

THE ROLE OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION IN PARTICIPATORY SUPERVISION GENERAL ELECTION IN 2024

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is first to describe the implementation of the 2024 General Election and, secondly, to describe the role of the younger generation in participatory supervision of the 2024 General Election. The normative legal research method uses legal materials as the main source, carried out using the philosophical, statute, conceptual, and historical approaches. The research results show that the 2024 general election will be the same as the 2019 election, namely that the legislative and presidential elections (Pilpres) will be held simultaneously. The legal basis for holding the 2024 General Election is the same as the 2019 General Election, namely Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Election Law). The 2024 general election stages begin on June 14, 2022; by Article 167 paragraph (6) of the Election Law, the general election stages begin 20 months before voting day, while voting day is February 14, 2024. Second, supervision of implementing general elections is a desire based on noble concerns (ultimate concerns), to achieve quality general elections. The existence of Bawaslu has experienced significant changes from time to time, which is a sign that its existence is very important for upholding general election justice. The limited number of supervisors is still one of the obstacles for Bawaslu in carrying out supervision at all stages of the general election. The younger generation's involvement in election supervision carried out by Bawaslu is participatory. Participatory supervision is generally described as a joint collective effort involving various components of society to supervise the implementation of general elections. The role of the young generation as participatory observers in general elections is to be able to provide initial information on suspected general election violations, participate in supervising/monitoring the implementation of general elections, prevent general election violations, and report suspected general election violations.

Keywords: general election, young generation, participatory supervision

INTRODUCTION

Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 1 of 2017 concerning General Elections (hereinafter written Election Law) states that General Elections, hereinafter referred to as Elections, are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional Representative Council which is carried out directly, publicly 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.

Democracy is closely related to General Elections (hereinafter written Election). Democracy is seen as the best political system and way of organizing life for every society that calls itself modern, so that governments everywhere, including totalitarian regimes, are trying to convince the world community that they adhere to a democratic political system, or at least are in the process of moving in that direction (Syamsudin Haris, 1995). People's sovereignty is a key concept in understanding elections. Popular sovereignty places the people as the highest authority. This is in line with the fundamental view in democracy, that government is from the people, by the people and for the people. The people are the foundation and basis of legitimacy (Fajlurrahman Jurdi, 2018).

Indonesia held its first elections in 1955. This first election received a pleasant nickname from observers and was seen as the most democratic election in Indonesia (Topo Santoso and Ida Budhiati, 2019). In 2019, for the first time, Indonesia held simultaneous elections. The 2019 elections were held based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Election Law) which has several peculiarities compared to previous election legislation. One of the outstanding characteristics is the holding of the Legislative Election (Pileg) and the Presidential Election (Pilpres) which are held simultaneously. Technically, this simultaneity means that the 2019 General Election is also known as the 5 (five) box election, namely the box for the election of DPR member candidates, the election of DPD member candidates, the election of President and Vice President candidates, the election of Provincial DPRD member candidates and the Regency/Municipal DPRD member candidate election. (Dayanto, 2019).

Election administration is the implementation of election stages carried out by election organizers. The Election Law regulates the institutions that carry out elections, namely the General Election Commission (hereinafter written KPU), the General Election Supervisory Body (hereinafter written Bawaslu), and the Election Organizer Honorary Council (hereinafter written DKPP). The position of these three institutions is strengthened and their duties and functions are clarified and adjusted to developments in legal needs in the implementation of elections. Institutional strengthening is intended to create smooth, systematic and democratic elections.

In order for the implementation of elections to run well and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, supervision is necessary. Supervision of the implementation of elections is a desire based on ultimate concern, in order to achieve quality elections. The contribution of election supervision, apart from encouraging the implementation of technically quality elections, is also a significant part of the sustainability of democratization in Indonesia (Bawaslu RI, 2020). Thus, election supervision is a conscious, deliberate and planned process based on the essence of the philosophy of democratization. An election that is carried out without a free and independent monitoring mechanism and climate will turn the election into a process of establishing power that is full of fraud. In such a situation, the election has lost its legitimacy and the resulting government actually does not have legitimacy (Bawaslu RI, 2020).

Bawaslu is an election organizing institution that supervises the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The existence of Bawaslu has experienced significant changes from time to time, this is a sign that the existence of Bawaslu is very important for upholding election justice. The limited number of supervisors is still one of the obstacles for Bawaslu in carrying out supervision at all stages of the election. Therefore, involving the community in supervision is still a necessity and a necessity for Bawaslu to carry out. This is part of an effort to raise political awareness, so that people are not only objects but also subjects who are consciously involved in the elections. Community involvement in election supervision carried out by Bawaslu is participatory. This participatory involvement takes various forms, from collaboration with monitoring organizations, community organizations, religious organizations, youth organizations and others. Apart from that, individual community involvement efforts are also an alternative model for community involvement in participatory supervision (Gunawan Suswantoro, 2015). The election supervision function is essentially in the hands of the people, while special bodies such as Bawaslu, whose supervisory function is a political mandate from democratic circles. Seeing the dynamics of political parties in the current era and the discourse about how to be a good citizen in a good public

space, extra encouragement is needed to involve the community in fulfilling the essence of this function (Gunawan Suswanto, 2015).

Article 22 of Bawaslu Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning Supervision of General Elections (hereinafter written as Perbawaslu 5/2022) states that Election Supervisors in carrying out Supervision of Elections involve the participation of related parties which is carried out by: a. coordination with related agencies/institutions; or b. Collaboration with community groups. Furthermore, in Article 1 number 8 of Perbawaslu Number 2 of 2023 concerning Participatory Supervision (hereinafter written Perbawaslu 2/2023) it is stated that Participatory Supervision is the task of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, and District Panwaslu which is held to increase community participation in supervision Elections and/or Elections.

The younger generation has a strategic role in organizing the 2024 elections, namely being able to work together with election organizers, including by supervising the implementation of the elections so that quality elections can be achieved. The younger generation are individuals who, when seen physically, are experiencing development and psychologically are experiencing emotional development, so that the younger generation is a human resource for development both now and in the future who will replace the previous generation. The younger generation are individuals with dynamic, even turbulent and optimistic characters. The younger generation can be involved in monitoring the implementation of the 2024 elections through participatory supervision.

Based on this background, there are several problems that will be studied, including: 1. How will the 2024 elections be held? and 2. What is the role of the younger generation in Participatory Supervision of the 2024 Election? The aim of this research is to find out, understand and analyze the implementation of the 2024 Election and the Role of the Young Generation in Participatory Supervision of the 2024 Election.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is classified as a type of normative legal research, namely research that examines statutory regulations in a coherent legal system. This research uses legal materials as its main source. Abdulkadir Muhammad said (Abdulkadir Muhammad, 2004). "normative legal research examines law that is conceptualized as norms or rules that apply in society". In the context of normative legal research, Abdulkadir Muhammad further believes that normative legal research is legal research that examines written law from various aspects, namely: theoretical aspects, historical aspects, philosophy, comparison, structure and composition, scope and material, consistency, general explanation and article by article, the formality and binding force of a law and the legal language used, but does not examine the applied aspects or implementation.

This research uses legal materials as its main source. Therefore, this research aims to examine positive law, in the sense of "collecting, explaining, systematizing, analyzing, interpreting and assessing positive legal norms relating to the Role of the Young Generation in Supervising the 2024 Election, based on and within the framework of the legal order or system which applies where the law is one of the sub-systems of the entire 2024 Election Supervision activity system.

Research on the Role of the Young Generation in Supervising the 2024 Election was carried out using approaches, namely: a) a philosophical approach; b) statutory regulation approach; c) conceptual approach, d) historical approach.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Holding the 2024 General Election

Conceptually, elections are a means of implementing popular sovereignty. Through elections, the legitimacy of people's power is implemented by handing over some of their powers and rights to their representatives in parliament and government (Fajlurrahman Jurdi, 2018). Article 1 point 1 of the Election Law states that General Elections, hereinafter referred to as Elections, are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which are carried out directly, publicly, free, confidential, honest and fair in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Apart from the definition of elections contained in the Election Law, there are a number of experts who provide an understanding of elections, including:

1. GJ Wolhoff

Wolhoff created a definition of elections by starting from the concept of democracy. Democracy means people's government (GJ Wolhoff, 1960). Government for the people and by the people as a whole. Therefore, a democratic government system must be arranged in

such a way that the people all participate in government directly or indirectly. In indirect democracy or representative democracy, the people choose according to one of the electoral systems for their representatives to run or participate in government on behalf of the people. So, it is understandable what Wolhoff means, that elections are a mechanism in indirect democracy to elect the people's representatives who will run the government, where the people's representatives carry out the mandate of the government based on the mandate of the people, because it does not allow all the people to be directly involved in the government.

2. Jimly Asshiddiqie

According to Jimly Asshiddiqie (Jimly Asshiddiqie, 2014) Elections are a way to elect people's representatives democratically. Asshiddiqie departs from the concept of popular sovereignty with a representative system or what is called representative democracy. In practice, those who exercise popular sovereignty are the people's representatives who sit in the people's representative institution called parliament. The people's representatives act on behalf of the people, and it is the people's representatives who determine the style and method of functioning of the government, as well as what goals are to be achieved both in the long term and in the relatively short term. In order for the people's representatives to truly act on behalf of the people, the representatives must be determined by the people themselves, namely through general elections.

Elections are not born without a purpose. To achieve this goal, it needs to be regulated in a statutory regulation. Article 4 of the Election Law states that:

Election Implementation Regulations aim to:

- a. Strengthening a democratic constitutional system;
- b. Realizing elections that are fair and have integrity;
- c. Ensure consistency of election system arrangements;
- d. Providing legal certainty and preventing duplication in election arrangements; And
- e. Realizing effective and efficient elections.

The legal basis for holding the 2024 General Election is the same as holding the 2019 General Election, namely Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Election Law). In principle, the Election Law was formed on the basis of simplifying, harmonizing and combining election regulations contained in 3 (three) Laws, namely Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the President and Vice President, Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of General Elections, and Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning General Elections of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council. Apart from that, the Election Law is also intended to address political dynamics related to the regulation of election organizers and participants, election systems, election management and election law enforcement in one law, namely the Law on General Elections.

With the addition of 4 (four) Provinces in Papua, namely South Papua Province, Central Papua Province, Mountain Papua Province which is a division of Papuat Province and Southwest Papua Province which is a division of West Papua Province, a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) has been established.) Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Law Number 17 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Furthermore, Perppu 1/2022 becomes Law Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections into Law.

The DPR RI, the Government and Election Organizers (KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP) agreed that the election voting would be held to elect the president and vice president, members of the DPR RI, Provincial DPRD, Regency/City DPRD. As well as members of the DPD RI, this was implemented on Wednesday, February 14 2024. This agreement was taken at the Public Hearing Working Meeting regarding the determination of the 2024 Simultaneous Election Schedule which was held at the Nusantara Building Senayan, Jakarta, Monday 24 January 2022 (Public Relations of the State Cabinet Secretariat, 2023).

Based on the conclusions of the Working Meeting and Hearing Meeting of Commission II of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia with the Minister of Home Affairs, the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia, the General Election Supervisory Body of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Honorary Council of General Election Organizers of the Republic of Indonesia on January 24 2022, agreed on the date and The voting date for the Simultaneous General Election (to elect the President and Vice President, Members of the People's Representative Council, Provincial Regional Representative Council, Regency/Municipal Regional People's Representative Council and Members of the Regional Representative Council will be held on Wednesday, February 14 2024. Subsequently, the KPU issued a Decree Number 21 of 2022 dated January 31 2022 concerning Voting Days and Dates in the General Election of President and Vice

President, Members of the People's Representative Council, Members of the Regional Representative Council, Members of the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council, and Members of the Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council Simultaneously 2024.

Elections are held through 11 (eleven) stages. Article 167 paragraph (4) of the Election Law states that the stages of holding elections include: a. Program and budget planning as well as preparation of implementing regulations for Election Implementation; b. updating voter data and compiling voter lists; c. Registration and verification of election participants; d. Determination of Election Participants; e. Determination of the number of seats and determination of electoral districts; f. Nomination of President and Vice President as well as members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD; g. Election Campaign Period; h. Quiet period; i. Voting and counting of votes; j. Determination of election results; and k. Taking the oath/promise of the President and Vice President as well as members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD.

Article 167 paragraph (8) of the Election Law states that further provisions regarding the details of the stages of holding elections as referred to in paragraph (4) and voting as referred to in paragraph (3) and paragraph (5) are regulated by KPU Regulations. To implement the provisions of Article 167 paragraph (8) of the Election Law, the General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 3 of 2022 concerning the Stages and Schedule for the 2024 General Election is stipulated, followed by other PKPUs in accordance with the stages of holding the Election. The 2024 Election stages begin on June 14 2022, in accordance with Article 167 paragraph (6) of the Election Law, that the Election stages begin 20 months before voting day, while voting day is February 14 2024. Based on KPU Decree Number 552 of 2022 concerning Amendments to KPU decision Number 519 of 2022 concerning Determining Serial Numbers of Political Parties Contending in the General Election of Members of the DPR and DPRD, and Local Aceh Parties Contending in the General Election of Members of the DPRA and Regency/City People's Representative Council in 2024 have designated 18 (eighteen) political parties as Participants in the 2024 elections are the National Awakening Party (PKB), the Greater Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra), the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP), the Golkar Party, the Nasdem Party, the Labor Party, the Indonesian People's Wave Party (Gelora), the Prosperous Justice Party (PKN), People's Conscience Party (Hanura), Indonesian Republican Guard Party (Garuda), National Mandate Party (PAN), Crescent Star Party (PBB), Democratic Party, Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI), Indonesian Unity Party (Perindo), Party Development Association (PPP) and the Ummat Party. Meanwhile, participants in the 2024 General Election which are local political parties in Aceh consist of 6 (six) political parties, namely the Nanggroe Aceh Party, the Atjeh Beusaboh Tha'at Dan Taqwa Generation Party, the Darul Aceh Party, the Aceh Party, the Aceh Prosperous Adil Party, and the Solidity Party. Independent People of Aceh.

The KPU officially announced the Permanent Candidate List (DCT) for the 2024 Election, for the DPR RI there are 9,917 candidates and for the DPD RI there are 668 candidates. The announcement was made through a Press Conference for the Determination of the DCT for the DPR RI and DPD for the 2024 Election at the Media Center on November 3 2024 (KPU RI, 2023). Based on PKPU Number 3 of 2022 concerning Stages and Schedule for Organizing the 2024 Election, the Stages for Nominating the President and Vice President are from 19 October 2023 to 25 November 2023. Based on PKPU Number 163 of 2024 dated 13 November 2023 concerning the Determination of Candidates for the General Election of President and Vice President In 2024, the KPU appointed 3 (three) candidates for President and Vice President as participants in the 2024 Election, namely Anies Rasyid Baswedan and HA Muhaimin Iskandar, the presidential and vice presidential candidate pair Ganjar Pranowo and HM Mahfud MD and the presidential and vice presidential candidate pair Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming.

The Role of Youth in Supervising the 2024 General Election

In holding elections, it must be based on principles and principles as regulated in the Election Law. Elections have principles that guide their implementation as regulated in Article 2 of the Election Law which states that elections are carried out based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair.

Elections in a democratic country are the center of the interests of society. The interests under discussion will be weighed and accommodated in the form of state policies in legislative institutions as well as through executive proposals. Meanwhile, legislative and executive institutions will exist if elections are held. An adage that can describe this condition is, we may hold elections without having to fulfill democratic values, but we cannot claim to be a democracy if we do not hold elections (Bawaslu RI, 2020).

The general norm in the implementation of elections is that there is no strong guarantee that the elections will be democratic. Elections, which should be democratic, encourage the values of transparency, accountability, credibility and integrity in their implementation, thus requiring additional instruments so that these values are fulfilled. If this instrument is not fulfilled, then uncertainty regarding the guarantee of democratization in the implementation of elections will certainly disrupt the legitimacy of the legislative and executive powers resulting from the elections. In fact, a sovereign people will only want to be ruled by a government that wins the election legally and democratically (Bawaslu RI, 2020).

The instrument in question is an election supervision system. This supervisory discourse has a broad spectrum, starting from supervision that is limited to just being an observer (Electoral Observation). This monitoring system is usually carried out by international organizations. They do not have the authority to intervene in the implementation of elections. The supervision they carry out aims to collect data and information to provide an assessment of the election implementation process (Bawaslu RI, 2020).

The Election Law regulates the institutions that carry out elections, namely the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP. The position of these three institutions is strengthened and their duties and functions are clarified and adjusted to developments in legal needs in the implementation of elections. Institutional strengthening is intended to create smooth, systematic and democratic elections. One of the institutions designed to supervise general and regional elections is the Election Supervisory Body. Article 89 of the Election Law states that:

- (1) Supervision of election implementation is carried out by Bawaslu.
- (2) Bawaslu as intended in paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. Bawaslu;
 - b. Provincial Bawaslu;
 - c. Regency/City Bawaslu;
 - d. District Panwaslu;
 - e. Subdistrict/Village Panwaslu; And
 - f. Overseas Panwaslu; And
 - g. Polling Station Supervisor.
- (3) Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and Regency/City Bawaslu, District/City Panwaslu, Subdistrict/Village Panwaslu, Overseas Panwaslu, TPS Supervisors are hierarchical, including Provincial Bawaslu and Regency/City Bawaslu in special or special regional government units regulated by law .
- (4) Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and Regency/City Bawaslu are permanent.
- (5) Subdistrict Panwaslu, Subdistrict/Village Panwaslu, Overseas Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors, as intended in paragraph (1) are ad hoc.

The concept of election supervisors as regulated in the Election Law, if previously the Bawaslu institutional structure was fixed only at the center and in the provinces, then after the ratification of Law no. 7 of 2017 on August 15 2017, institutionally, Election Supervisory institutions down to the district/city level are permanent. So the naming is also different, where previously at the district/city level it was called Regency/City Panwaslu, which was changed to Regency/City Bawaslu. In contrast to the Regional Election Law, district/city supervisors are called Regency/City Panwas. It was only after the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 48/PUU-XVII/2019 that the phrase district/city Panwas was declared not to have conditionally binding legal force as long as it was not interpreted as "Regency/City Bawaslu.

In relation to the supervision of all stages of the 2024 Election, the election supervisors are preparing all levels of election supervisory apparatus at every level, starting with the formation of an Ad Hoc Body, namely forming the Subdistrict Panwaslu, Subdistrict/Village Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors. Bawaslu, in carrying out its duties and authority, has made various efforts, including carrying out preventive measures. Prevention efforts are carried out through supervision. Election supervision is the activity of observing (seeing, recording the results of observations), reviewing (systematizing the results of observations into the 5W+1H format), checking (compliance with the rules) and assessing (right or wrong and the consequences) of the election implementation process. The general objectives of supervision are:

1. Uphold the integrity, credibility of organizers, transparency of implementation and accountability of election results;
2. Realizing democratic elections;
3. Ensure that direct, public, free, secret, honest, fair and quality elections are held, as well as the implementation of laws and regulations regarding elections as a whole.

In connection with the objectives of implementing elections, election organizers must be able to maintain the quality of elections as demonstrated by election results with integrity and accountability. However, in reality violations and fraud often occur in everyone implementation elections in various forms and every the stages. Election violations and fraud must of course be anticipated and take action, this means that the implementation of the election must be supervised. In the context of supervision, Bawaslu plays an important role in controlling the implementation of elections in relation to maintaining election integrity and accountability. Election supervision is carried out referring to regulations related to the implementation of elections. One of the steps to anticipate the occurrence of election violations and fraud by Bawaslu is the creation of an Election Vulnerability Index (IKP) to map potential vulnerabilities caused by election violations and fraud (Bawaslu RI, 2021).

Based on the experience of implementing previous elections, Bawaslu has attempted to make improvements in order to control the implementation of elections as reflected in Bawaslu's strategic plan. In Bawaslu Regulation Number 15 of 2015 concerning the Strategic Plan of the Election Supervisory Body for 2015-2019, stated among others:

1. Creation and improvement of the quality of election supervision regulations;
2. Increasing the professionalism, specialization and integrity of the institutional structure of election supervisors;
3. Improved support for administrative, organizational and management services;
4. Increasing the capacity and capability of election supervisory personnel;
5. Development of monitoring patterns and methods;
6. Strengthening the national control system, in a structured, systematic and integrative technology-based supervisory management;
7. Increased support for facilities and infrastructure;
8. Cooperation between institutions, as well as;
9. Increase community involvement in participatory supervision.

Efforts to improve election supervision must of course receive support from other election organizers (KPU and DKPP), election participants and the public. Currently, one of Bawaslu's focuses regarding election supervision is on involving the community to actively take part in becoming participatory election observers. Bawaslu considers it important to encourage involvement in election supervision by the community based on concern and in the context of the "handover of sovereignty" of the community itself in the election process. Participatory election supervision itself is based on the notion of political participation. According to Herbert McClosky, political participation is the voluntary activities of citizens through which they take part in the process of selecting authorities, directly or indirectly, in the process of making public policy (Yoyoh Rohaniah and Efriza, 2017).

The implementation of the 2024 General Election can run safely, smoothly and conducive, inseparable from the role of Bawaslu which is given the authority by law to supervise the stages of holding the General Election. Bawaslu's role includes:

1. carry out preventive measures, in the form of:
 - a. make structured, measurable and systematic plans;
 - b. identify and map potential election violations and election process disputes;
 - c. carry out outreach to related parties in the 2024 elections;
 - d. coordinating, supervising, monitoring, guiding, supervising and evaluating Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Subdistrict Supervisory Committees, Subdistrict/Village Supervisors and TPS Supervisors; And
 - e. Coordinating with government agencies and related institutions.
2. Carrying out repressive actions, including:
 - a. take action against election violations in the form of administrative violations, violations of the code of ethics or election crimes;
 - b. carrying out election process dispute resolution by being fair and in accordance with statutory regulations;
 - c. carry out control over APK violations during the campaign period.

Based on the provisions of Article 94 paragraph (1) letter d, Article 98 paragraph (1) letter d, Article 102 paragraph (1) letter d, and Article 105 letter a number 4 of the Election Law, Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, and The Subdistrict Panwaslu is tasked with increasing community participation in election supervision through participatory supervision. Participatory supervision is generally described as a joint collective effort involving various components of society to supervise the implementation of elections.

Article 1 number 8 of Perbawaslu 2/2023 concerning Participatory Supervision states that "Participatory Supervision is the task of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, and Subdistrict Panwaslu which is held to increase public participation in monitoring Elections and/or

Elections." Article 2 paragraph 2 of Perbawaslu 3/2023 concerning Participatory Supervision states that participatory supervision is carried out as:

- a. political education, elections and election supervisory institutions for the community; And
- b. creation:

1. cadres and figures driving election supervision and/or elections; And
2. models and methods for monitoring elections and/or elections that are effective and systematic which are adapted to the needs for monitoring the implementation of elections and/or elections.

Furthermore, Article 3 paragraph (2) of Perbawaslu 3/2023 concerning Participatory Supervision states that the implementation of participatory supervision is carried out through a participatory supervision program. The Participatory Monitoring Program includes:

- a. Participatory Supervisor Education;
- b. Participatory Monitoring Citizens Forum;
- c. Supervision Corner;
- d. Collaboration with Universities;
- e. Participatory Supervision Village; And
- f. Participatory Monitoring Digital Community.

Bawaslu encourages supervision by the public in the implementation of elections which is called participatory supervision so that:

1. Making Elections with Integrity;
2. Preventing Conflicts;
3. Encouraging High Public Participation;
4. Improving the Quality of Democracy;
5. Forming Community Character and Political Awareness.

The objectives of participatory supervision are:

1. help supervise the implementation of elections to ensure that elections take place in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
2. participate in preventing election violations in accordance with their respective roles;
3. convey information on alleged election violations;

The young generation is the next generation of the nation, a good generation will produce a good nation too. The development of this increasingly advanced era will affect the lives of the next generation, especially in Indonesia. The young generation in a general sense is the group of people aged 0 – 35 years. Sociologically and practically, members or individuals who are included in the group have the same experiences, especially major events that are experienced simultaneously by the entire community, for example the development generation.

The young generation is an important component that needs to be involved in the development of a nation. This is because the young generation has strong physique, new knowledge, is innovative and also has a high level of creativity. Without the role of the younger generation, a nation will find it difficult to experience change. The younger generation can be active in the political process, such as exercising their right to vote, becoming election observers, and being able to provide motivation for the younger generation, as well as becoming participatory observers.

The younger generation can be categorized under gMillennial generation is the generation born in 1981-1996 (currently aged 24-39 years) and Generation Z is the generation born between 1997 and 2012. Generation Z is the generation after the Millennial Generation, this generation is the transition generation. Millennials with increasingly developing technology. The General Election Commission (KPU) has determined the Permanent Voter List (DPT) for the 2024 Election of 204,807,222 voters. The determination of the DPT was carried out through an Open Plenary Meeting of Recapitulation of the Permanent Voter List (DPT) at the National Level for the 2024 Election at the KPU Building on Sunday 2 July 2023. (KPU RI, 2023) In detail, 17 year old voters are 0.003 percent or around 6 thousand people . Then voters with an age range of 17 years to 30 years reached 31.23 percent or around 63.9 million people. Then followed by voters aged 31-40 years at 20.70 percent or around 42.395 million people. Meanwhile, voters over 40 years old reached 48.07 percent or 98,448,775 people (Tika Ayu and Febriyan, 2023).

From the data above, it appears that the number of first-time voters is 52%, which of course can be categorized as the young generation. The younger generation can play a role in the 2024 elections through participatory monitoring. The role of the younger generation as participatory observers in elections is:

1. Provide initial information.
2. Supervise/monitor the Election.
3. Prevent Violations.
4. Report suspected election violations.

Article 3 paragraph (2) letters a and b Perbawaslu Number 7 of 2022 concerning Handling Findings and Reports of General Election Violations states that initial information can be in the form of verbal information submitted directly or via official telephone channels to the Bawaslu Secretariat General, Provincial Bawaslu Secretariat, Secretariat Regency/City Bawaslu, District Panwaslu Secretariat, or Overseas Panwaslu Secretariat. Initial information can also be in the form of written information submitted via official electronic mail or via expedition services to the Bawaslu General Secretariat, Provincial Bawaslu Secretariat, Regency/City Bawaslu Secretariat, District Panwaslu Secretariat, or Overseas Panwaslu Secretariat.

The younger generation can participate in monitoring the implementation of the 2024 elections by joining election observers. Article 1 number 13 of Perbawaslu Number 7 of 2022 concerning Handling Findings and Reports of General Election Violations states that Election Observers are non-governmental organizations, legal entities, monitoring institutions from abroad, foreign election institutions, and representatives of friendly countries in Indonesia who register with Bawaslu and has obtained accreditation from Bawaslu. The younger generation can participate by preventing election violations. Article 1 number 22 of Perbawaslu Number 5 of 2022 concerning Supervision of General Elections states that prevention is all efforts to prevent election violations and election process disputes through supervisory duties by Election Supervisors or by involving public participation and media publications. The younger generation as part of society can also submit reports of alleged election violations to Bawaslu. Article 1 number 22 of Perbawaslu Number 5 of 2022 concerning Supervision of General Elections states that reports are allegations of election violations that are officially submitted to Election Supervisors by Indonesian citizens who have the right to vote, Election Participants and Election Observers.

CONCLUSION

The 2024 election is still the same as the 2019 election, namely the General Election holding legislative elections (Pileg) and presidential elections (Pilpres) which are held simultaneously. The legal basis for holding the 2024 General Election is the same as holding the 2019 General Election, namely Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (Election Law). With the addition of 4 (four) Provinces in Papua, namely South Papua Province, Central Papua Province, Mountain Papua Province which is a division of Papuat Province and Southwest Papua Province which is a division of West Papua Province, a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu) has been established.) Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

Furthermore, Perppu 1/2022 becomes Law Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections into Law. Based on the conclusions of the Working Meeting and Hearing Meeting of Commission II DPR RI with the Minister of Home Affairs, KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP on January 24 2022, it was agreed that the voting day and date would be held on Wednesday, February 14 2024. The 2024 Election stages begin on June 14 2022, in accordance with Article 167 paragraph (6) of the Election Law, that the Election stages begin 20 months before voting day, while voting day is February 14 2024.

Based on KPU Decree Number 552 of 2022 concerning Amendments to KPU Decree Number 519 of 2022 concerning the Determination of Serial Numbers for Political Parties Contending in the General Election of Members of the DPR and DPRD, and Local Aceh Parties Contending in the General Election for Members of the DPRA and Regency/City People's Representative Council in 2024 have designated 18 (eighteen) political parties as Participants in the 2024 Election are 6 (six) local political parties in Aceh. The KPU officially announced the Permanent Candidate List (DCT) for the 2024 Election, for the DPR RI there are 9,917 candidates and for the DPD RI there are 668 candidates. The KPU has named 3 (three) presidential and vice presidential candidates as participants in the 2024 elections, namely Anies Rasyid Baswedan and HA Muhaimin Iskandar, presidential and vice presidential candidate pair Ganjar Pranowo and HM Mahfud MD and presidential and vice presidential candidate pair Prabowo Subianto and Gibran Rakabuming.

Bawaslu is an election organizing institution that supervises the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The existence of Bawaslu has experienced significant changes from time to time, this is a sign that the existence of Bawaslu is very important for upholding election justice. The limited number of supervisors is still one of the obstacles for Bawaslu in carrying out supervision at all stages of the election. Therefore, involving the community in supervision is still a necessity and a necessity for Bawaslu to carry out. This is part of an effort to raise political awareness, so that people are not only objects but also subjects who are consciously involved in the elections.

Community involvement in election supervision carried out by Bawaslu is participatory. Participatory supervision is generally described as a joint collective effort involving various components of society to supervise the implementation of elections. The young generation is an important component that needs to be involved in the development of a nation. The younger generation can be active in the political process, such as exercising their right to vote, becoming election observers, and being able to provide motivation for the younger generation, as well as becoming participatory observers. The younger generation can play a role in the 2024 elections through participatory monitoring. The role of the younger generation as participatory observers in elections is to be able to provide initial information on suspected election violations, participate in supervising/monitoring the implementation of elections, preventing election violations and reporting suspected election violations.

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