



<https://ejurnal.pps.ung.ac.id/index.php/PPJ/index>

Mitigation of Sosial Conflict in the Implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections in Bogor Regency

Fidya Arzita Elfito¹, Rita Rahmawati, Neng Virly Apriliyani³

¹Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Djuanda University, Indonesia. E-mail: fidyaarzitaelfito7h15@gmail.com

²Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Djuanda University, Indonesia. E-mail: rita.rahmawati@unida.ac.id

³Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Djuanda University, Indonesia. E-mail: neng.virly@unida.ac.id

Article Information

Abstract

Article history:

Accepted 15-08-2025

Fixed 20-08-2025

Approved 31-08-2025

Keywords: *Social Conflict; Mitigation; Regional Elections; Vulnerability; Communication.*

Abstract: This study aimed to determine how social conflict mitigation was implemented in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections in Bogor Regency, including identifying obstacles and efforts from various related institutions. The background of this study was based on the high potential for election vulnerability in West Java Province based on the Election Vulnerability Index (IKP) of Bawaslu RI, with Bogor Regency categorized as moderately vulnerable. This study used a quantitative descriptive method with a disproportionate stratified random sampling technique for employees and simple random sampling for the community, with 145 respondents. Data were collected through literature studies, observations, interviews, documentation, and questionnaires and analyzed using the Weight Mean Score (WMS) method based on the seven dimensions of the Collaborative Conflict Resolution theory. The results of the study showed that social conflict mitigation was categorized as "Good" according to employees (average score 4.17) and the community (average score 3.82). Mitigation strategies were carried out by mapping vulnerable polling stations, security simulations, coordination between institutions, and socialization with the community. The obstacles faced include technical coordination, limited training of party cadres, and challenges of media neutrality. Mitigation efforts were carried out through internal training, information verification, and cross-institutional communication. This study emphasized the importance of multi-party collaboration in creating peaceful and participatory regional elections in conflict-prone areas.

Introduction

In the Election Vulnerability Index (IKP) released by the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) of the Republic of Indonesia, West Java Province is categorized as highly vulnerable (4th level of vulnerability) with a score of 77.04. This is due to its inclusion in all four IKP dimensions, namely: social and political context with a score of 74.91, election administration with 83.38, contestation with 83.71, and participation with 42.07. One of the regencies in West Java categorized as moderately vulnerable is Bogor Regency, with a score of 45.83 in the administration of the 2024 simultaneous local elections (Pilkada). This is consistent with preliminary observation data from the National Unity and Political Agency (Bakesbangpol) of Bogor Regency. Due to being in the moderate vulnerability category, several parties have

taken steps to mitigate social conflict to ensure safe local elections. In accordance with Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 2007 on Disaster Management, mitigation is defined as a series of actions undertaken to reduce disaster risk, including increasing awareness, developing physical infrastructure, and enhancing preparedness against potential threats (Asrofi et al., 2017).

Bogor Regency has a diverse population, with the majority of residents being of Sundanese ethnicity. Differences in background can become a potential source of conflict during elections. In the 2024 simultaneous local elections in Bogor Regency, there are two candidate pairs for Regent and Vice Regent: candidate number 1 (Rudy Susmanto, S.Si – H. Ade Ruhandi, S.E./Jaro Ade) supported by PKB, Gerindra, Golkar, NasDem, Partai Buruh, Gelora, PKS, Partai Garuda, PAN, PBB, Demokrat, PSI, Perindo, PPP, and Partai Ummat; and candidate number 2 (H.R. Bayu Syahjohan – Musyafaur Rahman) supported by PDIP. According to rejabar.republika.co.id, Bogor Regency has approximately 8,000 polling stations (TPS) for the election. The Bogor Police have identified around 120 polling stations considered prone to conflict. Geographical factors and high crime rates in various locations contribute to this vulnerability.

Based on preliminary observations from the Bogor Resort Police (Polres), there are several forms of vulnerability in the local elections, namely: (1) election fraud (vote falsification, data manipulation, black campaigns); (2) social conflict (intolerance, provocation, intergroup clashes); and (3) administrative issues (errors in voter data, logistical obstacles, miscalculations). According to the Bogor Police, the indicators of election vulnerability include: (1) highly vulnerable (protests that escalate into anarchic actions, conflicts between supporters, destruction and burning of election facilities, casualties); (2) vulnerable (destruction of campaign props, witness protests, refusal to accept defeat, emergence of protest actions); (3) less secure (election violations, shortage of ballot papers, overcrowding at polling stations); and (4) safe (election stages run smoothly, high voter turnout, minimal disputes).

According to a report from rri.co.id, the volunteer team of Bogor Regent and Vice Regent candidate pair number 2, Bayu-Mus, complained about the damage to campaign props (APK) in several areas of Bogor Regency. The parts containing the candidate pair's programs were allegedly the main target of the deliberate vandalism. The incidents, which occurred in Nanggung District and Cibinong District, have been reported to the Bogor Regency Bawaslu. In addition, the recapitulation of vote counting by the Bogor Regency KPU, as reported by cnnindonesia.com, showed that Rudy Susmanto and Ade Ruhandi won with 1,559,328 votes, while their rivals, Bayu Syahjohan and Musyafaur Rahman, received 599,453 votes. Meanwhile, in the 2024 simultaneous local elections in Bogor Regency, there were a total of 2,305,242 votes, both valid and invalid. The number of registered voters in Bogor Regency was 3,926,080 people, with 1,620,838 people not exercising their voting rights. The number of abstention votes exceeded the total votes received by Rudy-Ade.

A repeat election (PSU) also took place at Polling Station (TPS) 9, Tugu Selatan Village, Cisarua, Bogor Regency, as proposed by the Bogor Regency Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) following a protest from a candidate pair over alleged fraud in the November 27 local elections, according to rri.co.id. Under the supervision of the KPU and Bawaslu, the PSU was attended by 454 registered voters (DPT) with new staff and equipment, and it did not disrupt the sub-district-level vote recapitulation process. The alleged fraud also had legal consequences, with two PPS officers facing potential criminal charges related to the election.

Furthermore, according to mkri.id, the Bogor Regent and Vice Regent candidate pair, Bayu Syahjohan and Musyafaur Rahman, withdrew their petition to the Constitutional Court (MK) in the case of the Election Result Dispute (PHPU). This withdrawal was made during the MK's Panel 1 session, which had previously been reviewing the 2024 election results that declared Rudi Susmanto and Ade Ruhandi as the winners. They accused Bawaslu, village and sub-district officials, and election organizers of massive, organized, and systematic fraud. Among the allegations were that the Respondent, through the KPPS, failed to remain neutral during the election process and openly supported Candidate Pair Number 01, as well as media reports about the involvement of civil servants (ASN) and village heads in their victory, which took place in Klapanunggal, Bogor Regency, on September 12, 2024.

According to data from the Bogor Regency Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), there were findings and reports of alleged violations in the 2024 simultaneous local elections. Below is an image of the table showing their handling:

Table 1. Results of Handling 2024 Local Election Violations

NO	KAB/ KEC*	TEMUAN		LAPORAN		HASIL PENANGANAN PELANGGARAN		JENIS PELANGGARAN				
		REGIS TRASI	TIDAK REGISTRASI	REGIS TRASI	TIDAK REGISTRASI	PELA NGGA RAN	BUKAN PELANGGARAN	ADMINISTRATIF	KODE ETIK	PIDANA	HUKUM LAIN	
											NETRA LITAS ASN	UU LAIN
1.	Kab. Bogor	1	0	5	0	2	4	0	1	0	1	0
Jumlah		1	0	5	0	2	4	0	1	0	1	0
Total		1		5		6		2				
		Jumlah Temuan + Laporan = 6				Tidak Registrasi + Pelanggaran & Bukan Pelanggaran = 6						

Source: *Bogor Regency Bawaslu, 2025*

In this case, the alleged violation of civil servant (ASN) neutrality (Other Legal Violations) was a finding that has been forwarded to the National Civil Service Agency (BKN) by the Violation Handling Division of the Bogor Regency Bawaslu. In addition, of the five (5) reports of alleged violations submitted by the Bogor Regency Bawaslu, four (4) were temporarily discontinued and one (1) was forwarded to the Bogor Regency General Election Commission (KPU) regarding the alleged neutrality violation by a member of the Ciampea District Election Committee (PPK) (alleged violation of the election organizers' code of ethics) for follow-up in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.

In accordance with Law Number 7 of 2012 on the Handling of Social Conflicts, conflict prevention efforts are carried out to maintain public order, create a system for resolving disputes peacefully, and reduce the likelihood of conflict by establishing an early warning system. According to (Folger et al., 2021), resolving conflicts collaboratively is an effective approach to conflict management, allowing all parties involved to work together to find mutually satisfactory solutions (Batjo et al., 2023). Strategies for mitigating social conflict, including security system simulations, intensive monitoring, capacity building for election officers, and public education, are key to reducing potential conflicts and creating peaceful and participatory elections. Therefore, the author is interested in studying "Social Conflict Mitigation in the Implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Local Elections in Bogor Regency." This study aims to determine how social conflict mitigation is carried out, the

challenges encountered, and the efforts made among related institutions in facing the 2024 Simultaneous Local Elections in Bogor Regency.

Method

The research method used is a quantitative descriptive method. According to (Hardani et al., 2020), quantitative research produces more measurable data. The population in this study includes employees of the Bogor Regency KPU, Bogor Regency Bawaslu, Bogor Police Intelligence Unit (Sat Intelkam), RRI Bogor, as well as community members who support political parties in the Bogor Regency area. Sampling for employees was conducted using disproportionate stratified random sampling, resulting in a total of 45 respondents, consisting of 10 KPU employees, 3 Bawaslu employees, 9 Bakesbangpol employees, 7 Sat Intelkam officers, and 16 RRI employees. Meanwhile, for the community group, the simple random sampling method was used, with a sample size of 100 respondents calculated using the Yamane formula. Data collection techniques included literature study, observation, interviews, document collection, and questionnaires analyzed using the Likert Scale. The data analysis technique used in this study is the Weight Mean Score (WMS) method.

Results and Discussion

1. Research Results

Conflict is a situation in which disagreement over goals hinders communication between individuals or groups, thereby causing events to occur (BM, 2017). Furthermore, according to (Sudarmanto et al., 2021), conflict is defined as a process that begins when one party believes that another party has negatively affected something considered important or concerning by the first party. This study focuses on social conflict. According to (Sepang, 2020), social conflict describes a power dynamic in which one party deliberately seeks to weaken or destroy the other in order to gain control. Furthermore, according to (Sunarso, 2023), social conflict is a dispute or clash between individuals or organizations within society who seek to impose their will to achieve their goals, often through the threat of violence. Conflict can alter the economic morale of society (R. Rahmawati et al., 2011). It can cause societal upheaval, changes in norms, institutions, culture, thought patterns, and even demographic structures (Rita Rahmawati, Dharmawan, et al., 2019). Conflict can arise from various causes (Muzan et al., 2023).

According to (Hengkelare et al., 2021), mitigation is an effort to reduce the impact of disasters by implementing appropriate planning. In addition to disaster mitigation, there is also risk mitigation. Risk mitigation is a systematic effort to identify, analyze, and reduce risks that may threaten the continuity of an organization or project (Hery, 2015). However, this study focuses more on conflict mitigation, which is an effort to prevent the occurrence of larger disputes. Mitigation efforts are carried out to minimize conflict (Panjaitan et al., 2023). Conflict mitigation can be achieved by facilitating the parties involved in the conflict through mediated meetings (Rita Rahmawati et al., 2008).

Based on previous studies (Rita Rahmawati et al., 2008; Rita Rahmawati, Dharmawan, et al., 2019; Rita Rahmawati, Hernawan, et al., 2019), (Rita Rahmawati, 2013), (R. Rahmawati et al., 2011; Soemarmi et al., 2019), (Suharno et al., 2017), (Darmawati & Harsono, 2021; Irwandi & Chotim, 2017; Mulyadi, 2012; Mulyono, 2015; Rosana, 2015; Sudarnoto, 2015; Sudira, 2017; Tualeka, 2017; Zuldin, 2019), (Awang et al., 2017; BM, 2017; Sepang, 2020; Sudarmanto et al., 2021; Sudira, 2017; Suharno et al., 2017; Sunarso, 2023), this study applies the theories of Collaborative Conflict Resolution proposed by Folger et al. (2021),

which consist of seven dimensions: (1) shared understanding of the conflict, (2) identifying shared and opposing interests, (3) brainstorming solutions, (4) evaluating solutions, (5) negotiation, (6) implementing the agreement, and (7) evaluation and improvement.

A. Shared Understanding of the Conflict

A shared understanding of the conflict is ensuring that all parties involved comprehend the conflict. This can be achieved through honest and open discussions about the issue. Each party should be given the opportunity to voice their opinions regarding the dispute. This facilitates the development of a mutual understanding of the origins of the conflict. Research conducted by (Wahyudi, 2015) explains that conflict can arise when there are differences in perspective between two or more parties regarding various forms of disputes, tensions, or problems that occur as a result of disagreements between them. The results of the study on shared understanding of the conflict can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Respondents' Responses on Conflict Mitigation in Terms of the Dimension of Shared Understanding of the Conflict

No	Indicator	Employess		Community	
		Average	Category	Average	Category
1	Openness in Discussion	4,29	Very Good	3,83	Good
2	Opportunity to Voice Opinions	4,24	Very Good	3,90	Good
	Average	4,27	Very Good	3,87	Good

Source: Research, 2025.

Based on the table above, the recap of respondents' answers in the dimension of shared understanding of the conflict yielded a score of 4.27 with a "Very Good" category in the assessment by employees. Meanwhile, the community scored 3.87 with a "Good" category. Among employees, the highest score was in the indicator of openness in discussion, which achieved a score of 4.29 with a "Very Good" category. The meaning of "Very Good" here is that employees gave higher ratings because they are more closely involved in the administrative and coordinative processes of the local elections, allowing them to experience a more open space for discussion in conflict resolution. Meanwhile, among the community, the highest score was in the indicator of opportunity to voice opinions, which achieved a score of 3.90 with a "Good" category. The meaning of "Good" here is that the community was only involved at the socialization stage, not in the core decision-making process, resulting in a slightly lower perception of fairness in the opportunity to voice opinions compared to employees.

B. Identifying Shared and Opposing Interests

Identifying shared and opposing interests involves determining the common interests that can serve as a basis for resolving the problem, then finding out what each party needs or wants from the dispute, followed by identifying whose interests may be in conflict and exploring ways to resolve them. Research conducted by (Pratiwi, 2021) explains that conflict can arise when a person maintains their own behavioral preferences but feels dissatisfied because others do not apply those preferences as expected. The results of the study on identifying shared and opposing interests can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Respondents' Responses on Conflict Mitigation in Terms of the Dimension of Identifying Shared and Opposing Interests

No	Indicator	Employess		Community	
		Average	Category	Average	Category
1	Identification of Shared Interests	4,22	Very Good	4,09	Good
2	Identification of Opposing Interests	3,96	Good	3,69	Good
Average		4,09	Good	3,89	Good

Source: Research, 2025.

Based on the table above, the recapitulation of respondents' answers in the dimension of identifying shared and opposing interests yielded a score of 4.09, categorized as "Good" according to employees' assessments. Meanwhile, the community scored 3.89, also categorized as "Good." Among employees, the highest score was found in the indicator of identifying shared interests, which reached 4.22, categorized as "Very Good." The meaning of "Very Good" here is that employees perceive that decisions made during the regional election process were not individual in nature but rather reflected efforts to realize shared interests. Meanwhile, among the community, the highest score was also in the indicator of identifying shared interests, at 4.09, categorized as "Good." The meaning of "Good" here is that some community members feel that certain group interests have not been fully accommodated, resulting in a slightly lower score than that given by employees.

1. Brainstorming Solutions

Brainstorming solutions is the process of creating a list of possible ways to resolve a conflict together. During this creative phase, any idea is accepted unconditionally. The goal is to have a variety of possibilities that can later be evaluated. Research conducted by (Rulistiani et al., 2023) explains that brainstorming is an idea-generating method whose outcomes can be highly diverse. The results of the research on brainstorming solutions can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Respondents' Responses on Conflict Mitigation in Terms of the Brainstorming Solutions Dimension

No	Indicator	Employess		Community	
		Average	Category	Average	Category
1	Number of Proposed Solutions	4,04	Good	3,69	Good
2	Creativity of Solutions	4,22	Very Good	3,65	Good
Average		4,13	Good	3,67	Good

Source: Research, 2025.

Based on the table above, the recapitulation of respondents' answers on the brainstorming solutions dimension resulted in a score of 4.13 with the category "Good" according to the employees' assessment. Meanwhile, the community's assessment yielded a score of 3.67 with the category "Good". Among the employees, the highest score was in the creativity of solutions indicator, which received a score of 4.22 with the category "Very Good." The meaning of "Very Good" is that employees assessed that the diversity of approaches taken resulted in solutions that were creative and adaptive to field conditions. Meanwhile, among the community, the highest score was in the number of proposed

solutions indicator, which received a score of 3.69 with the category “Good.” The meaning of “Good” is that the community showed appreciation for the proposed solutions, but with a lower level of confidence compared to the employees, because the proposed solutions were not always openly communicated.

2. Evaluating Solutions

Solution evaluation is the process of assessing each idea using mutually agreed-upon standards. Considering aspects such as the impact on all parties, feasibility, and effectiveness allows the parties to further discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each solution. Research conducted by (Magdalena et al., 2020) explains that in determining the value of something based on criteria, evaluators can directly compare it with general standards or first measure the object being evaluated and then match it against specific criteria. The results of the study on solution evaluation can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Respondents’ Responses on Conflict Mitigation in Terms of the Solution Evaluation Dimension

No	Indicator	Employee		Community	
		Average	Category	Average	Category
1	Suitability of the Solution to the Needs of All Parties	4,11	Good	3,59	Good
2	Achievability of the Solution	4,07	Good	3,58	Good
	Average	4,09	Good	3,59	Good

Source: Research, 2025.

Based on the table above, the recap of respondents’ answers in the solution evaluation dimension produced a score of 4.09 with a “Good” category according to the employees’ assessment. Meanwhile, for the public, it produced a score of 3.59 with a “Good” category. Among the employees, the highest score was found in the indicator of solution suitability to the needs of all parties, which scored 4.11 in the “Good” category. The meaning of “Good” here is that employees consider the formulated solutions to be fairly comprehensive and to take into account the interests of all parties. Meanwhile, for the public, the highest score was also found in the indicator of solution suitability to the needs of all parties, which scored 3.59 in the “Good” category. The meaning of “Good” here is that the public feels there are still some aspects of their needs that have not been fully accommodated.

3. Negotiation

Negotiation is the act of doing something to reach an agreement. This may include modifications and adjustments to suggested improvements. To achieve a consensus that pleases everyone, it is important to maintain open lines of communication and continue working together. Research conducted by (Rouddah et al., 2021) explains that in the process of interaction and communication between individuals, differences of opinion often arise, making it difficult to reach an agreement that benefits all parties. Therefore, whether realized or not, everyone has at some point been involved in some form of negotiation. The results of the study on negotiation can be seen in Table 6.

Table 6. Respondents' Responses on Conflict Mitigation in Terms of the Negotiation Dimension

No	Indicator	Employess		Community	
		Average	Category	Average	Category
1	Participation in Negotiation	4,31	Very Good	3,92	Good
2	Flexibility in Accepting Solution Changes	3,98	Good	3,84	Good
Average		4,14	Good	3,88	Good

Source: Research, 2025.

Based on the table above, the recap of respondents' answers in the negotiation dimension produced a score of 4.14 with a "Good" category according to the employees' assessment. Meanwhile, for the public, it produced a score of 3.88 with a "Good" category. Among the employees, the highest score was in the indicator of flexibility in accepting solution changes, which scored 4.31 in the "Very Good" category. The meaning of "Very Good" here is that employees stated they were given sufficient space and roles to participate in negotiation forums or decision-making processes. Meanwhile, for the public, the highest score was also in the indicator of flexibility in accepting solution changes, which scored 3.92 in the "Good" category. The meaning of "Good" here is that the public felt there was some involvement in discussions or deliberations when tensions or conflicts occurred during the voting process, although this involvement tended to be passive, taking place through neighborhood (RT/RW) forums or approaches via community leaders.

4. Implementing the Agreement

Agreement implementation is ensuring that all parties are aware of and ready to fulfill their obligations based on the provisions set out in the established agreement. Research conducted by (Purnomo, 2007) explains that the implementation of policies to prevent and address crimes, particularly election-related criminal acts in the form of conflicts in Batang Regency, is carried out through social agreements that must be understood as a strategic concept. The results of the study on agreement implementation can be seen in Table 7.

Table 7. Respondents' Responses on Conflict Mitigation in Terms of the Agreement Implementation Dimension

No	Indicator	Employess		Community	
		Average	Category	Average	Category
1	Compliance with the Agreement	4,13	Good	3,80	Good
2	Clarity of Roles in Implementation	4,27	Very Good	3,78	Good
Average		4,20	Good	3,79	Good

Source: Research, 2025.

Based on the table above, the recap of respondents' answers in the agreement implementation dimension produced a score of 4.20 with a "Good" category according to the employees' assessment. Meanwhile, for the public, it produced a score of 3.79 with a "Good" category. Among the employees, the highest score was in the indicator of clarity of roles in implementation, which scored 4.27 in the "Very Good" category. The meaning of "Very Good" here is that employees have a strong understanding of their functions, duties, and responsibilities. Meanwhile, for the public, the highest score was in the indicator of compliance with the agreement, which scored 3.80 in the "Good" category. The meaning of

“Good” here is that the public has a shared awareness to maintain order during the regional election, although some members of the public do not fully understand the technical details of the agreement.

5. Evaluation and Improvement

Evaluation and improvement involve assessing whether the solution has been successful or needs enhancement, followed by discussions on any adjustments that may be necessary to increase the solution’s effectiveness. Research conducted by (Defano Tanur et al., 2023) states that evaluation can be carried out by both leaders and members as an effort to improve performance or address the factors that caused the conflict. The results of the study on evaluation and improvement can be seen in Table 8.

Table 8. Respondents’ Responses on Conflict Mitigation in Terms of the Evaluation and Improvement Dimension

No	Indicator	Employess		Community	
		Average	Category	Average	Category
1	Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Solution	4,18	Good	3,85	Good
2	Adjusting the Solution Based on Evaluation	4,36	Very Good	4,20	Good
	Average	4,27	Very Good	4,03	Good

Source: Research, 2025.

Based on the table above, the recap of respondents’ answers in the evaluation and improvement dimension produced a score of 4.27 with a “Very Good” category according to the employees’ assessment. Meanwhile, for the public, it produced a score of 4.03 with a “Good” category. Among the employees, the highest score was in the indicator of adjusting the solution based on evaluation, which scored 4.36 in the “Very Good” category. The meaning of “Very Good” here is that employees observed that evaluations of conflicts or potential conflicts during the regional election were responded to quickly through adjustments to field strategies. Meanwhile, for the public, the highest score was also in the indicator of adjusting the solution based on evaluation, which scored 4.20 in the “Good” category. The meaning of “Good” here is that the public tends to focus more on tangible results rather than internal processes; they assess the extent to which the promised solutions actually have an impact in the field, rather than merely being discussed in coordination meetings.

Discussion

Based on the data analysis for the Conflict variable, the average score was 4.17 in the “Good” category according to employees, while according to the public, the average score was 3.82 in the “Good” category. This aligns with an interview with the Chairperson of the Bogor Regency KPU, who explained that the KPU collaborated with security forces during every stage prone to conflict (registration, candidate debates, and logistics distribution). They also coordinated with local stakeholders to identify and anticipate areas vulnerable to conflict or disasters. It was also conveyed that the 2024 election was less heated compared to 2018, as there were only two candidate pairs, resulting in fewer conflicts. Preventive measures for conflict mitigation undertaken by the KPU included a peace declaration by the candidate pairs, mediation, and limiting the number of supporters during registration.

For the recap of employee respondents' answers, the highest average scores were in the dimensions of shared understanding of conflict and evaluation and improvement, each scoring 4.27 in the "Very Good" category. Similarly, for the recap of public respondents' answers, the highest average score was in the evaluation and improvement dimension, which scored 4.03 in the "Good" category. This is in line with an interview with the Head of the Conflict Management Team, who explained that through the Regional Politics and National Unity Division (Poldagri and Kesbao), training and outreach were conducted for first-time voters, mass organizations, and the general public.

Multi-platform outreach was also carried out through banners and social media. There is also the FKDM (Regional Community Early Awareness Forum), which serves as the government's "eyes and ears" at the village and sub-district levels. In addition, areas considered vulnerable, such as Babakan Madang and Dramaga, were closely monitored. Coordination was also carried out with border areas such as Bojong Gede and Tajur Halang through the Depok Police. Moreover, the City Security Simulation (Sispamkota) was conducted by the police to anticipate conflicts, such as demonstrations or disruptions to logistics distribution.

For the recap of employee respondents' answers, the lowest average scores were in the dimensions of identifying common and opposing interests and evaluating solutions, each scoring 4.09 in the "Good" category. Similarly, for the recap of public respondents' answers, the lowest average score was in the evaluation of solutions dimension, which scored 3.59 in the "Good" category.

Although the results of the data analysis indicate a "Good" category according to both employee and public assessments, there are still several challenges experienced by some parties, namely:

1. The Chairperson of the Bogor Regency KPU explained that there were no major obstacles, as each institution already had clear regulations and roles. However, there were minor challenges in the form of technical coordination, such as difficulties in controlling the number of people in the field, even though formal limits had been set.
2. Representatives from political party supporters explained that not all party members in the field received sufficient training on campaign ethics and conflict management, making misunderstandings more likely.
3. Media representatives explained their caution to avoid being perceived as biased when covering conflicts or political tensions.

To address these various challenges, several parties have undertaken specific efforts, namely:

1. The Chairperson of the Bogor Regency KPU explained that routine coordination and communication between institutions are carried out through technical meetings.
2. Representatives from political party supporters explained that intensive internal training is provided for party members.
3. Media representatives explained that all information conveyed is verified for accuracy, the writing style avoids personal opinions, and active coordination is maintained with relevant institutions.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study on "Social Conflict Mitigation in the Implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections in Bogor Regency," the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Social conflict mitigation is carried out through preventive and responsive approaches. Preventive measures include mapping vulnerable polling stations, security simulations, and intensive outreach to the community conducted by the KPU, Bawaslu, and Bakesbangpol. Bakesbangpol acts as a mediator when friction occurs between supporters. The media helps to defuse conflict by delivering neutral information. Meanwhile, political parties agree on a peace declaration. This aligns with the data analysis on the Conflict variable, which produced an average score of 4.17 in the “Good” category according to employees, and an average score of 3.82 in the “Good” category according to the public.
2. The KPU revealed technical challenges such as difficulties in controlling the number of people in the field. Political party supporters mentioned the lack of training on campaign ethics for party cadres, which has the potential to cause conflict. Meanwhile, the media faces difficulties in maintaining neutrality when covering sensitive issues.
3. To address these issues, the KPU regularly holds coordination meetings between institutions. Political parties conduct internal training for cadres, and the media ensures that information conveyed is verified, free from personal opinion, and continuously coordinates with relevant parties.

After conducting the study, the author offers suggestions for related parties, recommending that the use of digital technology, such as application-based or social media early warning systems, be maximized—especially to monitor dynamics in conflict-prone areas. Additionally, election information should be packaged attractively and made easily accessible to the public to suppress the spread of hoaxes and increase voter participation.

Reference

- Asrofi, A., Ritohardoyo, S., & Sri Hadmoko, D. (2017). Strategi Adaptasi Masyarakat Pesisir Dalam Penanganan Bencana Banjir Rob Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Ketahanan Wilayah (Studi Di Desa Bedono Kecamatan Sayung Kabupaten Demak Jawa Tengah). *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, 23(2), 125–244. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jkn.26257>
- Awang, S. A., Pudiyatmoko, S., & Maryudi, A. (2017). Perspektif Ekologi Politik Dalam Pengelolaan Konflik Di Taman Nasional Gunung Merbabu. Universitas Gajah Mada.
- Batjo, S. N., Rachmat, E., & Haryati, S. (2023). Manajemen Konflik (A. Asari (ed.); Cetakan Pe). PT Mafy Media Literasi Indonesia. http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2008.06.005%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_PEMBETUNGAN_TERPUSAT_STRATEGI_MELESTARI
- BM, S. A. (2017). Konflik Sosial Dalam Hubungan Antar Umat Beragama. *Jurnal Dakwah Tabligh*, 18(1), 189–208.
- Darmawati, A., & Harsono, M. (2021). Perkembangan Pemikiran Konflik: Sebuah Tinjauan Mengenai Sejarah dan Sifat Konflik. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen*, 18(1), 41–48.
- Defano Tanur, Marsya Nisa Razita, & Ona Rangratu. (2023). Manajemen Konflik dan Upaya Penanganan Konflik dalam Organisasi Pendidikan di Sekolah. *Inspirasi Dunia: Jurnal Riset Pendidikan Dan Bahasa*, 2(3), 225–237. <https://doi.org/10.58192/insdun.v2i3.1039>

- Folger, Joseph P., Marshall Scott Poole, and Randall K. Stutman. 2021. Working Through Conflict: Strategies for Relationships, Groups, and Organizations. <https://www.taylorfrancis.com/books/mono/10.4324/9781003027232/working-conflict-joseph-folger-marshall-scott-poole-randall-stutman>. Getha-Taylor,
- Hardani, Andriani, H., Ustiawaty, J., Utami, E. F., Istiqomah, R. R., Fardani, R. A., Sukmana, D. J., & Auliya, N. H. (2020). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif (H. Abadi (ed.)). CV. Pustaka Ilmu.
- Hengkelare, S. H. S., Rogi, O. H. A., & Suryono. (2021). Mitigasi Risiko Bencana Banjir di Manado. *Jurnal Spasial*, 8(2), 267–274.
- Hery. (2015). Manajemen Risiko Bisnis (Adipramono (ed.)). Penerbit PT Grasindo.
- Irwandi, & Chotim, E. R. (2017). Analisis Konflik Antara Masyarakat, Pemerintah, dan Swasta (Studi Kasus di Dusun Sungai Samak, Desa Sungai Samak, Kecamatan Badau, Kabupaten Belitung). *Jispo*, 7(2), 24–42.
- Magdalena, I., Fauzi, H. N., & Putri, R. (2020). Pentingnya Evaluasi Dalam Pembelajaran Dan Akibat Memanipulasinya. *Bintang : Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Sains*, 2(2), 244–257. <https://doi.org/10.30640/dewantara.v2i1.722>
- Mulyadi. (2012). Konflik Sosial Ditinjau dari Segi Struktur dan Fungsi. In *Humaniora* (Vol. 14, Issue 3, p. 2).
- Mulyono, S. W. (2015). Optimalisasi Kemampuan Deteksi Dini Dan Mitigasi Risiko Konflik Oleh Satuan Koramil Dalam Pencegahan Terjadinya Konflik Sosial Dan Implikasinya Terhadap Ketahanan Wilayah (Studi Di Koramil 05/Pasar Kliwon, Kodim 0735/Surakarta, Jawa Tengah). *Jurnal Ketahanan Nasional*, 21(3), 188–196. <https://doi.org/10.22146/jkn.15669>
- Muzan, A., Muir, S., Basri, H., Gemilang, K. M., & Darulhuda, D. (2023). Mitigasi Konflik Rumah Tangga Dalam Upaya Menjaga Keutuhan Keluarga Sakinah. *Hukum Islam*, 22(2), 52. <https://doi.org/10.24014/jhi.v22i2.21434>
- Panjaitan, F., Nugraheni, I. L., Salsabilla, A., & Pargito. (2023). Mitigasi Konflik Gajah dan Manusia di Desa Tegal Yoso Kecamatan Purbolinggo Kabupaten Lampung Timur. *Jurnal Pendidikan Geografi Undiksha*, 11(1), 67–76. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jjpg.v11i1.54625>
- Pratiwi, M. A. (2021). Perkembangan Teori Konflik Organisasi. *Manajerial Dan Bisnis Tanjungpinang*, 4(1), 51–65. <https://doi.org/10.52624/manajerial.v4i1.2209>
- Purnomo, L. (2007). Kesepakatan Sosial sebagai Upaya Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Pemilu (Studi Kasus Konflik Pemilu Tahun 2004 di Kabupaten Batang). *Jurnal Law Reform*, 2(2), 10–29.
- Rahmawati, R., Pratidina, G., & Muarif. (2011). Model Adaptasi Ekologis Dan Strategi Nafkah Pada Masyarakat Sekitar Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak. *Jurnal Sosial Humaniora*, 2(2), 112–121.
- Rahmawati, Rita. (2013). Konflik-Konflik Sumberdaya Hutan Di Jawa Barat Dan Kalimantan Barat,. IPB University, Indonesia.

- Rahmawati, Rita, Dharmawan, A. H., Kinseng, R., & Darusman, D. (2019). Conflict of Forest Resources and Ecological Adaptation Strategy. *IJASOS- International E-Journal of Advances in Social Sciences*, 5(15), 1483–1490. <https://doi.org/10.18769/ijasos.592122>
- Rahmawati, Rita, Hernawan, D., Darusman, D., & Sektiono, D. (2019). Kinerja Implementasi Tata Kelola Hutan Taman Nasional Gunung Halimun Salak. *Sosiohumaniora*, 21(3), 305–315. <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v21i3.7328>
- Rahmawati, Rita, Subair, Idris, Gentini, Ekowati, D., & Setiawan, U. (2008). Pengetahuan Lokal Masyarakat Adat Kasepuhan: Adaptasi, Konflik dan Dinamika Sosio-Ekologis. *Sodality: Jurnal Sosiologi Pedesaan*, 2(2), 151–190. <https://doi.org/10.22500/sodality.v2i2.5886>
- Rosana, E. (2015). Konflik Pada Kehidupan Masyarakat (Telaah Mengenai Teori dan Penyelesaian Konflik Pada Masyarakat Modern). *Jurnal Al-Adyan*, 10(2), 216–230.
- Rouddah, K. N., Barkah, C. S., & Novel, N. J. A. (2021). Analisis Negosiasi Bisnis Perusahaan Trading dengan Pengepul Kopi Toraja (Studi Pada PT. Danapati Prakasa Sentosa). *Jurnal Bisnis Strategi*, 30(1), 47–53. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jbs.30.1.47-53>
- Rulistiani, V. U., Asyura, I., Kamali, A. S., & Linda, L. (2023). Pengaruh Metode Brainstorming Terhadap Keterampilan Berpikir Kreatif. *Jurnal Cendekia: Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 7(2), 1366–1378. <https://doi.org/10.31004/cendekia.v7i2.1784>
- Sepang, I. V. (2020). Konflik Sosial dan Resolusi Konflik Sosiologi Kelas XI. Kemendikbud.
- Soemarmi, A., Indarti, E., Pujiyono, & Diamantina, A. (2019). Konsep Negara Kepulauan dalam Upaya Perlindungan Wilayah Pengelolaan Perikanan Indonesia. *Masalah-Masalah Hukum*, 48(3), 241–248. <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.48.3.2019.241-248>
- Sudarmanto, E., Sari, D. P., Tjahjana, D., S, E. W., Mardiana, S. S., Purba, B., Purba, S., Indarwati, Tjiptadi, D. D., Syafrizal, Kato, I., Rosdiana, Manalu, N. V., & SN, A. (2021). *Manajemen Konflik* (R. Watrianthos (ed.); Cetakan 1). Penerbit Yayasan Kita Menulis.
- Sudarnoto, W. (2015). Konflik Dan Resolusi. *SALAM: Jurnal Sosial Dan Budaya Syar-I*, 2(1), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.15408/sjsbs.v2i1.2236>
- Sudira, I. N. (2017). Resolusi Konflik dalam Perubahan Dunia. *Global: Jurnal Politik Internasional*, 19(2), 156–171. <https://doi.org/10.7454/global.v19i2.301>
- Suharno, Awang, S. A., Pudyatmoko, S., & Maryudi, A. (2017). Perspektif Ekologi Politik Dalam Pengelolaan Konflik Di Taman Nasional Gunung Merbabu. Universitas Gajah Mada.
- Sunarso, B. (2023). *Resolusi Konflik Sosial* (N. Duniawati (ed.)). Penerbit Adab.
- Tualeka, M. W. N. (2017). Teori Konflik Sosiologi Klasik dan Modern. *Al-Hikmah: Jurnal Studi Agama-Agama*, 3(1), 32–48.
- Wahyudi, A. (2015). Konflik, Konsep Teori Dan Permasalahan. *Jurnal Publiciana*, 8(1), 1–15.
- Zuldin, M. (2019). Ketimpangan Sebagai Penyebab Konflik: Kajian Atas Teori Sosial Kontemporer. *TEMALI: Jurnal Pembangunan Sosial*, 2(1), 157–183. <https://doi.org/10.15575/jt.v2i1.4050>