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THE GENERAL ELECTION SUPERVISORY BODY'S STRATEGY IN PREVENTING VIOLATIONS IN THE 2024 ELECTION IN BANDUNG DISTRICT, WEST JAVA PROVINCE

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Abstract

Bawaslu Bandung Regency always updates and improves strategies that are different from previous elections so that cases of election violations can be minimized. However, the strategy made and pursued by Bawaslu Bandung Regency for the 2024 Election has still not been able to suppress violations that have occurred, even the strategy for the 2024 Election shows that the number of violations is getting higher than the 2019 election. To find out and analyze the strategies carried out by Bawaslu in preventing violations in the 2024 elections in Bandung Regency. This research uses a qualitative method, then the technical sample used is purposive sampling and snowball sampling. The strategy of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Bandung Regency in preventing violations in the 2024 Election has involved a participatory approach by involving all stakeholders. This strategy aims to increase integrity and honesty in the electoral process and ensure elections that are free from violations through effective supervision. The main supporting factor in Bawaslu's strategy is collaboration with various community organizations, educational institutions, and local governments. This collaboration allows Bawaslu to expand its network of election monitoring and education to the community, especially vulnerable groups who are prone to being targeted by money politics. However, Bawaslu also faces obstacles such as budget constraints and less than optimal community participation. To overcome these obstacles, Bawaslu needs to continue to increase collaboration and strengthen networks with various external institutions, including legal institutions and community organizations. The Bandung Regency Bawaslu's strategy in preventing violations in the 2024 elections involves a combination of participatory approaches and cross-sectoral cooperation. The success of this strategy depends on Bawaslu's ability to adapt to the macro and micro environment, utilize existing resources, and overcome various obstacles that hinder the election supervision process.

Keywords: Strategy, Bawaslu, Elections, Violations.

Abstrak

Bawaslu kabupaten Bandung selalu memperbaharui dan meningkatkan strategi yang berbeda dari pemilu sebelumnya agar kasus pelanggaran pemilu dapat diminimalisir. Akan tetapi pada strategi yang dibuat dan diupayakan oleh Bawaslu Kabupaten Bandung untuk Pemilu 2024 masih belum bisa menekan pelanggaran yang terjadi, bahkan strategi untuk Pemilu 2024 ini menunjukkan angka pelanggaran semakin tinggi dari pemilu 2019. Untuk mengetahui dan menganalisis strategi yang dilakukan Bawaslu dalam mencegah pelanggaran pada pemilu 2024 di kabupaten Bandung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif kemudian teknis sampel yang digunakan adalah Purposive Sampling dan snowball sampling. Strategi Badan Pengawas Pemilu (Bawaslu) Kabupaten Bandung dalam mencegah pelanggaran pada Pemilu 2024 telah melibatkan pendekatan partisipatif dengan melibatkan semua pemangku kepentingan. Strategi ini bertujuan untuk meningkatkan integritas dan kejujuran dalam proses pemilu serta menjamin pemilu yang bebas dari pelanggaran melalui pengawasan yang efektif. Faktor pendukung utama dalam strategi Bawaslu adalah kolaborasi dengan berbagai organisasi kemasyarakatan, lembaga pendidikan, dan pemerintah daerah. Kerjasama ini memungkinkan Bawaslu untuk memperluas jaringan pengawasan dan edukasi pemilu kepada masyarakat, terutama kelompok rentan yang rentan menjadi target politik uang. Namun, Bawaslu juga menghadapi hambatan seperti keterbatasan anggaran dan partisipasi masyarakat yang kurang optimal. Untuk mengatasi hambatan tersebut, Bawaslu perlu terus meningkatkan kolaborasi dan menguatkan jaringan kerja dengan berbagai lembaga eksternal, termasuk lembaga hukum dan organisasi masyarakat. Strategi Bawaslu Kabupaten Bandung dalam mencegah pelanggaran pada Pemilu 2024 melibatkan kombinasi pendekatan partisipatif dan kerjasama lintas sektoral. Keberhasilan strategi ini bergantung pada kemampuan Bawaslu untuk beradaptasi dengan lingkungan makro dan mikro, memanfaatkan sumber daya yang ada, serta mengatasi berbagai hambatan yang menghalangi proses pengawasan pemilu.

Kata Kunci: Strategi, Bawaslu, Pemilu, Pelanggaran.

INTRODUCTION

The term democracy is growing increasingly popular. As a political system, democracy has occupied the top strata accepted by many countries because it is considered capable of regulating and resolving social and political relations, both those involving the interests of individuals in society and relations between communities (Nugroho, 2012). The most fundamental characteristic of a democracy is the existence of elections. Even though it is not the only aspect of democracy, elections are a very important part, because

elections act as a mechanism for political change regarding the pattern and direction of public policy or regarding the circulation of elites in a periodic and orderly manner (Solihah, 2018). One of the biggest instruments of the democratic system in Indonesia is the General Election (Pemilu) process which is held as a form of the democratic system itself. Elections are organized by the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) (Ridho, 2018). In addition, the 1945 Constitution has explained that citizens have rights in the

election process so that the state is obliged to maintain and uphold these rights. Therefore, the act of ignoring citizens' voting rights can be called an act of crime against human rights. (Aminuddin & Nasution, 2022).

One of the institutions that has full authority in overseeing elections is the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). This institution is responsible for monitoring and following up on election violations, as well as ensuring the continuity of a transparent and accountable election process (Banurea, 2023; Wati, 2020). Bawaslu can investigate violations, conduct examinations, collect evidence, and take action in accordance with applicable legal provisions (Erick & Ikhwan, 2022). This is emphasized in the legislation to ensure effective supervision in the implementation of the democratic party, with the aim of making a positive contribution to the quality of democracy in Indonesia. (Amane et al., 2022). The presence of Bawaslu with its completeness is burdened with the hope that the supervisory function will be of higher quality, effective and efficient. (Andi Muhammad Saidi et al., 2021).

Latifah's (2023) study on supervision in the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections shows that weaknesses in

supervision can negatively affect the quality of elections. Effective supervision is an important key in preventing fraudulent practices. The study highlighted the importance of active supervision by supervisory bodies in every stage of the election to ensure the implementation of honest and fair elections. Furthermore, Nurulhuda, U. (2019) in his analysis discusses the position and authority of Bawaslu in the Indonesian constitutional system. Clear policies and authorities as well as measurable mechanisms are needed to streamline Bawaslu's functions. Community involvement is a key factor in effective election supervision, according to this study. With community involvement, it is expected that potential violations can be minimized (Musa, M.R. K., & Moha, M.R., 2022).

These expectations also apply to Bawaslu Bandung Regency. Therefore, Bawaslu Bandung Regency conducted a mapping related to potential violations that occurred in the Bandung Regency area in the implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections so that it was found that areas in West Java Province were included in areas prone to potential election violations:

Tabel 1
Recapitulation of the Highest Election Vulnerability Index in West Java in 2024

No	Regency/City	Dimensions of the Election Vulnerability Index				IKP score
		Context Social	Election free and fair	Contestation	Participation Political	

		Politics				
1	Bandung district	100	92,29	90,98	67,71	91,58
2	Majalengka district	54,06	74,62	56,74	100	67,13
3	Tasikmalaya district	88,66	76,09	50,25	0,00	65,42
4	Cirebon district	49,09	83,48	79,26	0,00	64,79
5	Bandung Barat district	71,76	62,9	66,62	0,00	59,93
6	Bekasi City	13,93	92,12	66,87	0,00	55,48

Source: Bawaslu RI, Election Vulnerability Index in Elections 2024

From the data presented above, it can be seen that based on the recapitulation of the IKP in 2024 in the West Java region, Bandung Regency occupies the top position as the region with the highest IKP in West Java with the socio-political context dimension as an indicator that dominates the Election Vulnerability Index by 100 percent. From this data, it can be concluded that the Bandung Regency Bawaslu is still not optimal in preventing election violations. The strategies made and attempted by Bawaslu Bandung Regency still cannot suppress violations that occur in the implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections. Even in 2024 the number of election violations will be higher than the elections in the previous year. So that on the basis of the phenomena that occur in elections in Bandung Regency, researchers are interested in conducting research by raising the Strategy of the Election Supervisory Agency in Preventing Violations in the 2024 Election in Bandung Regency, West Java Province.

Every year Bawaslu Bandung Regency always updates and improves strategies that are different from previous elections so that cases of election violations that occur in the Bandung Regency area can be minimized. However, judging from developments related to findings and reports related to election violations that occurred in the Bandung Regency area in the implementation of the Simultaneous Elections in 2024 are still relatively high, even in 2024 the number of election violations is higher than the elections in the previous year. This is due to several obstacles such as the limited rules / legal basis from the center in the implementation of the election stages, the limited number of human resources for election organizers and challenges found such as the existence of five types of ballots, provisions or rules that have multiple interpretations so that organizers are ethically vulnerable.

This research is conducted inseparable from the results of previous studies that have been written in scientific papers as comparative material and at the

same time become the author's guidelines. Muhammad Sandy Tyas's research on the Election Supervisory Agency's Strategy in Preventing violations (Tyas, 2019), found that the West Nusa Tenggara

The West Nusa Tenggara Provincial Election Supervisory Agency has made various efforts in preventing violations of the 2019 Election and the results are quite good with the decrease in cases of violations compared to cases of violations in the previous year. Another study on Building an Anti-Money Politics Village Model as Bawaslu's Strategy in Preventing Fraudulent Pilkada (Riwanto, et.al, 2021), found that the factors causing money politics still occur are influenced by cultural factors, poverty, education level, level of understanding of the law, level of understanding of religion, weak government institutions, weak party supervision institutions and political cadres. Therefore, it is necessary to build an Anti-Money Politics Village Model in the regional elections by involving and maximally utilizing social capital in the community to form an Anti-Money Politics Village Social Movement.

Tania Putri Juliani's research, eungenius Kau Suni on the Digital Communication Strategy of the Regional Election Supervisory Agency in preventing violations of the 2020 Depok City Pilkada (Juliani and Suni, 2020), revealed that the role of digital media is very effective and

efficient in preventing violations and facilitating the work of election supervisors so that elections or elections with integrity can be created. Mita Wardiyanti's research also explains the Strategy of the Jombang Regency General Election Supervisory Agency in Preventing violations of the 2019 General Election (Wardiyanti Mita, 2023), finding that the election supervisory institution, Bawaslu, of course, has an obligation to participate in providing education / insight to the public related to elections. First, prevention is carried out through mapping the potential for various violations at each stage of the election. Second, election supervisors submit reports or findings to the gakkumdu center within 1x24 hours. third, the handling of election crimes is carried out according to regulations.

Research from Muhammad Fatwa Garuda Nusantara also explains the Strategy of the Election Supervisory Agency in Preventing Money Politics Violations in the 2024 Election (Nusantara, 2023), finding that in the formulation of the Lampung Provincial Bawaslu strategy, there are threats, namely the 2024 election vulnerability index based on the results of high data identification in Lampung province, besides that the obstacles faced by the lack of human resources to carry out supervision in terms of preventing money politics violations, Bawaslu Lampung Province made several efforts, namely

collaborating with external institutions including KPID, Information Commission and PPATK to prevent money politics violations, forming cadre schools and discussion forums and conducting participatory supervision socialization involving the community with the aim of getting education about elections, especially money politics violations.

The author conducts research that is different and has not been carried out by previous research, where the context of the writing is the strategy of the election supervisory body in preventing violations in the election. The research conducted by the author uses new circumstances. This study aims to determine Bawaslu's strategy in preventing violations in the elections, to find out the inhibiting and supporting factors and to find out the efforts made by Bawaslu in overcoming obstacles to prevent violations in the 2024 elections in Bandung Regency.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods with an inductive approach. Qualitative research has a flexible nature or can be changed to adjust from the plan that has been made, with the symptoms that exist in the actual research place (Simangunsong, 2016). Sugiyono explained that the descriptive method is a method used to represent or analyze a research result but is also used to

make more general conclusions (Sugiyono 2005). Researchers use descriptive qualitative research methods with an inductive approach so that researchers can analyze and describe the research phenomenon completely and coherently based on the facts obtained so that researchers can draw meaningful research conclusions. In this study, researchers collected data by conducting interviews and documentation. While the data analysis techniques used are data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The author analyzes Bawaslu's strategy in preventing violations in the 2024 Election in Bandung Regency, West Java Province using the opinion of Shirley which states that the strategy is divided into 6 variables, namely goals & objectives, environment, internal capabilities, competition, strategy makers and communication. The discussion can be seen in the following subsections.

Goals and Objectives Organizational Goals

According to Shirley Theory in Salusu (1996), it is explained that organizational goals are a desire to be achieved in the future, which is described in general and relatively with no time limit by an organization or institution. In this case, it is a description or implementation of the vision and mission owned by Bawaslu in

conducting surveillance before, after and during the election.

Based on the results of field research, there is a relevance between the dimensions in theory with primary data in the form of the three informants above, where in this case the goal to be achieved by Bawaslu Bandung Regency in the election is the decrease in the number of election violations. In overseeing the implementation process and realizing elections in accordance with the election principle, namely "LUBER JURDIL" despite various challenges such as the many interests that exist, each division is responsible and cooperates in achieving the stated organizational goals (Irawan & Berlian, 2021). This is reinforced by secondary data in the form of the vision of Bawaslu Bandung Regency, namely the realization of Bawaslu as a trusted guardian institution in organizing democratic, dignified and quality elections.

Organizational Objectives

According to Shirley's theory in Salusu, it is explained that goals are a description that is more directed towards activities to achieve goals, generally more time-bound, measurable or calculated. Goals are more specific than goals, if the goals set are clear then the goals will be easily achieved (Darmayanti, et, al, 2024). In this case, Bawaslu's goal is to prevent election violations.

Based on the results of research in the field, there is a connection with the target of Bawaslu Bandung Regency in preventing violations both during the campaign period, the quiet period and the day of voting and vote counting are vulnerable communities such as marginalized people, novice voters, housewives, and people with disabilities. This is reinforced by the existence of secondary data in the form of the Bandung Regency Bawaslu conducting socialization to high school students as novice voters.

Enviromental Micro

Micro Environment is related to the body of the organization in this case includes institutional strengthening of Bawaslu itself as an election supervisor how the organization's internal strategy in order to carry out prevention before the election which can be studied in various aspects, one of which is integrity (Rusliana, 2022).

Based on field research, the Micro Environment indicator according to Shirley's Theory in Salusu (1996) is quite relevant to the facts in the field where Bawaslu institutions need strengthening in their internal environment, especially in integrity issues. Bawaslu is committed to implementing election rules and Bawaslu's decisions and not being involved in all forms of violations related to elections. One form of the Bandung Regency Bawaslu in strengthening internally between one another is always carrying out morning

apples every Monday, which of course greatly affects the internal environment.

Internal Capabilities

Shirley's theory in Salusu (1996) explains that internal capabilities are related to all things within the organization, be it the physical infrastructure used by the organization, human resources, financial resources, and capabilities owned by the organization. This is the center of the internal strength of the organization in this case the internal capabilities of Bawaslu.

Based on the results of field research, the internal strength of Bawaslu Bandung Regency comes from its own community resources, how the ability of all Bawaslu members to create interesting ideas and ideas and qualified capacity is a supporting factor in achieving organizational goals and objectives. One of the things Bawaslu Bandung Regency did in optimizing internal capabilities was to follow the optimization of the tasks and functions of Bawaslu Bandung Regency. By following the optimization of the duties and functions of election supervisors in the implementation of general election supervision in West Java Province.

Competition

According to Shirley's theory in Salusu (1996), it is explained that in formulating a strategy, the aspect of competition cannot be avoided how the organization competes in achieving the same goals and objectives. In this case,

Bawaslu Bandung Regency is one of the election organizers along with the Bandung Regency General Election Commission and the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. Fellow election organizers certainly have a common goal, namely the success of the elections.

Based on the results of field research, the competition described according to Shirley's theory in Salusu (1996) is not quite relevant to the facts in the field related to Bawaslu's strategy in preventing election violations. This is because although Bawaslu, KPU and DKPP are institutions involved in organizing elections, the three of them are institutions formed with their respective objectives, so there is no competition or competition between institutions with each other. The three institutions cooperate, such as the Bandung Regency Bawaslu cooperating with the Bandung Regency KPU.

Strategy Builder

Strategy is a decision taken by the authorized party to determine the best steps in solving the problem at hand (Maidiana, 2021). Each election supervision strategy is made by Bawaslu RI to be further implemented by the provincial, city and district Bawaslu respectively.

Based on the results of field research, the making of the Bandung Regency Bawaslu strategy in preventing election violations was only carried out by Bawaslu RI, while the Provincial Bawaslu and

Regency / City Bawaslu (Bawaslu Bandung Regency) only carried out the strategy that had been designed by Bawaslu RI. This is because Bawaslu is an independent election organizing agency and is an absolute government matter.

Communication

Good communication is one of the factors that make strategies successful (Zahra, et.al, 2022). The information available in the environment is generally incomplete and influential in organizing the strategy. Bawaslu Bandung Regency utilizes digitalization in building communication with the community.

Based on the results of field research, the strategy carried out by Bawaslu Bandung Regency is still not optimal where not all programs are right on target that not all aspects of society understand digitalization, from the community it also suggests campus involvement in the strategy made by Bawaslu Bandung Regency. However, Bawaslu Bandung Regency continues to communicate with all other stakeholder elements so that election violations in Bandung Regency continue to decrease. One of them is by conducting a talk show with RRI radio in the Bandung Morning Talk show with the theme of the campaign to prevent election violations.

Discussion of Main Research Findings

This research has uncovered data regarding the strategy of the Election

Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in preventing violations in the 2024 General Election in Bandung Regency. The research findings focus on identifying the strategies implemented by Bawaslu as well as the inhibiting and supporting factors in the implementation of these strategies. The following discussion will examine these three main elements by referring to relevant theories and previous research.

1. Bawaslu's Strategy for Preventing Violations

The main finding of this study is that the strategy used by the Bandung Regency Bawaslu includes a participatory approach to improve integrity and honesty in the electoral process. Bawaslu tries to ensure the involvement of all stakeholders, including political parties, the government and the community, to create elections that can be accounted for and trusted by the community. As explained by the Chairperson of the Bandung District Bawaslu, Mr. Kahpiana, the main objective of this strategy is to ensure violation-free elections through effective monitoring.

Bawaslu's strategy development process is in line with Marrus' (2002) view that strategy is the process of determining plans by top leaders focused on the organization's long-term goals. Bawaslu, in carrying out its functions, designs tactical steps that involve coordination between relevant parties, such as political parties and community institutions, to increase

awareness and participation in election monitoring.

2. Supporting and Inhibiting Factors

Bawaslu also faced challenges from the macro and micro environment that affected the implementation of their strategy. The macro environment includes coordination with the government and other external parties, as expressed by Ms. Sri Mustari Andayani. This macro strategy is important, given the political and social dynamics at the regional level that often affect the course of elections. Shirley's conception as presented by Salusu (1996) of strategic determinants that include external opportunities and constraints can be applied in this context. Bawaslu maximizes inter-agency relations to reduce the likelihood of violations and improve the integrity of the electoral process.

On the other hand, the microenvironment involves internal factors that contribute to the effectiveness of Bawaslu's work. As a newly established election institution at the district level, Bawaslu faces challenges in maturing its organizational culture and increasing the capacity of its human resources. The Chairperson of the Bandung Regency Bawaslu underlined the need to maintain neutrality and professionalism amid potential intimidation from various political interests. This resonates with Hatten's (1988) theory, which notes that an effective strategy must take into account risks and

optimize resources to achieve organizational goals.

3. Efforts to Overcome Obstacles

To overcome various obstacles, Bawaslu seeks to increase collaboration and strengthen networks with various external institutions. Cooperation with legal institutions and community organizations, as stated by Mr. Dede Sodikin, is expected to reduce the election vulnerability index by involving active community participation in monitoring. This step also reflects recommendations from Nusantara's research (2023) on the need for multi-stakeholder coordination in preventing money politics violations.

The digitalization approach by utilizing social media and online platforms is also part of Bawaslu's strategy in facing communication challenges. "Your Finger Awasi Pemilu", a new platform from Bawaslu, designed to facilitate reporting of violations by the public, marks the implementation of a digital communication strategy that is in line with Juliani and Suni's (2020) findings on the effectiveness of digital media in preventing election violations.

CONCLUSION

The discussion above shows that the Bandung Regency Bawaslu's strategy in preventing violations in the 2024 elections involves a combination of participatory

approaches and cross-sectoral cooperation. The success of this strategy depends on Bawaslu's ability to adapt to the macro and micro environment, utilize existing resources, and overcome various obstacles that hinder the election supervision process. These findings provide important implications for policy makers and researchers to continue improving efforts to prevent election violations through innovative and inclusive strategies. The contribution of this research to policy practice can be seen in the recommendations generated, which can be used by Bawaslu in formulating better supervision strategies. This research provides insight into the importance of a data-driven and analytical approach to identifying potential violations and formulating more effective prevention measures. As such, this research not only adds to the body of literature on elections, but also provides practical guidance for policy makers in improving the quality of elections in Indonesia.

By considering relevant theories and previous studies, this research highlights the need for improvements in planning and implementation of strategies to achieve elections with integrity. Bawaslu needs to optimize human resources and information technology as well as strengthen socialization and political education for the community as an integral part of efforts to prevent election violations. This research

has major limitations, namely research time and costs. The author realizes that the research findings are still preliminary, therefore the author suggests that further research can be carried out by deepening Bawaslu's monitoring strategy through digitalization.

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