

## POLITICAL EDUCATION TO INCREASE BEGINNER VOTER PARTICIPATION IN THE 2019 GENERAL ELECTIONS

Danang Sa'adawisna<sup>1,\*</sup>, Bayu Karunia Putra<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Election Governance Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Airlangga, Surabaya, Indonesia*

<sup>2</sup>*Government Science Study Program, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Malang, Indonesia*

*danang.saadawisna-2021@fisip.unair.ac.id,<sup>1,\*</sup>, bayukaruniaputra7@gmail.com<sup>2</sup>*

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### Abstract

This article aims to find out the implementation of political education programs to increase the participation of first-time voters in the 2019 general elections in Malang Regency. This topic is important and interesting, because the increase in community participation has a great influence in holding elections, coupled with socialization and political education which is one of the strong foundations for building the level of voter participation in using their right to vote as well as possible, especially during elections. general public in 2019. This research method is a method that uses a descriptive qualitative approach, where this method utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. Sources of data in this study were obtained through interviews, observation, and online media. Data collection and data analysis techniques in this study were interviews, observations, and online media conducted by researchers to collect, explore, and gather valid, complete, and relevant information relating to the topic of the problem which is the object of research. The research finds that, with regard to political education, it is very useful as a strategy to increase a high participative attitude in using their right to vote as best as possible, because this strategy is a good step to encourage them to become agents of change, so that awareness of rights politics, democracy, and community participation can be further improved.

**Keywords:** Participation, Beginner Selector, General Elections, Political Education

## INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious effort to develop the level of knowledge, ability, and personality as good students. Because, in the short term, every educational process that is carried out means that it is said to be a learning and teaching process in the classroom, in the medium term education means the development of students as a whole, and in the long term education is said to be as a phenomenon related to culture which involves various kinds of moral, aesthetic, and cultural values (Haryanti, 2016). So, Hayer in Kartini Kartono who argued that, in relation to the world of political education which is used as one of the efforts to shape humans to become more responsible participants in the world of politics. Thus that, voter education must always be able to educate humans as best as possible, so that they are literate in the world of politics, meaning that every human being is expected to remain aware of politics as the next generation of hope for the nation at this time (Haerul, 2019). According to (Kantaprawira, 2006) also explained that, political education is one of the steps taken in seeking to increase political knowledge for the people, so that they can participate actively and optimally in their political system in accordance with the notion of popular sovereignty or people's democracy to carry out their duties. and function as participation itself.

Thus, the purpose of political education is for students to have the ability to think critically, rationally and creatively in responding to various kinds of citizenship issues, to participate actively and responsibly, to act intelligently in social, national and state activities, to be anti- corruption, and form themselves based on the characters of the Indonesian people, so that they can live together with other nations (F. N. Affandi, 2019). Because, politics itself cannot be separated from the participation of the citizens themselves. Thus that, the implementation of political participation is as contained in Law Number 12 of 2015 concerning guarantees and protection of the state for civil and political rights of citizens such as, the right to express opinions, the right to associate, the right to vote and be elected, equal rights before law and government, and the right to equal justice. So, one factor that is very supportive in the general election (election) is the level of community participation and a large number of participations will show awareness from the public about the importance of the general election (election) itself. Because, with the participation of citizens is a breath in a democratic country (Teorell, 2006).

Apart from that, participation is not just for how the people give their voting rights when the general election takes place. However, participation must also be manifested in a broader form, namely how the public is actively involved in discussions related to their rights and obligations as citizens, how they are involved in the decision-making process, and how they control the implementation of policies and programs that are being implemented (Prayudi, 2018). Thus, political participation is a terminology that can attract attention for further discussion, both by the government and society. This is because, related to the phenomenon of community political participation which experiences quite varied dynamics. However, the reality of political participation since the general elections in 2004 to 2015 is still far from the expectations planned from the start.

In fact, democracy really requires citizen participation in the maturing process of democratization (Cangara, 2018). For example, during the 2004 general election, the voter turnout rate was only 84.1%, a decrease from the 1999 general election with a turnout rate of 92.6%. On the other hand, the participation rate decreased in the 2009 general election to 70.9% which was accompanied by an increase in the number of white people or citizens who did not exercise their right to vote by 29.1%. Likewise, during the 2014 general election which only touched a turnout rate of 70% (Ramadhanil et al., 2015). The decline in the quality and quantity of people's political participation is influenced by a lack of understanding of various forms of political issues and the saturation of the democratization process which has not fully had a significant effect on the quality of life of its citizens.

In the end that, the accumulation of disappointment with the perceived political reality should at least encourage the formation of political apathy (Husna, 2019). Thus, political education or what is often referred to as "political education" is an effort to involve citizens to create a culture of high participation (Istikharah & Asrinaldi, 2019). Through political education, citizens are given information quickly and precisely, resulting in a process of transferring values and norms even though they do not join the related political parties (Handoyo & Lestari, 2017). So, the goals and functions of political education are to build awareness of the rights and obligations of citizens in the life of the nation and state, especially in social and political functions; forming and cultivating political personality and high political awareness; increase knowledge, insight, skills, responsibilities, and ethics about politics; and encourage an increase in the level of active political participation among the public (I. Affandi, 2011). Even though, if in the end the level of participation from the community is still recorded or is relatively low, it does not escape the possibility of canceling the results of the general election (election), but this can show the political awareness that exists within the community in positioning itself as a central element of a region itself.

Therefore, the background to this research plan is to see how political education can increase the participation of first-time voters in the 2019 general elections. Apart from that, the background for choosing this agency is that currently the general elections will be held just a short time away. then this is very suitable when choosing the Malang Regency KPU agency as a place to carry out Government Research Internships. On the other hand, political participation from the people is used as one of the foundations on the basis of the form of the embodiment of a democratic state, in which the people are directly involved in the general election process (election). In this case, citizens play a very important role in selecting various forms of state officials who will later manage the government and the actions they will take in the future (Suryadi, 2007). Because, democracy is used as one of the very important foundations in relation to a political system that is able to provide space for justice and equality for all citizens (Solihah et al., 2018).

Therefore, the fundamental feature of the existence of a democratic country is the existence of these general elections. This is because general elections (elections) are one of the parties of citizen democracy to realize the political will of the people in selecting suitable candidate leaders for positions based on the mandate given previously (Muhammad et al., 2020). In a general election (election), for example, political participation greatly influences the legitimacy of the community for the candidate pairs that have been elected (Arniti, 2020). Thus that, efforts to increase participation, understanding, and awareness in politics can be carried out with various parties, both from general election organizers (elections), political participants, and academics, especially from tertiary institutions in carrying out the Tri Dharma of Higher Education (Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi) (Muhammad et al., 2020). On the other hand, one of the ways that can be taken to increase participation, understanding, and awareness in politics is through voter education which is an important issue to foster political awareness in the community itself.

Plus, a beginner voter is someone who is around 17-20 years of age or who is the first to take part in the general election (election) (Muhammad et al., 2020). This is because the first-time voters themselves are citizens based on statutory provisions who have fulfilled the requirements as voters for the first time exercising their right to vote in a general election (national election or local election) (Islah et al., 2020). Thus, the term young voters emerged in general elections (elections) as one of the right steps for the younger generation for voters who have different traits and characteristics, backgrounds, experiences, and challenges from voters from the previous generation (Nur Wardhani, 2018). Because, the voices of these novice voters really need to be directed as well as possible, so that they don't go wrong in channeling their aspirations, so that general elections (elections) must proceed in accordance with these democratic principles. Therefore, the purpose of this article is to find out the implementation of political education programs to increase the participation of first-time voters in the 2019 general elections in Malang Regency.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is a type of research that uses descriptive qualitative, where this method utilizes qualitative data and is described descriptively. Sources of data in this study were obtained through interviews, observation, and online media. Data collection techniques in this study were using interview techniques, observation, and online media conducted by researchers to collect, explore, and collect valid, complete, and relevant information related to the topic of the problem which is the object of research. Data analysis techniques use analysis techniques through approaches carried out by (Nazir, 2014) and (Arikunto, 2013), which include the following:

- a. Read the various information in the research, whether there is available information that is in accordance with the background of the research problem to be studied (Nazir, 2014).
- b. Collect sources of study materials that are relevant to the problems in research (Arikunto, 2013).
- c. Quoting the information contained in the reading can be in the form of quotations (quoting directly), paraphrasing (using your own words) (Nazir, 2014) and writing the results of the study into the cards provided (Arikunto, 2013).
- d. Note things that are important by looking first, which ones are important and also studying the index on the back of the book to find pages that are directly related to those recorded on the cards provided (Nazir, 2014).
- e. Summing up the results that have been obtained (Arikunto, 2013).
- f. Interpret the results obtained (Nazir, 2014).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### General Elections: Means for Manifesting Democratic Values

Being citizens in a democratic country are required to use their voting rights as well as possible (Budijanto, 2017). Because, through elections, citizens give their voting rights to people they believe

to be able to bring their aspirations into the policy-making process. Thus that, general elections are a means for citizens to assess the vision, mission, and programs of which candidates are in accordance with the needs of the community. Apart from that, the general election is also a channel for people's aspirations to evaluate the performance of their representatives in the previous election. At the ideal level, elections should be used as best as possible by every citizen to choose the party or candidate according to their wishes.

But in reality, the trap of transactional politics actually takes root and keeps people trapped in the vortex of political pragmatism. If this condition is allowed to continue, there will most likely be a decline in democratic values in Indonesia. In a democratic country, elections have several functions, namely a means of granting and establishing legitimacy for power and government; means of establishing political representation for every citizen; renewal of the circulation of power-holding elites; means of educating the public to be aware of the world of politics; and means for citizen participation (Juditha & Darmawan, 2018). Because, the agreed democracy in Indonesia is a presidential democracy, in which the President becomes the leader of the state and government. On the other hand, the existence of a legislative body that carries out the functions of legislation, budgeting, and supervision of the running of government.

Thus, the general election process in Indonesia has direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair philosophical values (Kharisma, 2015). This principle is the goal of organizing general elections, even though every stage of general elections is always marked by dishonorable actions, whether committed by citizens or by party sympathizers or candidates who are contesting. It can be seen from Indonesia that has been recorded as having held 12 general elections, so that until now only the first general election in 1955 is believed to be a truly clean and fair general election. The citizen participation rate in this first general election was very high and the white group (abstentions) rate was below ten percent. Over time, the level of public participation in general elections has decreased.

Citizens' distrust of political parties and contesting candidates is considered a contributing factor to the high number of abstentions. Thus, the reform era that was hailed as one of the democratization momentums in Indonesia was not fully able to restore the citizen participation rate in general elections to 90 percent. Moreover, in the last two general elections in 2014 and 2019, political divisions are increasingly felt. This condition is exacerbated by the presence of digital technology which is inversely proportional to the digital literacy level of citizens (Susilo et al., 2020). In the past, "negative campaigns and black campaigns" were homework that had to be completed by candidates fighting in the political arena (Sirait, 2020). Currently, confusion and false information are new problems for the sustainability of democracy in Indonesia (Utami, 2018).

Digital activism has a major influence on the image of a country's democracy (Lim, 2013). On the other hand, digital media has become a deliberative space for people to increase their knowledge and political awareness. However, on the other hand, low control over awareness when using digital media makes citizens trapped in an abundance of information, moreover it is still not known how to sort out correct information from wrong information (Lim & Kann, 2016). Plus, wars on social media are common in Indonesia only to defend arguments that are not necessarily true (Utami, 2018). The characteristics of social media that allow people to create a large number of anonymous accounts is a factor that determines the magnitude of the information confusion. Therefore, the existence of this general election is a strong indication in manifesting all forms of democratic values in Indonesia.

## Strategy in Socializing the General Election Smart House at KPU Malang Regency

### a. Socialization Through the Official Website and Social Media of KPU Malang Regency

In connection with socializing the general election smart house at the Malang Regency KPU, the general election smart house socialization is carried out by making the official website, namely <https://www.kpud-malangkab.go.id> to inform the public or first-time voters regarding various forms of activities conducted by the general election smart house. Because, the official website is accompanied by ad hoc members who support it will produce the activities and information carried out by the Malang Regency KPU to the maximum later (Putra et al., 2021). So, there is data related to members of the Malang Regency KPU ad hoc body below.

**Table 1.** Number of Malang Regency KPU Adhoc Board Members in the 2020 Election

Number of Districts	Number of Village/Ward	TPS	PPK	PPS	PPDP	KPPS	Linmas	Total
33	390	4.999	165	1.170	4.9693	34.993	9.998	51.295

(Source: KPU Malang Regency, 2020)

Thus, this general election smart house is one of the pillars for a place for the community to obtain guaranteed information about elections and voter education (Putra & Dhanuarta, 2021). General

election smart houses contain facilities to introduce and instill public awareness of democratic values (Putra & Hijri, 2022). Thus, the Malang Regency KPU has made the general election smart house a means of voter education through social media in the form of Twitter accounts, Instagram accounts, and YouTube accounts in conveying all forms of information to the public through the use of social networks in the Malang Regency KPU.

Thus, political socialization is part of the socialization process that specifically shapes political values that show how each member of society should actively participate in their political system (Henry & Laila, 2021). Because political socialization shows every process in forming political attitudes and patterns of behavior. Apart from that, political socialization is referred to as a medium for a generation to pass on instructions and political beliefs to the next generation. One of the indicators that attracts the attention of young people is to use social media as an agent of socialization through content or issues conveyed that are in accordance with the conditions of society faced by young people (Luthfia & Al, 2020). Remember, social media can be easily accepted by first-time voters, because there is an approach that is carried out directly through social media, such as content discussed on social media which is used as an issue that is directly related to first-time voters and current politics, so as to encourage first-time voters to be interested. Find out more about the issues that interest them. If so, the approach taken can influence first-time voters to pay attention to the development of issues on social media.

Thus that, Malang Regency KPU has carried out outreach to convey all forms of information to the public through intermediaries using social media networks as the information conveyed can be easily obtained directly by the community. Therefore, political education is a conscious and systematic effort to mold human beings into ethically responsible actors in order to achieve the nation's political goals, increase people's political awareness and nation's political values, and preserve culture (Putra & Hadi, 2022). Because, society must really understand and live up to the values contained in the ideal political system of a nation. Therefore, the results of this appreciation will give birth to new attitudes and patterns of political behavior that support the ideal political system and will create a new political culture that is more democratic in the life of the nation and state.

#### **b. Direct Visit Service**

With regard to direct services, thus Malang Regency KPU has facilitated the general election smart house by receiving various visits directly from first-time voters who come to the general election smart house. Because, every form of material presented through film or video shows has a great impact on student motivation to participate directly in general elections and voter education. So, this service has the goal of disseminating all forms of information related to voter education to first-time voters and the public (Sa'adawisna & Putra, 2022). Thus, the direct service of the General Election Smart House is visited by every high school student, university student, and the general public (Putra & Sihidi, 2022). In addition, Malang Regency KPU as a provider of services needed by all levels of society must be responsible for providing the best service in terms of obtaining various information about political education.

Thus, the general election smart house can be analogized as a potential learning resource center as a means of continuing political education. Thus that, service is an activity that occurs in direct interaction between one person and another and provides customer satisfaction (Salsabila et al., 2020). Referring to the opinions of the experts above, the form of direct service activities carried out by the KPU of Malang Regency is by increasing voter participation, both in quality and quantity in the entire process of holding general elections. Therefore, direct visits are carried out by the general election smart house by instilling awareness of political values for first-time voters. Because, Malang Regency Election Commission must provide more knowledge to novice voters regarding the presence of general election smart houses and election materials. Apart from that, it also shows screening of films related to national elections and local elections. Therefore, making local films with animation can be used as a means of political education.

#### **c. KPU Goes to School or KPU Goes to Campus**

With regard to KPU Goes to Campus, it aims to provide political education about the importance of general elections and democracy to first-time voters (Putra, 2022). Because, the implementation was carried out by the KPU of Malang Regency by visiting various high school/equivalent schools and campuses in Malang Regency. So, socialization and educational activities that are held face-to-face must be carried out as well as possible. So far, KPU Malang Regency has made visits to several schools and universities in Malang Regency to provide outreach and education related to voter education to first-time voters. Thus that, the socialization of the general election smart house was carried out by the KPU of Malang Regency by providing information, giving directions, and direct invitations on how to become a smart voter.

Apart from that, Malang Regency Election Commission facilitated schools in the election of

OSIS Chair by providing equipment such as ballot boxes and ballot papers to support the implementation of the election (Farhaini, Putra, et al., 2022). This activity was carried out according to how the actual election was assisted by the KPU of Malang Regency in its implementation. So, dissemination and education on smart home elections at KPU Malang Regency by providing information, coaching, and direct invitations to become smart voters. This is because the Malang Regency Election Commission also makes it easy for schools to elect the student council president by providing equipment such as ballot boxes and ballot papers that support the election for the student council president. Therefore, this activity was carried out in accordance with the method of implementing general elections which was actually assisted directly by the Malang Regency KPU in its implementation.

**Implementation of a Political Education Program to Increase Beginner Voter Participation in the 2019 General Elections in Malang Regency**

The political education program to increase community participation that is currently being carried out by the KPU of Malang Regency is in the form of socializing the 2018 simultaneous local elections, socializing the 2019 general election, family-based political education, forming democracy volunteers, and forming a community that cares about elections and democracy. Because, the implementation of the five programs above aims to increase community participation, where in general the material presented in the above activities can be said to have emphasized political education to increase people's political literacy about the importance of rationality, independence and voluntarism in participating in general elections (Putra & Salahudin, 2022). As the data below relates to the level of public participation in the 2019 general election for President and Vice President in Malang Regency.

**Table 2.** Level of Community Participation in the 2019 General Election of President and Vice President in Malang Regency

NO	SUBDISTRICT	VOTER DATA (DPT)			SUFFRAGE USERS (DPT + DPTb + DPK)			LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (%)			VALID AND INVALID VOTES			
		L	P	AMOUNT	L	P	AMOUNT	L	P	TOTAL	LEGITIMATE	INVALID	AMOUNT	RATIO (%)
1	DONOMULYO	28.922	28.847	57.769	19.997	20.047	40.044	69,14 %	69,49 %	69,32 %	39.390	654	40.044	1,63 %
2	PAGAK	20.909	21.547	42.456	14.116	15.080	29.196	67,51 %	69,99 %	68,77 %	28.596	600	29.196	2,06 %
3	BANTUR	29.896	31.066	60.962	23.078	22.956	46.034	77,19 %	73,89 %	75,51 %	45.031	1.003	46.034	2,18 %
4	SUMBERMANJING WETAN	39.478	39.650	79.128	30.230	29.480	59.710	76,57 %	74,35 %	75,46 %	58.743	967	59.710	1,62 %
5	DAMPIT	52.384	52.783	105.167	38.480	39.534	78.014	73,46 %	74,90 %	74,18 %	76.548	1.466	78.014	1,88 %
6	AMPELGADING	23.498	23.347	46.845	17.529	17.420	34.949	74,60 %	74,61 %	74,61 %	34.120	829	34.949	2,37 %
7	PONCOKUSUMO	38.832	38.015	76.847	30.914	31.190	62.104	79,61 %	82,05 %	80,82 %	59.675	2.429	62.104	3,91 %
8	WAJAK	32.937	33.070	66.007	26.017	27.092	53.109	78,99 %	81,92 %	80,46 %	51.923	1.186	53.109	2,23 %
9	TUREN	45.600	45.494	91.094	36.094	37.463	73.557	79,15 %	82,35 %	80,75 %	71.986	1.571	73.557	2,14 %
10	GONDANGLEGI	31.625	32.621	64.246	25.842	26.622	52.464	81,71 %	81,61 %	81,66 %	50.975	1.489	52.464	2,84 %
11	KALIPARE	27.512	27.821	55.333	19.293	20.022	39.315	70,13 %	71,97 %	71,05 %	38.611	704	39.315	1,79 %
12	SUMBERPUCUNGG	22.365	23.107	45.472	15.943	17.652	33.595	71,29 %	76,39 %	73,88 %	33.017	578	33.595	1,72 %
13	KEPANJEN	39.476	40.887	80.363	31.276	34.115	65.391	79,23 %	83,44 %	81,37 %	63.946	1.445	65.391	2,21 %
14	BULULAWANG	25.981	26.428	52.409	21.209	22.505	43.714	81,63 %	85,16 %	83,41 %	42.666	1.048	43.714	2,40 %

								%	%	%			%	
15	TAJINAN	21.030	20.979	42.009	17.033	17.827	34.860	80,99	84,98	82,98	33.960	900	34.860	2,58
								%	%	%				%
16	TUMPANG	30.032	29.521	59.553	24.511	25.046	49.557	81,62	84,84	83,21	47.927	1.630	49.557	3,29
								%	%	%				%
17	JABUNG	27.959	27.607	55.566	23.595	24.217	47.812	84,39	87,72	86,05	46.177	1.635	47.812	3,42
								%	%	%				%
18	PAKIS	50.746	51.341	102.087	42.420	45.149	87.569	83,59	87,94	85,78	85.365	2.204	87.569	2,52
								%	%	%				%
19	PAKISAJI	32.352	32.409	64.761	26.261	27.938	54.199	81,17	86,20	83,69	53.089	1.110	54.199	2,05
								%	%	%				%
20	NGAJUM	19.839	19.616	39.455	15.493	16.093	31.586	78,09	82,04	80,06	30.983	603	31.586	1,91
								%	%	%				%
21	WAGIR	31.729	30.740	62.469	26.433	26.867	53.300	83,31	87,40	85,32	52.170	1.130	53.300	2,12
								%	%	%				%
22	DAU	25.038	24.900	49.938	20.888	21.892	42.780	83,43	87,92	85,67	41.929	851	42.780	1,99
								%	%	%				%
23	KARANGPLOS	28.012	27.999	56.011	23.784	24.781	48.565	84,91	88,51	86,71	47.668	897	48.565	1,85
								%	%	%				%
24	SINGOSARI	61.713	63.908	125.621	48.784	53.509	102.293	79,05	83,73	81,43	99.620	2.673	102.293	2,61
								%	%	%				%
25	LAWANG	38.571	39.688	78.259	32.051	34.810	66.861	83,10	87,71	85,44	65.288	1.573	66.861	2,35
								%	%	%				%
26	PUJON	25.740	24.412	50.152	22.560	21.945	44.505	87,65	89,89	88,74	43.331	1.174	44.505	2,64
								%	%	%				%
27	NGANTANG	22.833	22.286	45.119	18.706	18.704	37.410	81,93	83,93	82,91	36.471	939	37.410	2,51
								%	%	%				%
28	KASEMBON	12.464	11.820	24.284	9.550	9.673	19.223	76,62	81,84	79,16	18.872	351	19.223	1,83
								%	%	%				%
29	GEDANGAN	22.227	22.096	44.323	17.491	16.689	34.180	78,69	75,53	77,12	33.620	560	34.180	1,64
								%	%	%				%
30	TIRTOYUDO	25.734	25.342	51.076	20.108	19.836	39.944	78,14	78,27	78,21	39.258	686	39.944	1,72
								%	%	%				%
31	KROMENGAN	15.877	16.118	31.995	12.236	13.205	25.441	77,07	81,93	79,52	24.961	480	25.441	1,89
								%	%	%				%
32	WONOSARI	17.838	17.789	35.627	12.742	13.780	26.522	71,43	77,46	74,44	26.041	481	26.522	1,81
								%	%	%				%
33	PAGELARAN	27.102	27.352	54.454	22.071	22.189	44.260	81,44	81,12	81,28	43.285	975	44.260	2,20
								%	%	%				%
AMOUNT		996.25	1.000.60	1.996.85	786.73	815.32	1.602.06	78,97	81,48	80,23	1.565.242	36.821	1.602.06	2,30
		1	6	7	5	8	3	%	%	%			3	%

(Source: KPU Malang Regency, 2019)

Based on the above data, the 33 sub-districts included in the scope of Malang Regency are divided into four mechanisms, namely the voter data mechanism (DPT), voting rights users (DPT+DPTb+DPK), level of community participation (%), and valid votes as well as invalid. In terms of voter data (DPT), where voter data from men and women totaled 1,996,857.

Furthermore, of the suffrage users (DPT+DPTb+DPK) the number of male and female suffrage users totaled 1,602,063. In addition, in terms of the level of community participation, the participation of men and women totaled 80.23%. Finally, in terms of valid and invalid votes with a total of 1,602,063 with a ratio of 2.30%. Thus that, from the existence of a high level of community participation, it will be an aspect of procedural and substantial democracy, so that these two aspects will be interrelated and cannot be separated. If, substantial democratic aspects can be achieved without procedural aspects or vice versa, then the noble values of democracy cannot be achieved which can usually affect the fulfillment of guarantees of human rights in the implementation process (Farhaini, Puspitasari, et al., 2022).

On the other hand, there is also data that shows the level of public participation in the general election for Members of the 6th East Java Provincial DPRD in 2019 in the following Malang Regency.

**Table 3.** The Level of Community Participation in the 2019 General Election for Members of the East Java Provincial DPRD in Malang Regency

NO	DAPI	SUBDISTRICT	VOTER DATA (DPT)			SUFFRAGE USERS (DPT + DPTb + DPK)			LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (%)			VALID AND INVALID VOTES			
			L	P	AMOUNT	L	P	AMOUNT	L	P	TOTAL	SAH	TIDAK SAH	AMOUNT	RATIO (%)
1	6	DONOMULYO	28.922	28.847	57.769	19.988	20.042	40.030	69,11%	69,48%	69,29%	36.033	3.997	40.030	9,99%
2	6	PAGAK	20.909	21.547	42.456	14.115	15.079	29.194	67,51%	69,98%	68,76%	25.184	4.010	29.194	13,74%
3	6	BANTUR	29.896	31.066	60.962	23.076	22.951	46.027	77,19%	73,88%	75,50%	39.558	6.469	46.027	14,05%
4	6	SUMBERMANJING WETAN	39.478	39.650	79.128	30.229	29.479	59.708	76,57%	74,35%	75,46%	54.894	4.814	59.708	8,06%
5	6	DAMPIT	52.384	52.783	105.167	38.480	39.534	78.014	73,46%	74,90%	74,18%	69.210	8.804	78.014	11,29%
6	6	AMPELGADING	23.498	23.347	46.845	17.505	17.400	34.905	74,50%	74,53%	74,51%	29.851	5.054	34.905	14,48%
7	6	PONCOKUSUMO	38.832	38.015	76.847	30.908	31.166	62.074	79,59%	81,98%	80,78%	52.641	9.433	62.074	15,20%
8	6	WAJAK	32.937	33.070	66.007	26.010	27.087	53.097	78,97%	81,91%	80,44%	47.618	5.479	53.097	10,32%
9	6	TUREN	45.600	45.494	91.094	36.086	37.459	73.545	79,14%	82,34%	80,74%	65.781	7.764	73.545	10,56%
10	6	GONDANGLEGI	31.625	32.621	64.246	25.823	26.614	52.437	81,65%	81,59%	81,62%	46.306	6.131	52.437	11,69%
11	6	KALIPARE	27.512	27.821	55.333	19.290	20.020	39.310	70,11%	71,96%	71,04%	34.548	4.762	39.310	12,11%
12	6	SUMBERPUCUNG	22.365	23.107	45.472	15.935	17.644	33.579	71,25%	76,36%	73,85%	29.757	3.822	33.579	11,38%
13	6	KEPANJEN	39.476	40.887	80.363	31.221	34.047	65.268	79,09%	83,27%	81,22%	56.293	8.975	65.268	13,75%
14	6	BULULAWANG	25.981	26.428	52.409	21.145	22.427	43.572	81,39%	84,86%	83,14%	36.962	6.610	43.572	15,17%
15	6	TAJINAN	21.030	20.979	42.009	17.030	17.823	34.853	80,98%	84,96%	82,97%	29.968	4.885	34.853	14,02%
16	6	TUMPANG	30.032	29.521	59.553	24.504	25.038	49.542	81,59%	84,81%	83,19%	42.361	7.181	49.542	14,49%
17	6	JABUNG	27.959	27.607	55.566	23.595	24.215	47.810	84,39%	87,71%	86,04%	42.184	5.626	47.810	11,77%
18	6	PAKIS	50.746	51.341	102.087	42.255	45.016	87.271	83,27%	87,68%	85,49%	75.960	11.311	87.271	12,96%
19	6	PAKISAJI	32.352	32.409	64.761	26.245	27.921	54.166	81,12%	86,15%	83,64%	47.002	7.164	54.166	13,23%
20	6	NGAJUM	19.839	19.616	39.455	15.493	16.093	31.586	78,09%	82,04%	80,06%	28.588	2.998	31.586	9,49%
21	6	WAGIR	31.729	30.740	62.469	26.407	26.834	53.241	83,23%	87,29%	85,23%	46.942	6.299	53.241	11,83%
22	6	DAU	25.038	24.900	49.938	20.464	21.198	41.662	81,73%	85,13%	83,43%	37.167	4.495	41.662	10,79%
23	6	KARANGPLOSOK	28.012	27.999	56.011	23.635	24.619	48.254	84,37%	87,93%	86,15%	42.936	5.318	48.254	11,02%
24	6	SINGOSARI	61.713	63.908	125.621	48.617	53.357	101.974	78,78%	83,49%	81,18%	89.698	12.276	101.974	12,04%
25	6	LAWANG	38.571	39.688	78.259	31.759	34.641	66.400	82,34%	87,28%	84,85%	59.049	7.351	66.400	11,07%
26	6	PUJON	25.74	24.412	50.152	22.55	21.93	44.495	87,63%	89,87%	88,72%	39.590	4.905	44.495	11,02%



			0		6	9		%	%	%				%	
27	6	NGANTANG	22.83 3	22.286	45.119	18.70 5	18.70 3	37.408	81,92 %	83,92 %	82,91 %	31.488	5.920	37.408	15,83 %
28	6	KASEMBON	12.46 4	11.820	24.284	9.505	9.640	19.145	76,26 %	81,56 %	78,84 %	16.639	2.506	19.145	13,09 %
29	6	GEDANGAN	22.22 7	22.096	44.323	17.48 6	16.68 6	34.172	78,67 %	75,52 %	77,10 %	30.899	3.273	34.172	9,58%
30	6	TIRTOYUDO	25.73 4	25.342	51.076	20.10 7	19.83 3	39.940	78,13 %	78,26 %	78,20 %	35.613	4.327	39.940	10,83 %
31	6	KROMENGAN	15.87 7	16.118	31.995	12.23 3	13.20 3	25.436	77,05 %	81,91 %	79,50 %	22.678	2.758	25.436	10,84 %
32	6	WONOSARI	17.83 8	17.789	35.627	12.73 8	13.77 8	26.516	71,41 %	77,45 %	74,43 %	23.482	3.034	26.516	11,44 %
33	6	PAGELARAN	27.10 2	27.352	54.454	22.06 9	22.18 6	44.255	81,43 %	81,11 %	81,27 %	39.162	5.093	44.255	11,51 %
AMOUNT			996.2 51	1.000.6 06	1.996.8 57	785.2 14	813.6 72	1.598.8 86	78,82 %	81,32 %	80,07 %	1.406.0 42	192.8 44	1.598.8 86	12,06 %

(Source: KPU Malang Regency, 2019)

Based on the data above, of the 33 sub-districts included in the scope of Malang Regency, namely in terms of voter data (DPT), where the voter data from men and women totaled 1,996,857. Of the suffrage users (DPT+DPTb+DPK) there were 1,598,886 male and female suffrage users. Furthermore, in terms of the level of community participation from the community participation of men and women with a total of 80.07%. Finally, in terms of valid and invalid votes totaling 1,598,886 with a ratio of 12.06%. So, the purpose of community participation will increase the power of political education aimed at encouraging the achievement of goals in a substantial democracy and is one of the steps in making it happen through the values and goals of procedural democracy.

Because, political education must be carried out effectively and accepted by the community which can later have an impact on strengthening community participation in government oversight (Aini et al., 2023). The concept of political education regulated in the regulation at least contains educational objectives which instill values related to elections and democracy in the life of the nation and state to citizens who have fulfilled the requirements as voters in elections or have the potential to vote in a later period. The most basic values in democracy in the implementation of elections are the values of equality of political rights for every citizen. The equality of citizens' political rights is threatened in a democracy, if issues of primordialism, patronage practices, money politics, and transactional politics color the life of democracy. In fact, it would be nice if the concepts developed in voter education materials could also educate voters, so that they would be able to be actively involved in monitoring the tenure of elected officials through community participation in government.

Thus that, the efforts of Malang Regency Election Commission in increasing the quantity of voter participation must at least be balanced with efforts to improve the quality of public participation in elections. As the data below relates to the level of public participation in the 2019 general election for members of the Regency/City DPRD in Malang Regency.

**Table 4.** Level of Community Participation in the 2019 General Election of Regency/City DPRD Members in Malang Regency

N O	DAPI L	SUBDISTRICT	VOTER DATA (DPT)			SUFFRAGE USERS (DPT + DPTb + DPK)			LEVEL OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION (%)			VALID AND INVALID VOTES			
			L	P	AMOU NT	L	P	AMOU NT	L	P	TOTA L	SAH	TIDA K SAH	AMOU NT	RATI O (%)
1	1	GONDANGLEG I	31.62 5	32.621	64.246	25.82 3	26.61 1	52.434	81,65 %	81,58 %	81,61 %	48.454	3.980	52.434	7,59%
2	1	KEPANJEN	39.47 6	40.887	80.363	31.15 9	34.01 6	65.175	78,93 %	83,20 %	81,10 %	58.745	6.430	65.175	9,87%
3	1	BULULAWANG	25.98 1	26.428	52.409	21.11 1	22.30 4	43.415	81,26 %	84,40 %	82,84 %	38.809	4.606	43.415	10,61 %
4	1	PAGELARAN	27.10 2	27.352	54.454	22.06 9	22.18 6	44.255	81,43 %	81,11 %	81,27 %	41.327	2.928	44.255	6,62%
5	2	DAMPIT	52.38 4	52.783	105.167	38.48 0	39.53 4	78.014	73,46 %	74,90 %	74,18 %	73.019	4.995	78.014	6,40%

6	2	AMPELGADIN G	23.49 8	23.347	46.845	17.50 5	17.40 0	34.905	74,50 %	74,53 %	74,51 %	31.790	3.115	34.905	8,92%
7	2	TUREN	45.60 0	45.494	91.094	36.06 8	37.44 3	73.511	79,10 %	82,30 %	80,70 %	68.118	5.393	73.511	7,34%
8	2	TIRTOYUDO	25.73 4	25.342	51.076	20.10 5	19.83 3	39.938	78,13 %	78,26 %	78,19 %	37.239	2.699	39.938	6,76%
9	3	DONOMULYO	28.92 2	28.847	57.769	19.98 8	20.04 2	40.030	69,11 %	69,48 %	69,29 %	36.618	3.412	40.030	8,52%
10	3	PAGAK	20.90 9	21.547	42.456	14.11 4	15.07 7	29.191	67,50 %	69,97 %	68,76 %	26.425	2.766	29.191	9,48%
11	3	BANTUR	29.89 6	31.066	60.962	23.07 3	22.94 9	46.022	77,18 %	73,87 %	75,49 %	42.101	3.921	46.022	8,52%
12	3	SUMBERMANJI NG WETAN	39.47 8	39.650	79.128	30.22 7	29.47 8	59.705	76,57 %	74,35 %	75,45 %	56.225	3.480	59.705	5,83%
13	3	GEDANGAN	22.22 7	22.096	44.323	17.48 6	16.68 6	34.172	78,67 %	75,52 %	77,10 %	32.006	2.166	34.172	6,34%
14	4	KALIPARE	27.51 2	27.821	55.333	19.29 0	20.01 4	39.304	70,11 %	71,94 %	71,03 %	35.447	3.857	39.304	9,81%
15	4	SUMBERPUCU NG	22.36 5	23.107	45.472	15.93 2	17.64 3	33.575	71,24 %	76,35 %	73,84 %	30.644	2.931	33.575	8,73%
16	4	PAKISAJI	32.35 2	32.409	64.761	26.23 4	27.92 1	54.155	81,09 %	86,15 %	83,62 %	47.937	6.218	54.155	11,48 %
17	4	NGAJUM	19.83 9	19.616	39.455	15.49 2	16.09 3	31.585	78,09 %	82,04 %	80,05 %	29.312	2.273	31.585	7,20%
18	4	KROMENGAN	15.87 7	16.118	31.995	12.23 1	13.20 2	25.433	77,04 %	81,91 %	79,49 %	23.315	2.118	25.433	8,33%
19	4	WONOSARI	17.83 8	17.789	35.627	12.73 8	13.77 8	26.516	71,41 %	77,45 %	74,43 %	24.673	1.843	26.516	6,95%
20	5	WAGIR	31.72 9	30.740	62.469	26.40 1	26.82 7	53.228	83,21 %	87,27 %	85,21 %	47.272	5.956	53.228	11,19 %
21	5	DAU	25.03 8	24.900	49.938	20.45 3	21.13 7	41.590	81,69 %	84,89 %	83,28 %	37.309	4.281	41.590	10,29 %
22	5	KARANGPLOS O	28.01 2	27.999	56.011	23.60 3	24.55 1	48.154	84,26 %	87,69 %	85,97 %	43.860	4.294	48.154	8,92%
23	5	PUJON	25.74 0	24.412	50.152	22.55 5	21.93 8	44.493	87,63 %	89,87 %	88,72 %	41.011	3.482	44.493	7,83%
24	5	NGANTANG	22.83 3	22.286	45.119	18.70 4	18.70 3	37.407	81,92 %	83,92 %	82,91 %	33.387	4.020	37.407	10,75 %
25	5	KASEMBON	12.46 4	11.820	24.284	9.503	9.638	19.141	76,24 %	81,54 %	78,82 %	17.166	1.975	19.141	10,32 %
26	6	PAKIS	50.74 6	51.341	102.087	42.20 5	44.98 5	87.190	83,17 %	87,62 %	85,41 %	77.543	9.647	87.190	11,06 %
27	6	SINGOSARI	61.71 3	63.908	125.621	48.59 0	53.32 9	101.919	78,74 %	83,45 %	81,13 %	90.606	11.31 3	101.919	11,10 %
28	6	LAWANG	38.57 1	39.688	78.259	31.74 6	34.62 5	66.371	82,31 %	87,24 %	84,81 %	59.614	6.757	66.371	10,18 %
29	7	PONCOKUSUM O	38.83 2	38.015	76.847	30.90 0	31.16 5	62.065	79,57 %	81,98 %	80,76 %	54.541	7.524	62.065	12,12 %
30	7	WAJAK	32.93 7	33.070	66.007	26.00 7	27.08 5	53.092	78,96 %	81,90 %	80,43 %	49.184	3.908	53.092	7,36%
31	7	TAJINAN	21.03 0	20.979	42.009	17.02 7	17.81 8	34.845	80,97 %	84,93 %	82,95 %	30.803	4.042	34.845	11,60 %
32	7	TUMPANG	30.03 2	29.521	59.553	24.50 1	25.03 5	49.536	81,58 %	84,80 %	83,18 %	44.035	5.501	49.536	11,11 %
33	7	JABUNG	27.95 9	27.607	55.566	23.59 1	24.18 4	47.775	84,38 %	87,60 %	85,98 %	43.149	4.626	47.775	9,68%
AMOUNT			996.2 51	1.000.6 06	1.996.8 57	784.9 11	813.2 30	1.598.1 41	78,79 %	81,27 %	80,03 %	1.451.6 84	146.4 57	1.598.1 41	9,16%

(Source: KPU Malang Regency, 2019)

From the data above, there are 33 sub-districts included in the scope of Malang Regency, namely in terms of voter data (DPT), where the voter data is from men and women with a total of 1,996,857. Furthermore, of the suffrage users (DPT+DPTb+DPK) the number of male and female suffrage users totaled 1,598,141. Apart from that, in terms of the level of community participation, the participation of men and women totaled 80.03%.

Finally, in terms of valid and invalid votes totaling 1,598,141 with a ratio of 9.16%. In fact, this actually makes improving the quality of community participation a priority program for the Malang Regency KPU which is more important, because increasing the quality of participation means increasing the quality of democracy, considering that the quantity of participation is the result of political mobilization or the mobilization of organizers who often do so, without being accompanied by volunteerism. Sovereign voters are rational, intelligent and independent voters. With the concept of sovereign voters, voter education must be carried out with the same educational concept as other formal education goals, namely instilling positive values that can be implemented for the common good in the life of the nation and state and carried out continuously until the desired values can be embedded in voter attitudes and behavior. In addition, an effective and efficient political education program is a program that is carried out professionally and with legal considerations, so that this program can be implemented by many parties, such as political parties, the government, educational institutions, and community organizations with an orientation toward accelerating the Indonesian electorate. rational, intelligent, independent, and voluntary.

Apart from that, political education programs must be implemented with concepts and strategies that can be measured for their level of success. On the other hand, political education programs are carried out in stages and continuously. Thus, the Malang Regency KPU's commitment to participate in encouraging the implementation of a competent and capable government can be carried out with an effective and efficient voter education program. With political education, the practice of money politics that fosters pragmatic voter attitudes can be eradicated, clientelism and patronage that erode voter independence can be suppressed, able to ward off hoaxes and black campaigns, and able to increase public participation in government oversight. Therefore, community involvement in government oversight can prevent abuse of power, accelerate development programs, and assist the government in the process of making strategic decisions.

## CONCLUSION

The author finds that political education currently has main objectives, including people's political participation, partisanship in open public conflicts, and participation in determining public policy. Because, the courage in self-determination autonomously must be prioritized in the world of voter education, because in voter education to determine the direction of the political struggle in the midst of many conflicts caused by differences in interests. So, indirectly political education has influenced individuals in the political struggle, in order to achieve conflict resolution that benefits all parties. To foster voter participation, the implementation of good and correct political education is absolutely necessary to do as well as possible. Through political education programs are procedures or techniques for planting and forming political values that already exist in themselves.

Therefore, the implementation of political education can be carried out through socialization and education which is used as learning for every young generation in participating in these general election activities. From this learning, the generation is required so that each individual has full awareness and can give his rights and obligations as a citizen, namely by participating in politics by participating in the voting for the general election itself. Because general elections (elections) are one part of the change of power which has an impact on policy changes related to issues such as development, education, health, crime, disasters, and so on. This is because socialization and political education provide general indications of the results of learning political behavior and groups that are directly related to knowledge, values, and certain political attitudes. Thus, the process of socialization and political education is the process of forming attitudes and political orientation of community members.

Thus, it is through this process of political socialization that voters acquire an attitude and orientation towards the political life that takes place in society. Because, with political education it is hoped that it can educate, increase nationalism, and patriotism towards state activities, both in terms of state administration, state systems, and matters relating to statehood. Thus, voters can play an active role in general elections (elections), such as by participating in general elections (elections), becoming rational voters, becoming independent monitors, overseeing the results of general elections (elections), and becoming the moral force of the rulers after general election activities. going on. Therefore, from the description above there is an increase in political knowledge, understanding and awareness which is very significant in understanding the importance of political participation, both in

the political process of general elections (elections) and so on. Because, voter participation is very good to do for the sake of ongoing political activity, but education, understanding, and insight is needed to vote, because usually voters can become the target of several political parties (political parties) who want to take advantage of votes from all walks of life. Therefore, it would be better for voters to hold socialization and education, so that the votes of each individual can be channeled properly and on target.

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