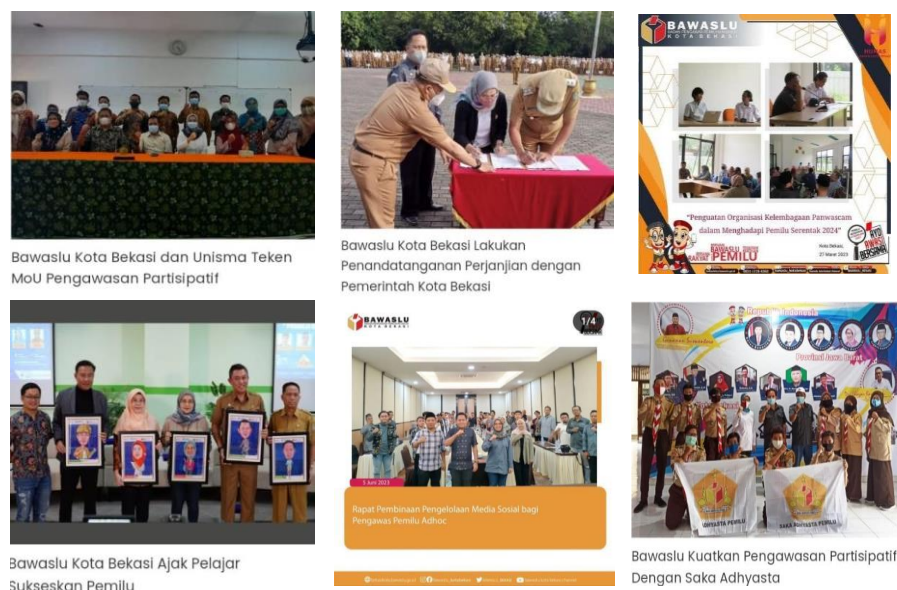
This strategy focuses more on the strategic implications of a particular program. Based on an interview with Ali Mahyail, Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi Division of Violation Handling and Data Information, Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi has developed a program involving socialization activities about participatory supervision.

“Participatory supervision involves the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) engaging all community components through MOUs. We concretely implement participatory supervision by conducting MOUs with stakeholders in City Bekasi, including the government, campuses, NGOs, groups, and youth communities, along with training to help them understand this supervision. The training includes technical guidance and coordination meetings.”

Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi has a special program called SKPP (Participatory Supervision Cadre School) to raise awareness among millennial voters regarding the 2024 Election. This program includes lectures with 100 to 200 participants from community organizations. However, Participatory Supervision Cadre School (SKPP) still needs to be implemented as it is not included in Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi's budget allocation.

Additionally, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi utilizes social media to enhance millennial participation in supervision. The social media platforms used by the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi include Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, TikTok, WhatsApp, Email, PPID, and the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi website. These applications and the website provide information on ongoing supervision stages, such as conducting MOUs with the City Bekasi Government and universities, technical guidance (Bimtek) and coordination meetings (Rakor) for training Sub-district supervisor (Panwascam) and village supervisors (PKD), and socializing participatory supervision with community organizations, students, the Interfaith Communication Forum of City Bekasi, school students, and Scouts, among others.

Figure 2. Activities of the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Related to Community Participation Oversight



Source: [bekasikota.Election Supervisory Body \(Bawaslu\).go.id](https://bekasikota.Election%20Supervisory%20Body%20(Bawaslu).go.id)

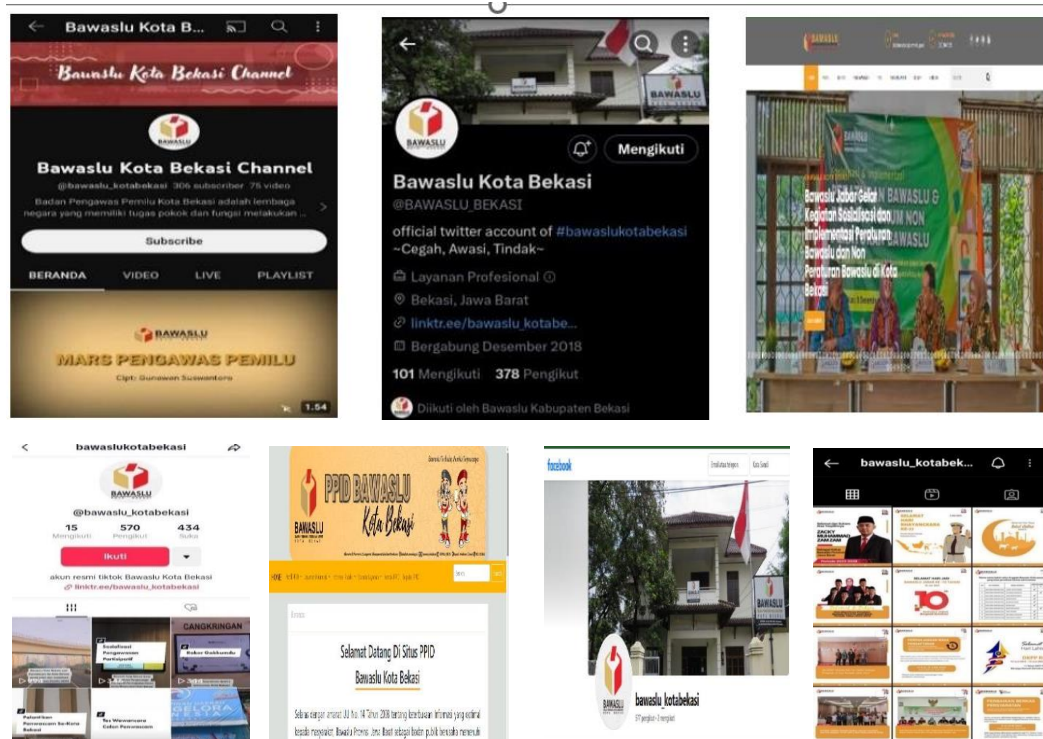
One of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)'s duties is to prevent election violations and disputes, as mandated by Law Number 7 of 2017, which aims to increase public participation. According to Bidja (2022), there are seven forms of participatory supervision centers that the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi can implement.

The first form is technology-based supervision (Gowaslu). Gowaslu is a joint portal that can connect the ranks of supervisors (who have the authority to supervise and receive initial information on suspected violations) with a method that observers and voters can easily and quickly access. Based on an interview with the Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi Division of Violation Handling and Data Information, Gowaslu is used from the central level Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) RI to the provincial level and down to the city/regency level. However, Gowaslu is not available at the sub-district and village levels, as confirmed by the Commissioners of Sub-district supervisors Bantargebang and Jatisampurna, who stated that Gowaslu is not available at these levels.

The second form of supervision is social media management. Social media management involves using media as a means of socialization and transferring knowledge and skills about election supervision from election supervisors to the public to encourage public involvement in election supervision. In utilizing social media as a means to enhance participatory supervision, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, down to the sub-district level, manages several social media accounts.

Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Kota has various social media accounts, including Email, YouTube, Twitter, Instagram, WhatsApp, TikTok, PPID, and a website.

Figure 3. Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)'s Social Media



Source: Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)'s Social Media

The above figure 3 shows the social media platforms owned by the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, listed from left to right: Email, YouTube with 306 subscribers, Twitter with 381 followers, Website, WhatsApp, TikTok with 577 followers, Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi, Facebook with 577 followers, and Instagram with 2,965 followers. The social media platforms with the most followers are Instagram, TikTok, and Facebook, followed by Twitter and YouTube. When clicking on the WhatsApp link, a notification appears stating that it is not valid, meaning WhatsApp cannot be used for reporting supervision.

The third is the Election Supervision Citizens Forum. This forum is one model for increasing public participation in election supervision to oversee the election process as mandated by law. Through election supervision education, it is expected that the forum's members will develop characteristics as election supervisors. According to an interview with the Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi Division of Violation Handling and Data Information, there is no Election Supervision Citizens Forum at the city level. This absence is also confirmed at the sub-district and village levels by the Commissioners of Sub-district supervisors Jatisampurna and Bantargebang.

The fourth is the Participatory Election Supervisor Movement. This movement aims to build public awareness about elections and increase political participation across all voter segments. The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) organizes this movement by involving all election stakeholders. Based on an interview with the Commissioner of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi Division of Violation Handling and Data Information, there is no such participatory election supervisor movement in the

city. The Commissioners of Sub-district supervisors Jatisampurna and Bantargebang also confirm this lack of a participatory election supervisor movement.

The fifth form of supervision is Community Service in Election Supervision. Community service programs are a required part of the undergraduate education curriculum. These programs are mandatory for students, based on academic competency principles, entrepreneurial spirit, and professionalism, to produce quality, relevant, and synergistic community service programs that enhance community empowerment. According to an interview with Commissioner Ali Mahyail of Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) City Bekasi Division of Violation Handling, there is no community service program in election supervision in Bekasi. This absence is confirmed by the Sub-district supervisors Bantargebang and Jatisampurna, indicating no such programs at the sub-district level.

The sixth form of participatory supervision is the Monitoring Corner, a center for developing knowledge about democracy and election supervision. This benefit is provided not only to the general public but also to election activists, observers, and stakeholders, especially to election supervisors themselves.

Based on an interview with Ali Mahyail, Commissioner of Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) for the Division of Violations Handling and Data Information, it was noted that a form of oversight is implemented through "supervision corners" in Bekasi City. These supervision corners serve as places where the public can inquire about various stages of the election. Such supervision corners also exist at the subdistrict level or Sub-district supervisor, as mentioned by the Sub-district supervisor of Bantargebang and Jatisampurna:

"Yes, there are supervision corners where we place barcodes around the Subdistrict supervisor Bantargebang office, as well as banners. It is quite effective because some members of the public have reported issues using the barcode. When scanning the barcode, a Google Form appears, allowing people to make reports simply via their mobile phones, anywhere and at any time."

The seventh form of oversight is the Saka Adhyasta Pemilu guide. The Satuan Karya Pramuka Adhyasta Pemilu, abbreviated as Saka Adhyasta Pemilu, is a scout unit dedicated to election monitoring activities aimed at enhancing knowledge and practical skills in the prevention and supervision of elections. This initiative is intended to raise awareness and involve participants in election oversight.

According to an interview with a Commissioner from the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), the Saka Adhyasta Pemilu guide is available in Bekasi City. This program is targeted at high school and vocational school students in Bekasi. It aims to engage students in socialization and participatory oversight and has proven effective in increasing public participatory supervision, especially among students.

Figure 4.4 Election Saka Adyasta



Bawaslu Kuatkan Pengawasan Partisipatif
Dengan Saka Adhyasta
Source: [bekasikota.Election Supervisory Body \(Bawaslu\).go.id](http://bekasikota.Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu).go.id)

c. Resource Support Strategy

This resource strategy focuses on maximizing available essential resources to enhance the organization's performance quality. These resources may include human, financial, technological, and other types of resources. Commissioner Bili's staff stated that the resources available to the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), which impact participatory oversight, include the use of monitoring technologies such as Gowaslu and Siwaslu, as well as social media platforms like Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, TikTok, WhatsApp, Email, and the Website. In terms of human resources, this includes the Sub-district supervisor (Panwascam) and PKD across Bekasi City, and for budget matters, elections are funded by the state budget (APBN), and local elections are funded by the regional budget (APBD).

To effectively conduct oversight, the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) must be present within the community to ensure maximum oversight. However, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) faces challenges in optimizing this oversight, such as financial constraints, which are merely normative, meaning that the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) only adheres to the allocated budget for oversight. Additionally, in terms of human resources, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) needs more personnel to carry out oversight activities, necessitating the participation of all stakeholders, including millennial voters, to support the election monitoring efforts.

d. Institutional Strategy

The focus of the institutional strategy is to enhance the organization's ability to implement strategic initiatives by considering its structure, authority, regulations, and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to facilitate organizational capacity development. The institutional strategy employed by the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) includes being present in the community, such as by holding discussions in various forums like FKDM (Community Forum for Peace) or conducting public lectures on participatory oversight at universities to engage in the local area of Bekasi City actively.

However, in implementing this institutional strategy, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) faces challenges. According to an interview with the staff of the Commissioner of the P2HM Division, these challenges include an inflexible budgeting system and the need for creativity from leadership concerning participatory oversight, particularly for millennials. This is because legal frameworks currently constrain oversight, and staff efforts should not only focus on increasing participatory oversight but also on addressing these limitations.

Millennial Voters' Perception of Participatory Oversight Strategies

Perception, according to Rivai (2009:54), is a process through which an individual organizes and interprets sensory impressions to give meaning to their environment. Essentially, perception is a cognitive process experienced by everyone in understanding information about their surroundings through sight, hearing, touch, feeling, and smell. Jalaludin Rakhmat (2003:51) defines perception as the experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by inferring information and interpreting messages.

In analyzing millennial perceptions of participatory oversight strategies, the researcher uses perception indicators according to Walgito (2010:99), which include three indicators:

a. Reception of External Stimuli or Objects

At this stage, all objects or stimuli are received through various senses, such as sight, hearing, touch, and smell. The results of this sensory reception will manifest as images, responses, or impressions in the brain. These images can be either singular or multiple, depending on the observed object of perception. The brain accumulates these

images or impressions, whether they are old or newly formed. The clarity of these images depends on the clarity of the stimulus, the normalcy of the sensory organs, and the time elapsed, whether the impressions are recent or long-standing.

Based on interviews with millennial voters in Bantargebang and Jatisampurna sub-districts, as reported by Bidja (2022), millennial voters are aware of participatory oversight forms such as social media. Millennial voters follow several social media platforms, including Instagram, Facebook, and Twitter.

Furthermore, interviews revealed that millennial voters are also aware of the oversight form known as "supervision corners." They recognize these supervision corners when passing by Sub-district supervisor offices, as these offices display banners and barcodes. Additionally, while millennial voters are familiar with the Election Saka Adhyasta program from the news, they are not participants in this program but are aware of its existence.

From the statements above, it is evident that millennial voters recognize several forms of oversight: social media, supervision corners, and the Saka Adhyasta Pemilu. This finding is consistent with the information provided by the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) Commissioner.

b. Understanding or Comprehension

Once images or impressions are formed in the brain, they are organized, classified, compared, and interpreted to create understanding or comprehension. This process of forming understanding is both unique and rapid. The understanding that is developed also depends on the previous images or experiences that the individual already possesses (referred to as apperception). Based on the interviews, in addition to asking about the forms of oversight, Bidja (2022) found that millennial voters also recognize other activities related to enhancing participatory oversight, such as socialization activities.

"I participated in the socialization activities, but it wasn't specifically for millennials; it was for the general public. If you ask if I understand, I think I do because during the socialization event, the presenters explained everything, and there was a Q&A session if we had any questions or confusion. Recently, I participated in a socialization event about participatory oversight aimed at fostering community roles in participatory oversight for the 2024 simultaneous elections. The participants were from OKP in the Jatisampurna sub-district."
(Millennial Voter from Jatisampurna Sub-district).

c. Assessment or Evaluation

After understanding is formed, the individual begins to evaluate. The individual compares their understanding with the norms they adhere to or evaluates it subjectively. Consequently, individual assessments may vary even with the same object, making perception inherently individual. Each person's perception is influenced by their feelings, experiences, cognitive abilities, reference frameworks, and other personal aspects, and societal perceptions also play a role.

According to interviews with millennial voters regarding efforts to enhance participatory oversight, they generally understand the information provided, such as social media campaigns or direct socialization activities.

However, when asked if millennial voters would report suspected election violations, both indicated that they would only report observed violations without meeting formal and material requirements. This is because the reported individuals are often well-regarded in their local communities, making reporters reluctant to fulfill the formal and material requirements.

Based on this, it appears that the socialization efforts, both through direct interactions and social media conducted by the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), are not sufficient to broadly increase community participation. Therefore, it

is necessary to develop more extensive socialization activities involving greater community participation or to create programs similar to those discussed by Bidja (2022).

CONCLUSION

In implementing the oversight strategy for the general public and millennials, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is guided by its vision and mission, based on the Indonesian Election Supervisory Board Regulation No. 6 of 2020 concerning the Strategic Plan of the General Election Supervisory Board for 2020-2024. Generally, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) has made efforts to enhance participatory oversight by coordinating with the election organizers, specifically the Bekasi City KPU, and establishing MOUs and conducting socializations with all stakeholders in Bekasi City, such as the government, universities, NGOs, youth organizations, and mass organizations. Additionally, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) has issued directives to neighborhood heads (RT/RW), the military (TNI), the police (POLRI), and civil servants (ASN) through coordination with the Sub-district supervisor and PKD (Sub-district/Village Supervisors).

Furthermore, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) has increased millennial participation in oversight through election monitoring programs and Participatory Oversight Cadre School (SKPP) and also utilizes technology for election supervision, such as Gowaslu, Siwaslu, Sigaplapor, and social media platforms including Instagram, Facebook, YouTube, TikTok, Twitter, Email, WhatsApp, PPID, and the website. However, the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) faces challenges such as budget constraints, human resource limitations, and low community participation.

Additionally, the perception of millennials regarding the oversight strategies implemented by the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) could be more optimal. This is because the socialization efforts by the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) have yet to be widespread and comprehensive across all sectors. Moreover, in terms of reporting election violations, millennial voters need help to meet formal and material requirements. The forms of oversight currently available with the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), as identified by Bidja (2022), include Gowaslu, social media, supervision corners, and the Saka Adhyasta Pemilu program.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The researcher provides recommendations formulated and addressed to parties with a vested interest in the results of this study. The recommendations are divided into two categories: academic recommendations and practical recommendations. Below are the recommendations for further research and for the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu):

a. Academic Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the researcher proposes the following recommendations for future studies:

1. The results of this study are expected to serve as a consideration for expanding scholarly discussions, particularly in the field of Public Administration, regarding the implementation and policies related to election oversight. This aims to achieve the principles of direct, general, free, honest, and fair elections within the democratic context of Indonesia, especially in Bekasi City.
2. Research on the Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) strategies leading up to the 2024 elections should be developed further, particularly in the area of strategic depth. This can be enhanced by exploring different theories, methodologies, timelines, and regional contexts.

b. Practical Recommendations

Based on the research findings, the researcher provides the following suggestions or recommendations for institutions or organizations, hoping they will be beneficial:

1. Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) should conduct extensive socialization efforts across all societal aspects, including religious activities (such as study groups and sermons), community leaders, women's groups, first-time voters (such as high school and vocational school students), disability groups, hobby communities (such as K-pop fans and cosplayers), and sports communities (such as cycling, basketball, and football). This will enable the public to participate in election oversight actively.
2. Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) should promptly implement the SKPP program, given the significant percentage of millennial voters and the approaching 2024 elections. Social media oversight should be optimally utilized by creating engaging content related to oversight, possibly involving influencers in content creation.
3. Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) is encouraged to be more creative and innovative in overseeing election and regional election stages. This includes not solely relying on strategic plans and regulations set by the government or central Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu). While these steps are essential, additional initiatives from the body itself are crucial to enhance previously ineffective strategies and to address issues such as election fraud and technical errors.
4. Bekasi City Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) needs to improve the quality of human resources within its ranks by enhancing understanding of election matters and boosting the integrity of election organizers.
5. There is a need for legal protection regulations for individuals who report election violations.

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