

The Involvement Of Civil Society Political Participation In Participatory Supervision By Bawaslu Of South Sulawesi Province In The 2019 General Election

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Abstract – General Elections in the Democratic System in Indonesia are a means of realizing people's leaders to choose to elect or their representatives, People's ownership can be realized through the political participation of the community both individually and in groups who do not participate only give their right to vote at the polling station on election day, but also participate. see to supervise at all stages of the general election so that the process of organizing elections runs by following the principles and principles of organizing elections. One of the forums for public political participation in the General Election is the participatory monitoring program of the General Elections Supervisory Board, one of which is the Citizens Forum who watched the 2019 General Election to become the Awas Forum and Desa Awas Election which consists of civil society organizations, one of the pilot projects in Massamaturu Village. In Takalar Regency, South Sulawesi Province, media participation is an effort to maintain the process and results of community-based elections by itself maintaining the sovereignty of the people themselves through supervision, prevention, socialization, and political education. Therefore, this paper aims to find out how civil society is involved in participatory supervision in general in 2019 by the Bawaslu of South Sulawesi Province in Takalar Regency and to find facts related to the model of developing and implementing participatory supervision based on civil society.

Keywords – General Elections, Participatory Supervision, Political Participation, Civil Society, Bawaslu Awas Forum.

I. INTRODUCTION

General elections in a democratic system are a means of realizing people's sovereignty, requiring community participation as the main factor in achieving democratic elections, where the people are expected to be fully involved in independence without intervention and mobilization to determine not only the election of a leader but also determine the running of the election process. based on the principles of direct, general, free, confidentiality, honest, and fair because Participation is one of the important aspects of democracy, the assumption that underlies democracy (and participation) the person who knows best about what is good for himself is the person himself. Because political decisions made and implemented by the government involve and affect the lives of citizens, citizens have the right to participate in

determining the content of political decisions. Therefore, what is meant by political participation is the participation of ordinary citizens in determining all decisions concerning or affecting their lives [1] According to McClosky, political participation is the voluntary activities of citizens through which they take part in the process of electing rulers, and directly or indirectly, participate in the process of making public policies [2].

In the context of the political participation of civil society in participatory supervision in the 2019 general elections in South Sulawesi Province, it has a different form, at the Bawaslu level of South Sulawesi Province the involvement of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), namely, I am an Anti-Corruption Woman (SPAK).) and the Institute for Public Policy Studies (LSKP). The results of SPAK's collaboration with the Bawaslu of South Sulawesi Province on participatory supervision focused on the prevention aspect which succeeded in making anti-money politics socialization media in the form of games with the hope that when money politics behavior could be prevented or minimized it would lead to a minimum level of corruption from the elected leaders of the election process [3].

At the Regency/City level in the Province of South Sulawesi, data on the participation of several civil society organizations in participatory supervision were found in several districts including the Bawaslu of Maros Regency, namely the Participatory supervision in collaboration with art groups based in villages, one of which is the Salokoa Art Studio in Tukamasea Village, Bantimurung District. , the collaboration between the Bawaslu of Maros Regency and the Salokoa Cultural Arts Institute seeks to socialize the importance of community participation in realizing a Democratic Election with an Arts and Culture approach, namely through dance performances and poetry readings, as well as declarations of peaceful elections in the Tukamasea Village community, where those who are directly involved in The implementation is groups of Youth and Beginner Voters with the community and the Village Government, art groups design their activities by including messages of peaceful and democratic elections.

Of all the implementation of participatory supervision in South Sulawesi, the Bawaslu of South Sulawesi Province carried out a model for the development of Participatory Supervision in the form of the Participatory Supervision Model Village pilot project in Massamaturu Village, Takalar Regency. The Election Supervisor as part of the village development innovation program from the democratic development aspect of the village, the village government together with the Bawaslu of Takalar Regency have drawn up long-term steps that are not only limited to when there is an election or regional head election but also continues to foster democratic awareness of the components of the village community sustainable. [4]

Takalar Regency has a phenomenon that can be compared because at the provincial level the findings are higher than reports, while in Takalar Regency the number of community reports is relatively high, namely 21 reports, although only 7 reports meet the requirements to be registered and processed further, the data shows high community participation. In providing reports to Bawaslu, on the participatory supervision side, Bawaslu Takalar Regency is known as one of the Regency Bawaslu which has a fairly active monitoring forum during the 2019 election, so this is the basis for the author to research and make Bawaslu Takalar and Bawaslu South Sulawesi Province the locus. and focus on this research. With this phenomenon, it opens space to analyze public participation problems related to the implementation of participatory supervision that has been running in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections in South Sulawesi Province and especially in the Takalar Regency.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is qualitative with a descriptive-analytical approach to provide a systematic and accurate presentation of facts related to the things that have been studied. The location of this study is in Bawaslu Province of South Sulawesi and Takalar Regency. Data obtained from informants were specified in purposive, including Chairman and Member of Bawaslu Province of South Sulawesi, Chairman and Member of Bawaslu Takalar Regency, Chairman of KPU Takalar Regency, Massamaturu Village Government, civil society organizations incorporated in the Bawaslu watch forum, and Massamaturu village community. Interviews gathered data collection, observations, documentation, and the Final Report of Supervision related to The Participatory Supervision of Bawaslu.

The data obtained were analyzed with a descriptive approach using a qualitative technique with data reduction, data rendering, and data concluding to illustrate the pattern of civil society organizations' political participation in the development of participatory supervision programs in the 2019 election Bawaslu Takalar supervised. The validity of the data is done by comparing the interview results with the contents of the report document. Also, data were compared to the interview results data.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Civil Society Political Participation in the 2019 Election

According to Ramlan Surbakti [5] Elections with integrity are elections in which all stakeholders participate in all stages of

the election administration, through political participation, the community can ensure their sovereignty is fulfilled and maintained, political participation is an activity of citizens (private citizens) who act as individuals aimed at influencing decisions by the government. This participation can be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, peaceful or by force or coercion, legal or illegal. divides the types of political participation into two parts, first autonomous political participation, and mobilization political participation. Autonomous political participation is carried out by a person (individual) based on his perception and awareness as in democratic countries while Participation that is driven or participation that is deliberately forced on society is usually practiced in authoritarian countries. [6] In this context, collective political participation is joint participation carried out by many people, which can be in the form of groups or organizations or community associations that are members of civil society organizations [7] in carrying out participatory supervision.

Political participation as the concept of political participation that has been described is classified into two, the first is individual participation a person. The second is joint participation, carried out by many people to influence the position of the ruling party such as elections, in this case, joint participation carried out by many people can take the form of groups or organizations or community associations that are members of civil society.

Civil society is areas of social life that are organized and characterized, among others: voluntary, self-generating, and self-supporting, high autonomy in dealing with the state, and linkages with norms or legal values followed by its citizens. This understanding of civil society manifests itself in various organizations/associations created by people outside the influence of the state, namely non-governmental organizations, social and religious organizations, associations, and also interest groups. [8]

So that election supervision should involve many parties widely, starting from community leaders, cultural/artists/artists, and the mass media, in short, participatory monitoring will be more effective if carried out by civil society groups. This is because election monitoring and supervision have an equally difficult task, namely the implementation of honest and fair elections. Supervision in elections is carried out in all stages, including planning, preparation, implementation, and evaluation. All of them are an important and inseparable part to ensure the creation of a fair election.

Bawaslu as an institution that is mandated to oversee the electoral process requires support from many parties in monitoring. This is because Bawaslu personnel are still very limited in carrying out comprehensive supervision of all activities carried out, both by election organizers and by-election participants. For this reason, one of the methods used by Bawaslu to maximize supervision at every stage of the election is to involve the community. [9]

Efforts made by the General Elections Supervisory Agency to open spaces for public political participation in elections are by presenting a participatory monitoring program, this program in principle is a new face of efforts to involve the community in monitoring elections that have been carried out in previous elections. The movement of civil society participation to be involved in the election monitoring process only increased in the 1999 elections, but several elections later the number of monitoring institutions involved decreased, in the next few elections the model for involving civil society political participation developed as in the 1999 elections thousands of students were involved by forums. rector to supervise and monitor the 1999 elections.

The involvement of civil society political participation by the Bawaslu of South Sulawesi Province in the 2019 General Election was found in several regencies/cities, namely in Maros Regency, which has formed the 2019 Election Awas Forum in Majannang Village, Maros Baru District, which consists of youth groups and community leaders. which has been formed by the Head of Majannang Village, the focus of this Awas Forum in addition to actively campaigning for Peaceful Elections and Anti-money Politics in the form of face-to-face meetings, is also actively distributing preventive pamphlets and banners in Majannang Village. [10]

In Soppeng District [11], has established an Awas Forum as many as 3 forums during the 2019 Election consisting of youth and community groups that focus on preventing potential violations through the distribution of Brochures, Pamphlets, Stickers, and Installation of Prevention Banners, as well as in Jeneponto an alert forum which is formed which consists of youth groups from various organizations with a focus on prevention through the distribution of brochures, pamphlets, stickers and prevention banners, door to door prevention/socialization campaigns, forming anti-money politics villages/neighborhoods/villages, face-to-face community political education, while in Wajo District [12] an alert forum was formed consisting of millennial groups that focus on Prevention and Socialization through Social Media.

An interesting thing was also found in Pinrang Regency, [13] an alert forum was formed which was named the AMPUH Movement, namely the Awas Action Forum Rejecting Money Politics, Hate Speech, and Hoaxes, which consisted of groups of Students, Students, and the General Society aimed at the Movement This is to transform a moral movement into a social movement in the community in guarding the elections, in East Luwu Regency [14], as well as in Pangkep Regency [15] an Awas forum was formed consisting of youth groups, students and community leaders with a focus on prevention activities through the distribution of Brochures, Pamphlets, Stickers and Installation of Prevention Banners, Door to Door Prevention/Socialization Campaigns, Establishing Anti-Money Politics Villages/Neighborhoods/Villages, Face-to-face Community Political Education, Socialization through Social Media. In Bone Regency, an alert forum was formed from youth and women's groups that focused on prevention activities through the distribution of brochures, pamphlets, stickers and prevention banners, door-to-door prevention/socialization campaigns, establishing anti-money politics/village/villages. Face-to-face Community Politics, Socialization through Social Media, Reporting Alleged Violations.

In Bulukumba District [16] 10 alert forums were formed in 10 sub-districts which were the forerunner to the formation of the Election Awas Village consisting of community groups in 10 sub-districts with a focus on prevention activities through the distribution of brochures, pamphlets, stickers, and installation of prevention banners, forming villages/environments/Kampung Anti-Money Politics, Face-to-face Community Political Education and while in Selayar District 3 Awas forums were formed from student groups, youth and women's groups whose activities focused on Prevention through the distribution of Brochures, Pamphlets, Stickers and Banners for Prevention, Prevention Campaigns/ Door to Door Socialization, Establishing an Anti-Money Politics Village/Environment/Village.

In Takalar District [17], two alert forums were formed, namely a student alert forum consisting of high school students in Takalar Regency and a Regency Awas Forum consisting of a combination of youth organizations and NGOs in Takalar Regency. video to fellow novice voter students throughout the Takalar Regency as well as making an election supervisory essay competition, for the district Awas forum to disseminate information to the sub-district and sub-district/village levels which will be described in detail in the next discussion (Bawaslu Takalar, 2019), In addition to this program, Bawaslu In South Sulawesi Province there are also 17 Non-Governmental Organizations incorporated as Election Monitoring institutions in 2019, namely Perak NGO, Public Policy Study Institute, Maupe Women's Political School, Sulawesi Mitra Bangsa Swadaya Foundation (YASMIB), Anti- Abuse of Position Society (MAPJ), Institution Enrekang Children and Women Observer (PAPER), Indonesian Anti-Corruption Troops (LAKI), People's Network for Democracy and Elections (JADI), Indonesian Christian Student Movement (GMKI), Indonesian Islamic Student Movement (PMII), Islamic Student Association (HMI), All-Indonesian Press Association (HMI). HIPSI), Legislative Monitoring Committee (KOPEL), Alliance of Indigenous Peoples of the Archipelago (AMAN), Alliance for Monitoring State Apparatus Performance (APKAN), Indonesian Women's Coalition (KPI).

3.2. Participatory Election Oversight Development Model

Bawaslu always encourages community participation to jointly ensure the implementation of elections goes well, Bawaslu has prepared a participatory monitoring program to be implemented by all Bawaslu ranks, namely 1). Information technology-based supervision; 2) Citizens' Forum for Election Supervision; 3) Movement for Supervision of Election Participation; 4) Community service in election supervision; 5) Guidelines for managing social media; 6) Election supervision corner; 7). Saka Adhyasta election. The program is implemented by all levels of Bawaslu according to their national level, in the process of experiencing innovation as a form of developing a citizen forum, namely the Formation of an Election Awas Village in which there is an Awas Forum.

In its development, the Awas Forum became the frontline in carrying out its participatory monitoring activities through political education and community empowerment, such as in the Bawaslu of Takalar Regency, a form of civil society participation in conducting supervision with a focus on preventing Election Violations and Political Education. The formation of an election monitoring forum from a combination of village civil society groups received a positive response from both the village government and the community, the Massamaturu Village Government as a pilot project for the election monitoring village allocated APBDes¹ for political education programs and Election Oversight, and succeeded in formulating standards administrative, regulatory, and substance of the village oversight forum.

The impact of civil society political participation through the village watch forum for the Massamaturu Village election in

the 2019 election was not found or there were reports related to alleged violations (Zero Violations), in other aspects, voter participation in the village increased when compared to voter participation in 2018 which was 86.2% and in the 2019 Election it was 90.2%. The implication of the prevention innovation through Participatory Supervision at the Regency level is that the handling of violations shows a decreasing trend in the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Takalar compared to the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor of South Sulawesi in Takalar Regency, namely findings as much as 82% and reports as much as 97%. Meanwhile, compared to the 2019 general election in Takalar Regency, there were 77% findings and 43% reports.

IV. CONCLUSION

The involvement of civil society political participation in the development of participatory supervision in the 2019 Election by Bawaslu is through the establishment of the Election of Alert Village and Village Watch Forum. It can be seen from establishing an election watch forum at the level of Massamaturu Village in Takalar Regency. However, it is still limited to pilot projects but has made a significant contribution to the development of democracy in the village. Conceptually Participatory Supervision implementation is considered dynamic as it enables innovations or developments to get a meeting point with Bawaslu. The Village Government and Village Civil Society are to encourage the community's political participation and the realization of the Democratic Elections.

Technically, participatory supervision has mobilized civil society to participate in election alert forums both at the district level and at the village level, which aimed to encourage community participation while reducing the number of election violations.

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