

**ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF COMMISSION A OF SURABAYA CITY
COUNCIL IN THE 2024 REGIONAL ELECTIONS WITH SWOT:
ANALISIS PERAN KOMISI A DPRD KOTA SURABAYA DALAM PILKADA
2024 DENGAN SWOT**

**Anjani Suci Ramadhanty¹, Aris Aprianto², Gandi Surya Indarto³, Tsamara Putri
Fatin⁴, Widi Jakartiwi⁵**

Sunan Ampel Surabaya State Islamic University^{1,2,3,4,5}
ahnjnni@gmail.com¹, arisapril416@gmail.com², gsigandi123@gmail.com³,
tsamarafatin1221@gmail.com⁴, jakartiwi@gmail.com⁵

Abstract

This research analyzes the role of Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD in facing the 2024 elections through a SWOT approach. Commission A, which has authority in government, law, and politics, plays an important role in overseeing and ensuring that Pilkada runs well and according to the rules. The SWOT analysis shows that Commission A has strengths such as members' experience and expertise, access to information, and authority in supervision. However, Commission A also faces weaknesses such as limited resources and potential conflicts of interest. Opportunities exist for Commission A to improve its role and performance by capitalizing on public awareness of the importance of democratic elections. Threats to the role of Commission A come from potential political intervention, pressure from certain parties, and low community participation. The approach in this research uses qualitative methods. This research highlights the importance of the role of Commission A in creating democratic, honest, and fair elections, and provides recommendations to maximize strengths and opportunities, and minimize weaknesses and threats faced.

Keywords: *SWOT, Pilkada 2024, Commission A DPRD, DPRD Surabaya City, Qualitative*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisis peran Komisi A DPRD Kota Surabaya dalam menghadapi Pilkada 2024 melalui pendekatan SWOT. Komisi A, yang memiliki kewenangan dalam pemerintahan, hukum, dan politik, memegang peran penting dalam mengawasi dan memastikan Pilkada berjalan dengan baik dan sesuai aturan. Analisis SWOT menunjukkan bahwa Komisi A memiliki kekuatan (Strengths) seperti pengalaman dan keahlian anggota, akses terhadap informasi, dan kewenangan dalam pengawasan. Namun, Komisi A juga menghadapi kelemahan (Weaknesses) seperti keterbatasan sumber daya dan potensi konflik kepentingan. Peluang (Opportunities) terbuka bagi Komisi A untuk meningkatkan peran dan kinerjanya dengan memanfaatkan kesadaran masyarakat akan pentingnya Pilkada yang demokratis. Ancaman (Threats) terhadap peran Komisi A berasal dari potensi intervensi politik, tekanan dari pihak tertentu, dan rendahnya partisipasi masyarakat. Pendekatan dalam penelitian kali ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penelitian ini menyoroti pentingnya peran Komisi A dalam menciptakan Pilkada yang demokratis, jujur, dan adil, serta memberikan rekomendasi untuk memaksimalkan kekuatan dan peluang, serta meminimalkan kelemahan dan ancaman yang dihadapi.

Kata Kunci: *SWOT, Pilkada 2024, Komisi A DPRD, DPRD Kota Surabaya, Kualitatif*

INTRODUCTION

The internship program is an independent learning activity carried out by students outside the university environment. This activity aims to provide practical work experience relevant to their field of study, through observation methods and active participation in related institutions or institutions. The implementation of the internship program is adjusted to the structural and functional formations that exist in the agency where the internship is carried out, both in government agencies, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations / non-governmental organizations. In this internship activity, we carried it out at a government agency, namely the Surabaya City DPRD. We chose this internship location because we wanted to see the performance and supervision carried out by members of the Surabaya City DPRD board. In addition to interning at the Surabaya City DPRD, we also have an assignment from the campus to analyze the agency that we occupy for internships using the SWOT method.

SWOT analysis is a strategic planning method that assists in evaluating the internal and external factors that affect a project, business venture, or product line. This method identifies strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. Strengths and weaknesses are internal factors that come from within the organization, while opportunities and threats are external factors that come from the outside environment. Before conducting a SWOT analysis, it is necessary to determine the purpose of the business or object to be analyzed. By understanding internal and external factors, SWOT analysis can help in making effective strategic decisions. SWOT analysis can logically assist in the process of making strategic decisions that are aligned with the company's vision, mission and goals. By analyzing the internal and external factors that affect the company, SWOT analysis can be an effective tool for determining the right strategy. The information obtained from SWOT analysis can be used as a basis for more targeted and effective decision-making to achieve company goals.

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is an institution that represents the people at the regional level and has an important role in carrying out the functions of local government. The DPRD works as an equal partner with the local

government, playing a role in overseeing and providing input on policies taken by the local government. DPRD are formed at two levels, namely Provincial DPRD at the provincial level and Regency / City DPRD at the regency / city level. The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) has three main functions in carrying out its duties:

1. Legislative Function: DPRD together with the Regional Head has the authority to make and enact Regional Regulations (Perda) that regulate various aspects of life in the region.
2. Budget Function: DPRD plays a role in discussing, approving, and enacting the Regional Budget (APBD) with the Regional Government.
3. Monitoring Function: The DPRD has the authority to oversee the implementation of the Law, Legislation enacted by the Government, Regional Regulations, and Regulations of the Regional Head.

Through these three functions, the DPRD plays an active role in running a good local government that is responsible to the community. Commission A of the DPRD, which is in charge of Government and Law, works closely with various regional apparatus in carrying out its duties. Regional apparatus that are partners of Commission A include:

- DPRD Secretariat
- Inspectorate
- Personnel and Human Resources Agency
- National Unity and Political Agency
- Pamong Praja Police Unit
- Population and Civil Registration Office
- Communication and Information Agency
- Office of Community Empowerment and Village Government
- Governance Section of the Regional Secretariat
- Law and Human Rights Section of the Regional Secretariat

This cooperation aims to ensure the effectiveness of supervision and decision-making related to the field of government and law in the region.

Ahead of the elections that will be held on November 27, 2024 simultaneously throughout Indonesia. Surabaya City DPRD certainly has a very important role in the implementation of Pilkada. Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD, which usually handles government, law and politics, has an important role in overseeing and ensuring that the 2024 elections run well and according to the rules. We learned about the duties and roles of Commission A when we were given the opportunity to discuss with Mr. Josiah, a member of Commission A from the PSI Party at the Surabaya City DPRD.



Figure 1 Discuss with member of Commission A from the PSI Party at the Surabaya City DPRD

Here are some of the specific roles of Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD in facing the Pilkada:

1. Supervision of the Candidate Registration and Verification Process:

- Commission A is tasked with overseeing the registration and verification process of candidates for regional head and deputy regional head.
- They can summon and request explanations from KPU Surabaya City regarding the process of registration, verification, and determination of candidates.
- Commission A can also review and evaluate the requirements and documents submitted by candidates to ensure their completeness and validity.

2. Oversight of the Campaign:

- Commission A is in charge of overseeing the implementation of the campaign, including campaign materials, campaign schedules, and campaign rules.
- They can monitor and evaluate the implementation of the campaign to ensure that the campaign is fair, honest, and does not violate the rules.

- Commission A can also receive reports from the public regarding campaign violations and follow up on these reports by summoning and requesting clarification from candidates or Pilkada organizers.

3. Monitoring the Voting Process:

- Commission A is tasked with overseeing the voting process, including the security of polling stations, the smooth running of the voting process, and the prevention of fraud.
- They can conduct monitoring and supervision at polling stations to ensure that the voting process runs in an orderly and smooth manner.
- Commission A can also receive reports from the public regarding allegations of voting fraud and follow up on these reports by conducting investigations and providing recommendations to Pilkada organizers.

4. Monitoring the Vote Counting Process:

- Commission A is tasked with overseeing the vote counting process, including the completeness and validity of ballots, the vote counting process, and the determination of voting results.
- They can conduct monitoring and supervision at the counting stations to ensure that the vote counting process is transparent and accurate.
- Commission A can also receive reports from the public regarding allegations of vote counting fraud and follow up on these reports by conducting investigations and providing recommendations to Pilkada organizers.

5. Oversight of the Winner Determination Process:

- Commission A is tasked with overseeing the winner determination process, including the vote counting process, verification of voting results, and the determination of the winner by the Surabaya City KPU.
- They can evaluate the winner determination process to ensure that the process is fair and transparent.

- Commission A can also receive reports from the public regarding alleged fraud in the winner determination process and follow up on these reports by conducting investigations and providing recommendations to the Pilkada organizers.

Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD has a very important role in overseeing and ensuring that the 2024 elections run well and according to the rules. They have the authority to oversee the entire election process, from candidate registration to winner determination. By carrying out their role effectively, Commission A can help create democratic, honest and fair elections.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This SWOT analysis research uses 3 theoretical studies, namely SWOT analysis theory, Pilkada theory and DPRD Commission A theory. The theoretical studies used are as follows:

1. SWOT Analysis Theory Study

SWOT analysis is one of the methods used in strategic management to evaluate internal and external factors that affect the organization. SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. In this context, strengths and weaknesses are internal factors that include resources, capabilities, and weaknesses possessed by the organization, such as employee competencies, technology used, or capital available. On the other hand, opportunities and threats are external factors related to the business environment outside the organization, such as regulatory changes, technological developments, or market competition.

SWOT analysis is based on strategic management theory that emphasizes the importance of matching internal resources with external challenges and opportunities to achieve success. This approach reflects a systemic perspective, where organizations are seen as part of a larger system and are affected by both internal and external dynamics. According to the resource-based view, organizations that possess unique and valuable resources, such as technological advantages or competent human capital, have the opportunity to gain competitive advantage. However, internal weaknesses also need to be considered because they

can hinder the organization's efforts to respond to opportunities or overcome external threats (Mukhlisin & Pasaribu, 2020).

Also, from an external perspective, opportunities arise from favorable environmental conditions, such as the emergence of new markets or technological innovations, while threats can come from intense competition or unfavorable regulatory changes. Through SWOT analysis, organizations can formulate strategies that allow them to capitalize on internal strengths in pursuit of external opportunities, as well as address weaknesses to deal with threats. Although this method is simple and effective for providing an overview of the strategic situation, SWOT is often descriptive and needs to be complemented by other analytical tools to produce more in-depth and accurate decisions (Sasoko & Mahrudi, 2023).

2. Election Theory

Regional Head Election by DPRD is a system that was used in Indonesia before the introduction of direct elections. In this system, regional heads are elected by members of the DPRD, rather than directly by the people. Theoretical studies related to Pilkada by DPRD can be discussed through several approaches, namely:

a. The theory of representative democracy

Representative democracy emphasizes that the people elect representatives to make political decisions on their behalf. In the context of DPRD elections, DPRD members act as representatives of the people to elect regional heads. The theory assumes that representatives will consider the collective public interest when electing regional heads. However, in practice, there is often criticism that the election process by DPRD is vulnerable to political transactions and party interests (Batawi, 2014).

The advantage of this mechanism is that it minimizes political costs because there is no need to hold direct elections, which are costly. However, the main disadvantage is the potential for oligarchy and political manipulation because elections are conducted by a small group (DPRD members) who can

be more easily influenced by the interests of the political elite (Prasetya, 2018).

b. Local political theory

Local politics in Indonesia is strongly influenced by the power dynamics of political parties at the regional level. Regional elections by DPRD are closely related to Indonesia's multiparty political system. In this system, the strength of political parties in the DPRD greatly influences the outcome of regional head elections. Elected regional heads usually come from the dominant party or coalition of parties in the DPRD.

Local political theory highlights that political parties at the local level often play a key role in determining candidates for regional heads. Candidates elected by the DPRD tend to have strong affiliations with certain political parties. This can influence the policies and direction of regional development, which are more inclined to the interests of the party or coalition that controls the DPRD (Prasetya, 2018).

c. The principle of checks and balances in local government

In the context of local government, the principle of checks and balances between the executive (regional head) and the legislature (DPRD) is very important to maintain the balance of power. The regional head election system can create a situation where the relationship between the executive and the legislature is more harmonious because the regional head is elected by the DPRD who will work together in policy-making.

However, this system can also pose risks of conflicts of interest and non-neutrality in oversight. If the regional head and the DPRD come from the same party or coalition, the potential for oversight of executive policies may be reduced. Conversely, when there are differences in interests or parties, political conflicts between the executive and the legislature at the local level can hamper the running of the government.

Regional elections by DPRD have different advantages and disadvantages compared to direct elections. From the point of view of the

theory of representative democracy, this system can reduce political costs and strengthen the role of DPRD. However, there is a risk of oligarchy and reduced public participation. From the point of view of local politics, elections by DPRD are heavily influenced by the power of political parties in the regions, leading to a greater risk of partisan interests. In terms of checks and balances, this system can create political stability but also potentially reduce the effectiveness of legislative oversight of the executive. The current system of direct elections is considered more democratic, but still poses challenges, including high political costs and the potential for conflict (Batawi, 2014).

3. Theory Study DPRD Commission A

The Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is a legislative body at the regional level responsible for oversight, legislation and budgeting in Indonesia's local government system. The DPRD is divided into several commissions tasked with overseeing and managing certain sectors. One of the commissions in the DPRD is Commission A (Mahin, 2023). This commission generally focuses on the areas of government, law and security. To understand the role and function of DPRD Commission A, this theoretical analysis can be viewed from the perspective of local government theory, legislative oversight function theory, and decentralization and regional autonomy theory (Anam & Anwar, 2020).

In the context of local government theory, DPRD are considered an integral part of a decentralized system of government. Through decentralization, the central government gives authority to regions to manage local affairs independently. Decentralization theory emphasizes the importance of local government in promoting local development and increasing community participation in political decision-making. The DPRD, especially Commission A, is responsible for ensuring that local government policies are in line with the public interest and conducting oversight of local government and bureaucracy, including legal, political, and security aspects (Mahin, 2023).

From the perspective of legislative oversight theory, DPRD Commission A has a major role in overseeing the implementation of local government affairs covering areas such as intergovernmental relations, administration, land, and law. The task of Commission A is to ensure that local governments implement policies in accordance with laws and regulations, including the management of local resources, public order, and the protection of community rights. This theory supports the role of the legislature in carrying out checks and balances to maintain the balance of power between the executive (local government) and the legislature (DPRD) (Sari et al., 2024). The oversight function is key to preventing abuse of power, corruption and maladministration.

According to the theory of decentralization and regional autonomy, DPRD and Commission A are an important part of the implementation of regional autonomy in accordance with Law No. 23/2014. Regional autonomy allows regions to organize and manage their own interests. DPRD acts as a representation of the people in overseeing the policies of the regional head. Commission A is responsible for overseeing the implementation of general government affairs, public administration, local regulations (perda), law enforcement in the region, and cooperation between government institutions. As part of the DPRD, Commission A also has a role in formulating local policies in the fields of government and law, taking into account the aspirations of the community. In addition to being responsible for the supervisory function, Commission A also has a legislative role, namely drafting local regulations related to governance, law enforcement, and security in the region. This is related to the legislative theory that emphasizes the role of DPRD in formulating rules that will guide government in the regions (Anam & Anwar, 2020).

Overall, DPRD Commission A has an important role in maintaining the stability and integrity of the local government system through supervision, legislation, and the implementation of regional autonomy (Mahin, 2023). Based on these theories, the role of Commission A is very strategic in overseeing the

implementation of governance, ensuring that local regulations run well, and maintaining harmonious relations between local government and the community.

METHODS

This time we used the SWOT analysis research to approach the relevant parties. The following is a further explanation of the qualitative method:

1. Definition of Qualitative Methods

Qualitative research methods are research designed to study the state of natural objects where the researcher is an important tool. The difference with quantitative research is that this research starts with data, uses existing theories as explanatory material, and ends with theory. After analyzing several definitions of qualitative research, Morion made his own definition that integrates the main points for understanding qualitative research. According to Moleong, qualitative research involves understanding a phenomenon as a whole through words and verbal explanations, especially the natural context, about the behavior, perceptions, motivations, and behaviors experienced by the research subject and using various methods (Komariah, 2009).

Qualitative research is a descriptive research method that generally uses an inductive analytical approach. This method emphasizes the importance of a research process where researchers try to understand social or cultural phenomena in depth and holistically. In qualitative research, it is important to use a theoretical basis. Because theory helps determine the focus of research and harmonize it with reality in the field. With a clear theoretical basis, researchers can formulate relevant research questions and identify variables to be observed.

In addition, the theoretical basis also serves as a framework for analyzing and interpreting the data obtained. This provides a broader context for understanding the results of the research, as well as allowing researchers to connect these results with previous research. Therefore, qualitative research not

only provides a detailed description of a phenomenon, but also contributes to scientific development and practice in the field. (Rukin, 2019).

2. Qualitative Method Research Objectives

The purpose of qualitative research is divided into four elements: the main purpose, the central phenomenon, the object of research, and the research location. The main purpose of qualitative approach research is to understand, explain, and develop and discover the central phenomenon. The central phenomenon identifies what is planned for the purpose of exploration, clearly identifies the research topic, and clearly indicates the research location (Herdiansyah, 2013).

3. Qualitative Data Collection Technique

a. Observation

Observation is the act of observing and recording the phenomena or symptoms under study. One expert classifies observation into three types, namely:

1) Participation Observation

In participant observation, the researcher is directly involved in the activities of the object being studied.

2) Opens Observation

In this observation, a researcher informs the data source at some point about the purpose of the research if the observer considers that the source is not concerned about providing the necessary information about the research. Researchers can also hide the fact that they are conducting research if they assume that the data source will keep the necessary data confidential.

3) Structured Observation

For this observation, researchers initially only used observation markers and did not use standard equipment. This is because the research questions for the qualitative approach were initially vague. However, after the mass was eliminated, structured observation was used.

b. Interview

Interview is a process of communicative interaction conducted by at least two people, based on availability in a natural environment, and which directs the conversation towards goals determined by priority, Trust is built as the main foundation of the understanding process (Herdiansyah. 2013).

c. Documentation

Documentation is a record or written evidence that records an event or event that has taken place. In the context of research, documents play an important role as a complement to data obtained through observation and interviews. The use of documentation can strengthen the credibility of the research results, because it provides additional evidence that supports the findings obtained. With documentation, researchers can link information obtained from various sources, so that the analysis becomes more comprehensive and reliable. It also helps in providing a clearer context for the phenomenon being studied (Ismail, 2019).)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Regional Head Election (Pilkada) is an important moment in the democratic system in Indonesia. Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD has a strategic role in overseeing the Pilkada process, ensuring smoothness, and maintaining the integrity of the implementation. SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) can help Commission A in mapping the potential and challenges faced in carrying out its role ahead of the 2024 elections. The background section has explained the meaning of SWOT analysis and also the role of Commission A in the implementation of Pilkada. From the explanation in the background, it can be analyzed that the role of Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD in facing the Pilkada using SWOT is as follows:

Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
- Broad Supervisory	- Resource Limitations:	- Increasing Community	- Political Intervention:

<p>Authority: Commission A has broad authority to oversee the entire election process, from candidate registration to winner determination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access to Information: Commission A has access to extensive information related to the implementation of Pilkada, such as data and reports from KPU Surabaya City. - Expertise and Experience: Commission A members have expertise and experience in government, law, and politics, which can help them in 	<p>Commission A may have limited resources, such as funds and staff, to optimally perform their role.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of Public Awareness: The public may lack understanding of the role and function of Commission A in the elections, making it difficult to actively engage them. - Potential Conflict of Interest: Some members of Commission A may have conflicts of interest with candidates participating in the elections, which may affect their independence. - Lack of Transparency: The 	<p>Participation: Commission A can utilize information and communication technology to increase public participation in elections, such as through online platforms and social media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building Strategic Cooperation: Commission A can build strategic partnerships with community organizations, educational institutions, and mass media to increase the effectiveness of their role in Pilkada. - Enhancing Capacity and Expertise: Commission A can increase the 	<p>Commission A may face political interference from parties with an interest in the elections, which could hamper their independence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regulatory Changes: Changes in Pilkada-related regulations may affect the role and authority of Commission A. - Public Distrust: Lack of public trust in Commission A may hamper the effectiveness of their role in the elections. - Emergence of New Political Issues: The emergence of new political issues can divert public attention from the
---	--	---	---

<p>carrying out their oversight role.</p> <p>- Extensive Network: Commission A has an extensive network with various related parties, such as community organizations, educational institutions, and mass media.</p> <p>Translated with DeepL.com (free version)</p>	<p>decision-making process in Commission A may lack transparency, leading to mistrust from the public.</p> <p>Translated with DeepL.com (free version)</p>	<p>capacity and expertise of their members through training and education related to the implementation of local elections.</p> <p>- Promoting Political Reform: Commission A can play a role in promoting political reforms to improve the quality of democracy in Surabaya City.</p>	<p>role of Commission A in Pilkada.</p>
--	--	--	---

Based on the SWOT analysis above, Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD has great potential to play a strategic role in facing the 2024 Pilkada. When viewed from the SWOT analysis, it can be concluded that the strategies carried out by Commission A are as follows:

- **Power Utilization Strategy:** Commission A can utilize its experience, expertise, access to information, inter-agency relationships, and legitimacy to improve the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluating elections.

- **Strategy for Overcoming Weaknesses:** Commission A needs to increase resources, both financial and human resources, in order to carry out its duties optimally. Increased publicity and coordination among members can help improve transparency and work effectiveness.

- **Strategy to Utilize Opportunities:** Commission A can take advantage of increased public participation, development of information technology, inter-institutional cooperation, and increased human resource capacity to improve the quality of election supervision.

- **Strategies to Deal with Threats:** Commission A needs to prepare for potential conflicts and riots, political interference, propaganda and hoaxes, and national political uncertainty. Mitigation and prevention strategies need to be prepared to minimize the negative impact of these threats.

The SWOT analysis shows that Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD has the potential to play an important role in the 2024 elections. They have the strengths and opportunities to carry out effective oversight. However, they also face several weaknesses and threats that need to be addressed. By capitalizing on their strengths and opportunities, Commission A can increase the effectiveness of their role in overseeing the elections and ensuring that the elections are democratic, honest and fair.

CONCLUSION

A SWOT analysis of the role of Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD in facing the 2024 elections shows that Commission A has great potential to carry out its functions effectively and play an active role in creating democratic, honest and fair elections. Strengths of Commission A lie in the experience and expertise of members in the fields of government and law, as well as access to information and data related to Pilkada. Commission A also has the authority to supervise and make local regulations, which can be used to ensure that the Pilkada process runs according to the rules. Weaknesses faced by Commission A are limited resources, both financial and human resources, as well as potential conflicts of interest that can arise in the supervision process. Opportunities are wide open for Commission A to improve its role and performance in the 2024 elections. Increased public awareness of the importance of democratic and participatory elections provides an opportunity for Commission A to become a mediator and facilitator in the political process. Threats to the role of Commission A come from potential political intervention, pressure from certain parties, and low community participation in the Pilkada process.

Based on the SWOT analysis, several recommendations can be proposed to maximize the role of Commission A in facing the 2024 elections. First, Commission A needs to increase the capacity and professionalism of its members through training and political education. Second, Commission A needs to build effective communication and collaboration with relevant stakeholders, such as Bawaslu, KPU, and political parties. Third, Commission A needs to increase transparency and accountability in carrying out its duties, as well as involve the community in the election monitoring process. By utilizing strengths, minimizing weaknesses, seizing opportunities, and being aware of threats, Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD has great potential to become a key actor in creating a democratic, honest and fair 2024 Pilkada.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In closing, this analysis is expected to be taken into consideration and input for Commission A of the Surabaya City DPRD in carrying out its duties and playing an active role in creating a successful 2024 Pilkada. Gratitude is extended to all parties who have supported the implementation of the 2024 Regional Election in Surabaya City, especially to:

- Commission A of Surabaya City DPRD for their dedication and commitment in overseeing the elections.
- Surabaya City Government for their efforts and cooperation in creating a conducive political climate.
- Mr. Josiah Michael for giving us the opportunity to talk about the elections.
- Mr. Suharto for being our supervisor during our internship at the Surabaya City Council.
- The Surabaya City DPRD Secretariat for allowing and accepting us to intern at the Surabaya City DPRD.
- The people of Surabaya City for their active participation in the Pilkada

Hopefully this analysis can provide benefits for all parties in realizing a democratic, honest and fair 2024 Pilkada in Surabaya City.

REFERENCES

- Anam, S., & Anwar, K. (2020). Efektivitas Fungsi Pengawasan Dprd Dalam Pelayanan Publik. *Jurnal Unitri*, 10. <https://jurnal.unitri.ac.id/index.php/reformasi/index>
- Batawi, J. W. (2014). Tingkat Kesadaran Politik Pemilih Pemula Dalam Pilkada Suatu Refleksi School-Based Democracy Education (Studi Kasus Pilkada Kabupaten Halmahera Timur Provinsi Maluku Utara Tahun 2010). *Journal Uniera*, 2(2).
- Mahin, M. (2023). Implementasi Tugas Komisi A Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah.
- Mappasere, S. A., & Suyuti, N. (2019). Pengertian Penelitian Pendekatan Kualitatif. *Metode Penelitian Sosial*, 33.
- Mukhlisin, A., & Pasaribu, M. H. (2020). Analisis Swot Dalam Membuat Keputusan Dan Mengambil Kebijakan Yang Tepat. In *Journal Research And Education Studies* (Vol. 1, Issue 1).
- Prasetya, A. (2018). Preferensipolitik Pada Pemilihan Kepala daerah (Pilkada) Di Kota Madiun. *Journal Trunojoyo*, 11, 12–19.
- Rukin, S. P. (2019). Metodologi penelitian kualitatif. Yayasan Ahmar Cendekia Indonesia.
- Sari, W., Zhafirah, R., Panggabean, I., Sumaiga, H., & Alief Harahap, T. (2024). Pengaruh Peran Komisi A, B, Dan E Dprd Provinsi Sumatera Utara Dalam Mendorong Pembangunan Ekonomi Lokal. *Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada*

Masyarakat Nusantara, 5(1), 1170–1176.

<https://doi.org/10.55338/jpkmn.v5i1.2959>

Sasoko, D. M., & Mahrudi, I. (2023). Jurnal Studi Interdisipliner Perspektif Teknik Analisis Swot Dalam Sebuah Perencanaan Kegiatan. *Jurnal Studi Interdisipliner Perspektif*, 22.

Satori, D., & Komariah, A. (2009). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*.

Sujarweni, V. W. (2014). *Metodelogi penelitian*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Baru Perss.

Yusriani, Y. (2022). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif*.