

## PARTICIPATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION AS MEMBERS OF THE 2024 ELECTION KPPS (CASE STUDY IN KALIREJO VILLAGE, SALAMAN DISTRICT, MAGELANG REGENCY)

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### ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by the phenomenon of high participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in the 2024 Election in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency. Several other regions are still experiencing difficulties in recruiting the younger generation as members of the 2024 Election KPPS. However, Kalirejo Village actually shows a relatively high level of participation among the younger generation (aged 18-30 years). This attracted the author's attention to identify and analyze the participation of the young generation as members of the 2024 Election KPPS in Kalirejo Village. This research uses a qualitative method. The results of the study show that the majority of the young generations participation as members of KPPS in Kalirejo Village is included in the type of participation compelled by socio-economic reasons. Then followed by spontaneous participation and induced participation. Other types of participation, such as participation compelled by custom/tradition only appear in a small percentage of the younger generation and are situational. Meanwhile, participation compelled by law can be said not to be found in the participation of the younger generation as members of KPPS in Kalirejo Village. The supporting factors for this participation are personal awareness or intrinsic motivation, support from other parties (extrinsic motivation), as well as the existence of financial incentives (honorarium) and the need for productive activities. Then, the inhibiting factors are lack of interest or political awareness, work constraints, obstacles to family licensing and having family members who cannot be abandoned, as well as incompatibility of educational qualifications.

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that adopts a democratic system of government (Daha, 2021). One of the principles of democracy is upheld through the implementation of General Elections (Elections), which function as the main instrument in realizing people's



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sovereignty. In this system, all citizens have the right and obligation to be involved in the political process, whether it is participating as a voter or in other forms such as members of political parties, political party administrators, candidates to be elected, election organizers and so on, including being a member of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS). High public participation in the electoral process is crucial to ensuring the quality of healthy elections (Nofianti et al., 2024).

The quality of election success is not only based on voter participation, but also depends on the role of election technical organizers at the Polling Station (TPS) level. Good elections can ensure that all public voices are heard and valued in the decision-making process (Mukhlis et al., 2023). In this context, the role of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) is important because one of the duties of KPPS members is to organize voting and vote counting at polling stations. This task is clearly regulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, so that participation as a member of the KPPS is one of the real forms of political participation. In addition, the regulations for the establishment of KPPS are also contained in KPU Regulation Number 8 of 2022 Article 35 which regulates administrative and technical requirements for prospective KPPS members, one of which is the requirement related to the age limit, which is a minimum of 17 years and a maximum of 55 years.

In the 2024 election, Indonesia will involve 5,741,127 KPPS members spread throughout Indonesia, precisely in 820,161 polling stations in Indonesia (KPU News, 2024). Of the total number of polling stations above, Central Java Province is recorded as one of the provinces that has the highest number of polling stations and KPPS members in Indonesia (DetikJateng, 2023), including Magelang Regency which is ranked eighth out of 29 districts in Central Java province. The Magelang Regency KPU inaugurated as many as 30,849 KPPS members who serve at 4,399 regular polling stations and 8 special location polling stations (Magelang News, 2023). All of these polling stations are spread across 372 villages and 21 sub-districts in Magelang Regency, including Salaman District. Of the 21 sub-districts, Salaman District ranks fifth in the number of polling stations and the most KPPS members in Magelang Regency. One of the villages in Salaman District is Kalirejo Village. Kalirejo Village shows an interesting phenomenon because the level of participation of the younger generation as members of KPPS is relatively high compared to other villages in Salaman District. Based on the results of an initial interview conducted with the Chairman of PPS Kalirejo Village, the author received information that in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency there were 17 polling stations in the 2024 election yesterday and as many as 66.3% of the total number of KPPS members totaling 119 people came from the younger generation. According to the information obtained, the young generation who are members of the KPPS range in age from 18-30 years old.

All KPPS members from the younger generation are spread across all polling stations in Kalirejo Village, here are the details:



**Table 1. Number of Young Generation as Members of KPPS for the 2024 Election in Kalirejo Village based on TPS**

TPS	Number of Young Generation	Man	Woman
1	6	4	2
2	7	7	0
3	2	1	1
4	1	1	0
5	6	3	3
6	4	3	1
7	4	3	1
8	5	3	2
9	3	2	1
10	6	4	2
11	4	2	2
12	5	4	1
13	6	3	3
14	4	4	0
15	6	5	1
16	5	4	1
17	5	4	1

Source: Author's Data Processing, 2025

This phenomenon is in contrast when compared to several other regions in Indonesia which are still experiencing difficulties in recruiting the younger generation as members of KPPS. For example, in the 2020 Mayor and Deputy Mayor elections in Medan City. At that time, the registration period for KPPS members was forced to be extended because the number of KPPS applicants had not been met until the registration period ended. In fact, in Medan City there are many educational institutions that are youth resource centers that can be recruited to be members of KPPS (Marpaung et al., 2022). A similar thing also happened in Kutai Kartanegara Regency in the 2019 Presidential and Governor elections. The KPU of Kutai Kartanegara Regency also has difficulty finding young KPPS members, because most of the KPPS officers are old and the people are just that (Sulistiyowati et al., 2021). This reflects that the participation of the younger generation as election organizers is still a challenge in some regions, even though in fact they as the nation's successors have great potential to be actively involved in the democratic process.

The young generation is a valuable asset for the sustainability and development of a country. Their participation is essential for a variety of reasons, especially in the context of being a member of the KPPS in the general election. The involvement of the younger generation in KPPS is crucial considering their role as successors to the leadership relay and agents of change in the future (Sulistiyowati et al., 2021). The young generation is known to have several advantages such as a high commitment to integrity, having wide access to information, entering the productive age, having a strong mentality and endurance and adaptability to technology (Perludem Team, 2023). In the 2024 election, the KPU decided to use the Recapitulation Information System (Sirekap) application at the digital-based vote calculation and recapitulation stage. With their technological capacity, the younger generation is expected to contribute more to improving the quality



of election implementation. One of them is by helping to integrate digital solutions for logistics and communication problems, such as optimizing the data recording process on the C1 Plano form in Sirekap so that the transparency, accuracy, and speed of delivery of vote counting results to voters can be increased (Perludem Team, 2023).

Based on Salaman District Population Aggregate Data for Semester 1 of 2023, it was found that the number of young generations in Kalirejo Village reached 1,214 people or around 23.24% of the total population of Kalirejo Village, which is 5,223 people. Then, based on the results of the preliminary study carried out, it was found that in the 2019 Election Kalirejo Village was ranked 2nd (two) villages with the participation rate of the younger generation as the highest KPPS member in Salaman District and managed to be ranked first in the 2024 Election. In the 2019 election, there were 50% or as many as 56 people from the younger generation (aged 18-30 years) out of a total of 112 KPPS members in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency. Then in the 2024 election there will be 66.3% or as many as 79 people from the younger generation out of a total of 119 KPPS members. This means that the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in Kalirejo Village has increased by 16.3% in the 2024 election compared to the 2019 election. However, the participation rate is not fully in line with the ideal target expected by the Kalirejo Village PPS, which targets the dominance of the younger generation in the KPPS membership structure, which is around five or six people out of seven KPPS members at each polling station. In addition, referring to the results of a preliminary study related to the number of young generation as members of the 2024 Election KPPS in Kalirejo Village based on polling stations, it was found that the level of women's emancipation in the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS has begun to appear in several polling stations. Although not all quotas are at least 30% of women's representation is fulfilled by the young generation of women at each polling station. However, the proportion of the young generation of women reached 53.65% or as many as 22 people out of a total of 41 women who are members of the KPPS in the 2024 Election in Kalirejo Village. When viewed from the number of young generations in KPPS membership, the participation rate of the young generation of women is 27.8% (22 out of 79 people). This is interesting to be researched further, to analyze the participation of the young generation in Kalirejo Village as members of the KPPS in the 2024 Election.

Several previous studies have shown that the participation of the younger generation as members of KPPS is still not optimal and is influenced by various factors. For example, a study entitled "Community Participation in General Elections (Elections) as KPPS (Voting Organizing Group) in Central Amuntai District, North Hulu Sungai Regency (Case Study of Palampitan Hilir Village and Tangga Ulin Hulu Village)" written by (Humaini et al., 2024). In this study, it was found that community participation as KPPS is not optimal and the participation theory from Dusseldorp (1981) shows that there are two factors that encourage community participation, namely the existence of salaries/wages and encouragement from the village government. Thus, not only are the loci and objects different, but the author also wants to explore whether the phenomenon of encouragement that participates in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency is the same as North Hulu Sungai Regency, precisely in Palampitan Hilir Village and Tangga Ulin Hulu Village, which turns out to find that the existence of salary/wages and encouragement from the village government is a factor that encourages community participation as KPPS.



In addition, the results of the research with the title "Reflections on Youth Participation as Organizers of the 2019 Elections in Sidenreng Rappang Regency Towards the 2024 Elections" written by (Sulistyowati et al., 2021) shows that youth participation as KPPS in the 2019 Election in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is still not optimal and is influenced by a number of factors that support and hinder youth participation as KPPS members at that time. This study conducted an in-depth analysis related to youth participation as members of KPPS through the participation theory approach of Herbert McClosky. Departing from these findings, this study tries to fill in some of the existing research gaps. First, related to the limited research objects regarding the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in elections. Second, it is related to examining the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in elections through the participation theory approach from Dusseldorp (1981). Thus, this study offers novelty by examining the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in the 2024 Election with the local context of Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency. Not only that, this study also focuses on the participation of the younger generation as election organizers which has been rarely raised by previous researchers.

Based on the description above, this study aims to identify and analyze the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in the 2024 Election in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency. This research is expected to be used as a reference material in studies or future research that has the same topic, can contribute scientifically, such as providing new insights in the study of the participation of the young generation and providing a basis for further studies on strategies to increase the participation of the younger generation, especially in terms of becoming a member of the KPPS in elections. In addition, this research is also expected to be used as a consideration by the KPU and the parties involved in order to design more effective measures to increase the participation of the young generation as members of the KPPS in the next elections or participation in every existing election activity, which can be used to increase the number and quality of the participation of the younger generation in the KPPS, improve the recruitment system, Supporting the implementation of more inclusive and efficient elections, providing a real impact or contribution to society by encouraging increased participation of the younger generation in the implementation of elections and encouraging public awareness, especially the younger generation, of the importance of their involvement in the democratic process, both as voters and as election organizers to support the creation of quality elections.

## METHOD

The method applied in this study is a qualitative method with a case study approach. According to (Creswell, 2020), qualitative methods include the process of collecting data from informants or sources that involve efforts and procedures in the research process, in-depth analysis of an event, and flexible and continuously evolving reporting during the research process. This study uses a type of case study approach which is an approach that focuses on one or more specific cases to be understood in depth in a real-life context. The case study approach is also interpreted as a research strategy used to study or explore a process, activity, phenomenon, and event in a certain context with clear boundaries (Creswell, 2020).

The qualitative research method with this case study approach was chosen because the method is in accordance with what this research needs, namely to learn more





deeply about a problem or phenomenon involving an individual or group in a certain area. In this method, the researcher becomes the main instrument that directly conducts in-depth interviews and analysis of the data found. Through a qualitative method with this case study approach, researchers can analyze more deeply how the type of participation of the young generation as members of the KPPS in the 2024 Election in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency and what are the factors that support and hinder the participation of the young generation.

This research was conducted in May 2025 in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency. The target/subject of this research is the young generation aged 18-30 years who participate as members of the KPPS in the 2024 Election in Kalirejo Village, as well as being the subjects in this study. This research begins by determining the focus of the research, compiling interview guidelines, and determining informants. Then, conduct in-depth interviews and documentation. After that, conduct transcripts of interview results, verify data, and classify according to the category of findings. In this study, the researcher is the main instrument that directly conducts in-depth interviews and analysis of the data found, both from primary and secondary data. The data found will be checked for validity using source triangulation techniques and data analysis techniques are carried out using models from Miles et al., 2019, namely data condensation, data display/presentation and conclusion drawing and verification.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Spontaneous participation

Dusseldorp (1981) stated that spontaneous participation is participation that occurs on one's own desires and beliefs without any influence from outside or other parties. Based on the results of the interviews, it appears that five out of ten informants from the younger generation who are members of KPPS are involved based on their own initiative and are entirely from themselves without any coercion or encouragement from other parties, this reflects that the participation of the five informants is more intrinsic. This is in line with the concept of spontaneous participation, where individuals participate based on their own desires and beliefs without any influence from outside or other parties. Referring to the statements of the younger generation who are members of the KPPS, the most dominant reason for their involvement is the desire to add new and deeper experiences and increase knowledge or insight related to the mechanism of organizing elections that they have never experienced before. In addition, they also joined because of the desire to fill their free time, the desire to try, the desire to be able to serve the community, and to increase their skills.

Then, it was also found that there were several technical obstacles in the implementation of the election that could affect the participation of the younger generation, namely signal/network constraints and interference with the Sirekap application, such as server downs, errors in reading the results, and so on. The above technical obstacles were detected to increase the duration of work and workload of KPPS members in the implementation of the 2024 Election in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency. This can affect the interest and desire of the younger generation to participate as members of KPPS because one of their roles is to operate the Sirekap application during the election process. In the context of this spontaneous participation, it can be seen that some young generations are able to show initiative and adaptive attitudes in dealing with the obstacles that occur. As members of KPPS, the younger generation continues to carry out their duties until late at night, using the CamScanner



application so that the results can be read by the application, and so on. This shows that their involvement was born out of personal awareness and a sense of responsibility for the success of the electoral process. However, if technical obstacles such as the above continue to occur without adequate system improvements and support, it has the potential to reduce the interest and desire of the younger generation to participate as members of KPPS. Additional workload, additional work duration, and uncertainty in carrying out tasks can be factors that weaken their intrinsic motivation to get involved as KPPS members.

### **Induced participation**

Dusseldorp (1981) stated that induced participation is participation that occurs because it is convinced or influenced by the government, institutions or other people to participate voluntarily in a certain activity. Based on the results of the interviews conducted, it appears that five out of ten informants interviewed, stated that their decision to participate as members of KPPS was also influenced by invitations from friends, Pantarlih, PPS, village government, and family encouragement. Apart from the intrinsic motivation, this encouragement or invitation from other parties is also enough to increase the confidence of the younger generation to participate in KPPS. This is in line with the concept of induced participation, which is that a person participates because he is convinced or influenced by another party. From the interviews conducted, it was found that the encouragement from other parties influenced their decisions, some had a slight impact and some had an impact of 50% or even up to 100%. This event reflects that the outside influence is enough to encourage and convince the younger generation so that they decide to participate as members of KPPS.

The above is also in accordance with the results of an interview conducted with the Chairman of the Kalirejo Village PPS, that they as the Voting Committee (PPS) do play a role in attracting the younger generation to participate as members of the KPPS. In addition to announcing and disseminating information related to KPPS registration, they also invited the younger generation to participate as KPPS by telling them the picture they would get. The PPS offers new experiences that will be obtained and makes honorarium one of the attractions. This turned out to be quite effective in attracting the participation of residents, especially the younger generation, in KPPS membership. Then, PPS also said that in addition to PPS, there were other parties such as village officials, hamlet heads, and RT heads who also participated in finding and telling residents to participate as KPPS members. The role of these parties also turned out to be quite helpful in attracting the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS.

### **Participation compelled by law**

Dusseldorp (1981) posits that participation compelled by law is participation that occurs when compelled by regulations or laws to participate in a certain activity. Participation compelled by law can occur due to regulations or policies that directly or indirectly require a person to participate, be it from the Law on General Elections, Regulations from the KPU, Regional Regulations, or from others. Based on the results of the research conducted, it appears that the participation of the younger generation as members of KPPS is not included in the category of participation compelled by law. Nine out of ten informants of the younger generation who are members of the KPPS said that in the implementation of the election there are no rules or regulations that make them feel that they have to participate in the KPPS. Based on the results of the interviews



conducted, it appears that they are aware of the rules governing the recruitment of KPPS. However, for most young KPPS members, the rule does not make them feel that they are obliged to participate as KPPS members.

Nine informants who are members of KPPS also revealed that whether or not there are rules or regulations that regulate, they will continue to participate as members of KPPS. This indicates that their participation was not compelled by law. However, in addition, there is another opinion from one of the informants of the younger generation who is also a member of the KPPS for the 2024 Election. He said that one of the reasons for participating in KPPS was because he felt that there were rules or regulations influencing his decision to participate in KPPS. The rules or regulations in question are the requirements for KPPS members, one of which is to have a minimum high school diploma (SMA) or equivalent. He felt that this condition indirectly obliged him to participate in the KPPS. This view is based on the conditions in his environment, which shows that the number of young people who graduated from high school is still limited. Therefore, he decided to participate as a member of the 2024 Election KPPS. This condition can be said to be not participation pressured by legal reasons, because in this context the pressure felt does not come from the law directly, but from the field situation influenced by the application of administrative and technical requirements for KPPS recruitment regarding minimum education requirements.

### **Participation compelled by socio-economic**

Dusseldorp (1981) stated that participation compelled by socio-economic is participation that occurs because of fear of endangering one's existence and family, fear of experiencing loss, loss of social status, or not getting part of the benefits of the activities carried out. Based on the results of the research conducted, it appears that the participation of the younger generation as members of KPPS in Kalirejo Village shows the most dominant relationship with socioeconomic factors, although this does not happen to all individuals. Several speakers from the younger generation also acknowledged that there are economic considerations in their decisions as KPPS members. Six out of ten informants of the younger generation stated that the financial incentives/honorariums offered were enough to encourage their involvement. This means that six out of ten informants of the younger generation who became KPPS were identified as being included in participation pressured by economic reasons. In addition, there is one of the younger generation who stated that his involvement in KPPS was driven by social pressure. This arose because in his environment it was difficult to find individuals who were willing to participate in KPPS, so he felt compelled to participate to fill the vacancy. On the other hand, three out of ten younger generation informants who are members of KPPS stated that their participation was not encouraged or pressured by any aspect, be it from social or economic pressure, and the existence of financial incentives/honorariums also did not encourage their decision to participate. This illustrates that the social and economic pressures that exist in the younger generation depend on the conditions they experience, both from themselves and their social lives.

Then, to strengthen these findings, macroeconomic data is used as a consideration to see the context of economic pressure felt by the younger generation. Based on GDP per capita data in 2019-2023 obtained from the Central Statistics Agency, Magelang Regency has a GDP per capita of IDR 30.57 million. This figure is slightly higher when compared to North Hulu Sungai Regency of IDR 26.06 million, but it is still much lower than Medan City of IDR 122.59 million and Kutai Kartanegara Regency of IDR 270.72 million. This





comparison of economic levels is important to give an idea that economic pressure is not always proportional to the size of the region's GDP per capita. For example, like Kalirejo Village, even though the GDP per capita of Magelang Regency is not too low statistically, some of the young generation in Kalirejo Village still feel economic pressure as one of the factors that encourage them to participate. This reflects that not all residents benefit from economic growth equally.

Furthermore, when compared to areas with higher GDP per capita such as Medan City and Kutai Kartanegara Regency, an interesting trend was found. Both regions have difficulty finding the younger generation in KPPS membership. This reflects that if the economic condition of a region is getting better, it can lead to a decrease in the interest of the younger generation to participate as a member of KPPS. This can happen when the younger generation has a more established job or is not too interested in the financial incentives/honorariums offered. On the contrary, financial incentives/honorariums can actually play a role as a driving factor for the participation of the younger generation for areas such as Kalirejo Village which has a GDP per capita that is not too high.

Thus, it can be concluded that participation compelled by socio-economic reasons that exist in the young generation of Kalirejo Village tend to be situational and not comprehensive. The social and economic pressure felt by some of the younger generation makes them encouraged to participate as members of the KPPS, but this is not felt by all informants. The existence of honorarium is also a strong factor in attracting the interest of most of the young generation in Kalirejo Village, although there are still those who choose to participate without considering these incentives. This macroeconomic context helps to reinforce the understanding that participation depressed by economic reasons is more likely to occur in areas with a lower middle economic level, as the need for additional income increases.

### **Participation compelled by custom/tradition**

Dusseldorp (1981) stated that participation compelled by custom/tradition is participation that occurs because the individual cannot freely choose his or her participation pattern, because he is born in a family with caste, ethnicity, race, as a man or a woman, and a certain area in which there are already certain values, norms, and habits carried out by society. Based on the results of the research conducted, it appears that the participation of the younger generation in KPPS membership in Kalirejo Village is generally not controlled or dominated by the pressure of habits or customs. The majority of informants (eight out of ten informants) of the younger generation who are members of the KPPS stated that there are no special traditions, social norms, and customs in their environment that directly or indirectly encourage or require them to participate as election organizers, especially as members of the KPPS. This indicates that their decision to participate as members of KPPS is more individual and not related to social or hereditary obligations.

Then, the Chairman of PPS Kalirejo Village also emphasized that there are no customs or traditions that openly encourage or require the participation of the younger generation in KPPS. However, there were several different cases that reflected social influences in the form of local customs. First, there is an unwritten habit in the environment around one of the informants of the younger generation who is a member of KPPS. The region encourages the younger generation to participate in organizational activities, including participating in election activities. Almost the same thing also happened to one of the informants of the younger generation who became a member of



KPPS. He was encouraged to participate in the 2024 Election KPPS because he was considered to know and understand better. Because previously he had participated in the 2019 Election KPPS, plus in his environment there were still few young people who graduated from high school at the same level. In this context, although the above is not in the form of direct pressure, there are certain social expectations that encourage the involvement of the younger generation to maintain the sustainability of community activities, especially elections.

The differences in cases of some of the informants above reflect the variation in the social context and the values or habits that live in each informant's environment. Two in ten informants stated that there was an encouragement in the form of local customs that influenced their decision to participate as KPPS, while the others did not experience the same. Thus, this finding inadvertently shows that all hamlets in Kalirejo Village have diverse social characteristics. Thus, participation is pressured by customs/traditions that are not common in Kalirejo Village, but only occur in certain individuals in the community who have a habit of encouraging each other in village activities, such as elections.

### **Supporting Factors and Inhibiting Factors for the Participation of the Young Generation as KPPS Members in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency**

#### **A. Supporting Factors**

- 1) Personal awareness or intrinsic motivation. Many young generations participate as members of KPPS voluntarily because of the desire to seek experience, gain insight, desire to try, learn the mechanism of elections, contribute to society, and so on.
- 2) Support from other parties (extrinsic motivation). Invitations from PPS, village officials, friends, and support from family are very influential in encouraging and convincing the younger generation to participate as KPPS. The active role of PPS and village officials who not only open or announce registration, but also actively participate in inviting and convincing the younger generation can be said to be quite influential in their decision to participate.
- 3) There are financial incentives (honorarium) and the need for productive activities. For most of the younger generation, the existence of honorarium is quite attractive and encourages their decision to participate as a member of KPPS. For most of the younger generation, the existence of honorarium is the spirit of participation. In addition, for those who do not have a lot of work, do not have a permanent job, are on vacation, or have free time, participation as a member of KPPS is considered a productive activity as well as an opportunity to earn additional income. It is this combination of economic drive and the need for rewarding activities that drives their decision to get involved.

#### **B. Inhibiting Factors**

- 1) Lack of interest or political awareness. Most of the young generation is not interested in KPPS activities because they are not interested in the political field, consider the task of KPPS to be heavy and complicated, reluctant to be involved because they see that in previous elections the work of KPPS members was often completed late at night, and not all young generations are aware of the importance of the role as election organizers, one of which is KPPS.
- 2) Constrained by work. Apart from lack of interest, most of the younger generation also refused to become members of KPPS because of a permanent



job that they could not leave, or only got a one-day leave permit. Meanwhile, to become a member of KPPS does not only take one day, but it takes several days for preparation, technical guidance, and so on.

- 3) Obstacles to family licensing and having family members who cannot be left behind. There are several young generations who are also constrained by family factors. For example, having a small child who cannot be left behind and is not allowed by parents for fear of experiencing fatigue.
- 4) Incompatibility of educational qualifications. There are several young generations whose education level is not in accordance with the needs or requirements of being a member of KPPS. Some of the younger generation have not met the requirements related to education, namely high school graduates at the same level, so this is one of the obstacles even though they are interested.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and previous discussions, it can be concluded that: **1) Spontaneous participation**, this type of spontaneous participation is one of the types of participation that is quite dominant among the younger generation who are members of KPPS in Kalirejo Village. Five out of ten informants of the younger generation who are members of KPPS were detected in spontaneous participation. This participation occurs due to the personal desire or intrinsic motivation of the younger generation, such as the desire to gain insight and experience, the desire to try, the desire to fill their free time, increase or improve their skills, and the desire to be able to serve the community. This type of participation occurs among all informants of the younger generation who are members of the KPPS, although in some cases this participation is still driven by other factors, but this indicates that there is an interest and interest that has begun to grow among the young generation of Kalirejo Village towards the democratic process even though it is not evenly distributed overall. Because from the informants of the younger generation who are not members of the KPPS, it was found that they are still not interested in joining the KPPS and lack interest in politics. **2) Induced participation**, in addition to spontaneous participation, there is also a type of participation that is quite superior among the younger generation who are members of the KPPS in Kalirejo Village, namely induced participation. This participation occurred due to invitations from PPS, village officials, friends, and encouragement from family. Half of the informants (five out of ten informants) of the younger generation who are members of the KPPS stated that their participation was driven by the influence of other parties or extrinsic motivations. This indicates that it turns out that the influence or encouragement of other parties plays a considerable role in influencing the decision of the younger generation to participate in the implementation of elections, especially as members of the KPPS. **3) Participation compelled by law**, unlike previous types of participation, this type of participation compelled by law can be said to be not found in the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in Kalirejo Village. Because the majority of the informants (nine out of ten informants) stated that there were no rules/regulations that made them feel obligated to participate. Even with or without regulations, they will still participate as members of KPPS. There was only one informant who felt that his participation was encouraged or pressured by the requirements to become a member of the KPPS, namely related to educational requirements. However, it can be said that this is not a participation that is compelled by the law because actually the pressure felt is not directly from the law, but from the field conditions that are influenced by the application



of the requirements of KPPS members. **4) Participation compelled by socio-economic**, this type of participation is one of the most dominant types of participation among the younger generation who are members of KPPS in Kalirejo Village. There are seven out of ten informants who are indeed influenced by economic and social factors. However, this is situational and not comprehensive. Most of their participation is also influenced by the financial incentives/honorariums given, which indicates that economic pressure is more dominant. The existence of this honor adds to their enthusiasm in participating as KPPS members. This reflects that the existence of honorarium is a fairly influential attraction in encouraging the decision of the younger generation to participate as members of KPPS. **5) Participation compelled by custom/tradition**, this type of participation compelled by custom/tradition does not control or dominate the participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in Kalirejo Village. The majority of informants (eight out of ten informants) said that there were no habits or customs that made them feel obliged to participate. However, there were a few different cases, with a small percentage of informants (two informants) stating that there were unwritten habits in their environment that influenced their decision to participate. Thus, it reflects that in Kalirejo Village there are diverse social characteristics. This means that participation pressured by this habit/custom can only occur in individuals who are in an environment that has certain habits and is not common in Kalirejo Village.

The participation of the younger generation as members of the KPPS in Kalirejo Village in the 2024 Election is mostly included in the type of participation compelled by socioeconomic reasons. Then followed by spontaneous participation and induced participation. Other types of participation, such as participation pressured by habits/customs, only appear in a small percentage of the younger generation and are not the main factor in their participation. While participation compelled by law can be said to be not found in the participation of the younger generation as a member of the KPPS in Kalirejo Village, because in reality there is no law that requires the younger generation to participate as members of the KPPS. Then, the supporting factors for the participation of the young generation as members of the KPPS in Kalirejo Village are personal awareness or intrinsic motivation, support from other parties (extrinsic motivation), as well as the existence of financial incentives (honorarium) and the need for productive activities. Meanwhile, the inhibiting factors are a lack of interest or political awareness, work constraints, obstacles to family licensing and having family members who cannot be left behind, and incompatibility of educational qualifications.

Based on the above conclusions, the researcher provides several suggestions, which are as follows: **1) For the General Election Commission (KPU) of Magelang Regency**. The use of the Sirekap application in Kalirejo Village, Salaman District, Magelang Regency, has experienced various technical obstacles that are quite significant. One of the main problems is limited internet network access. This caused the process of uploading data through Sirekap to be delayed and could not be done according to the schedule that had been set, so it could only be uploaded on D+1 of the election. In addition, disruptions in the Sirekap server application system (server down) resulted in difficulties in entering the application and errors in the reading of results, such as the number of presidential candidates' votes that sometimes doubled. As a result, the recapitulation process must still be carried out manually, although in the end the manual and the minutes report along with data from Sirekap remain in sync. However, technical problems such as difficult network access and disruptions to the Sirekap application can have a negative impact on the participation of the younger generation as KPPS members. Because one of their roles





is to operate the Sirekap application during the election process. When the application is not accessible and does not run as it should, it can increase the workload of KPPS because it has to do manual recaps and so on. In addition, these technical obstacles can also increase the duration of KPPS's work, which also has the potential to make the younger generation exhausted. This can affect the interest of the younger generation to participate as members of the KPPS in the Election. Therefore, some suggestions given to the KPU. *First*, the KPU needs to map signal-prone areas from the beginning and use or provide alternative technology support. For example, using or providing portable mini VSATs evenly throughout signal-prone village areas such as Kalirejo Village to access satellite-based internet, not cellular signals. *Second*, increasing server capacity and Sirekap application response. The KPU needs to ensure server stability and Sirekap's ability to accommodate a lot of loads, especially at crucial times of data upload. So that when the voting time takes place there is no problem with the server being down, as has happened before. **2) For the Kalirejo Village Government and the Voting Committee (PPS).** In Kalirejo Village, not all polling stations are able to meet the minimum quota of 30% female representation in KPPS membership as stipulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Although the recruitment process has involved the youth organization and the Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI), it is still done passively, such as only through WhatsApp groups. Thus, the young generation of women is not optimally involved, as happened in several polling stations in Kalirejo Village. Therefore, the advice given is. *First*, the village government and PPS need to collaborate more directly with KPI and youth organizations in the process of selecting prospective members of the younger generation of KPPS, both as a whole and in the younger generation of women. It is not enough just through WhatsApp groups, but also requires a more personalized approach, face-to-face socialization, and registration assistance. *Second*, it is necessary to hold a special socialization forum for women. For example, through PKK meetings or women's recitation, to introduce the role of KPPS and open a discussion space about opportunities for women's involvement as election organizers. *Third*, it is necessary to maintain and ensure the role of PPS in inviting or encouraging the younger generation more widely and evenly in the future. Because this can increase the confidence and confidence of the younger generation to participate in KPPS. **3) For the Young Generation in Kalirejo Village.** Participation as a member of KPPS should not only be interpreted as a place to seek experience, add activities, or get financial incentives/honorariums, but as a real contribution in maintaining and ensuring the integrity of democracy at the village level. Therefore, the younger generation needs to increase political awareness, political literacy, and understanding of election mechanisms so that participation is more meaningful and sustainable. The younger generation is also expected to maintain and increase the interest or interest that has emerged today, so that in the future it can be an example for other young generations who have not been moved to participate. **4) For the Next Researcher.** Researchers are then advised to conduct research related to this by using a mixed approach, namely by combining numerical data and in-depth interviews, or by using a quantitative approach in order to capture broader perceptions and motivation among the young generation who have participated and can capture wider barriers from the younger generation who have not participated. In addition, further research also needs to be carried out in other villages that have different conditions, for example villages closer to the city in order to see a broad comparison.





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