

PROGRAM FOR THE 2019 SERIOUS ELECTION SOCIALIZATION (Study of Policy Implementation Based on KPU Regulation No.10 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for Implementation of Socialization, Voter Education, and Public Participation in Organizing General Elections at the Probolinggo City KPU)

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ABSTRACT

This research investigates the application of socialization program for election 2019 held by election commission (Komisi Pemilihan Umum) the city of Probolinggo kota. It is aimed at: (1) Analyzing and revealing the factors which hinder and support the socialization.

This research employs qualitative method through descriptive approach the data gathering is obtained through three procedures: observation, in-depth, interview, and documentary studies. The subject of this research is election commission of Probolinggo Kota city and other stakeholder involved in the socialization legislative election.

It is revealed that the socialization of legislative election carried out by election commission of Probolinggo kota city is in accordance with the existing regulation, but with some modifications. The involvement of some stakeholders has contributed to the success of this process. In addition, the role of Democracy Volunteers to the success of this process. In addition, the role of Democracy identified are the lack of budget, the low level of human as the level of reception resource capability, as well as the level of reception by public is which is often polarized by campaign performed by legislative candidates.

Some recommendations are proposed by this research, namely: (1) the strategy of socialization formulated by central board of KPU, has to invite the involvement of election at the lower hierarchy in order to achieve comprehensiveness; (2). In addition to technical advocacy, other forms of political education should also be taken into account in regular basis, (3). There should be increase in socialization budget and confined to the process of election itself.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The absolute need as a means of democracy that makes people's sovereignty as the core of life for the state, the process of people's sovereignty which begins with an election assessment is intended to determine the legality principle. What is the legitimacy and credibility principle for a government that is supported by the people of the government from the people by the people and for the people it will give birth to democratic government administrators for that understanding of the community in fighting for their aspirations and interests is very necessary so that it is expected to place public interests above personal interests or The General Election Commission Class is a national and permanent and independent election management institution that has the authority and obligation to hold general elections for members of the DPRD and PDRD, the general election for the president and vice president and general elections for regional heads and deputy regional heads as secured in law. - Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2011 concerning the holding of general elections.

Elections in Indonesia were carried out directly and democratically in 1955 which were based on the legal umbrella of Law number 7 of 1953 concerning Elections which at the same time revoked Law number 27 of 1948 and law number 12 of 1949, it should be appreciated that the implementation of the 1955 election was running safely, smooth, honest and fair and democratic, even getting awards and recognition from several other countries. What is interesting about the 1955 election is the high awareness of healthy competition from around 30 election participants with hundreds of candidates, even though among the candidates are officials who they do not use the abuse of facilities and power in order to win constituents' sympathy.

The holding of general elections after the Old Order regime could only be held in 1971 when there was a shift in the regime from engineer Soekarno to President Soeharto. This second election could only be held on July 5, 1971, which means that after 4 years Suharto was in the presidency. At that time the provisions regarding parties in brackets without (without the law) were more or less the same as those applied by President Soekarno. The law that was held was the Law on Elections and the composition and position of the MPR, DPR and DPRD ahead of the 1971 Election, the government together with the DPR GR, Law 15 of 1969 on elections and Law number 16 concerning the composition and position of the MPR DPR and DPRD. nearly 3 years.

What is very significant different from the 1955 election is that state officials in the 1971 elections were required to be neutral. whereas in the 1955 election state officials including the prime minister who came from the party could formally become party candidates. However, in practice in the 1971 elections government officials sided with one of the election participants, namely Golkar. So, in fact, the government has fabricated provisions that are beneficial to Golkar, such as stipulating that all civil servants must channel their aspirations to one of the election participants. After 1971, the implementation of periodic and regular General Elections began when the third election was held more than 6 years after the 1971 election, namely 1977 after that it was always scheduled once every 5 years. From a schedule perspective, the elections have been held since.

One obvious advantage over the previous election was that since the 1977 election the participation was far fewer, two political parties and one Golkar. This happened after previously the government together with the DPR tried to simplify the number of parties by making Law number 3 of 1975 concerning political parties and Golkar, the two parties are the united development party or PPP and the Indonesian democratic party or PDI and one work group or Golkar becomes in five elections, namely the 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992 and 1997 elections, the participants were only three tad. The result is the same, Golkar always wins while PPP and PDIP are complementary or just an ornament. 'Golkar has even won since the 1971 elections. This situation directly and indirectly puts executive and legislative powers under Golkar's control. The main supporters of Golkar are the civilian and military bureaucracy. The following shows the results of the 5 consecutive governments.

After President Suharto was removed from power on May 21, 1998, the position of President was replaced by vice president Bacharudin Jusuf Habibie at the urging of the public, new or accelerated elections soon. Implemented, so that the results of the 1997 election were immediately replaced then it turned out that the election was held on June 7, 1999 or the 13 months of Habibie's reign at this time, as the reason for holding elections was to gain recognition or trust from the public including the international community because of the government. and other institutions that were the product of the 1997 election are considered untrusted. This was then followed by holding a general session of the MPR to elect a new president and vice president. This means that with the accelerated elections that took place not only the use of changing the membership of the DPR and MPs before finishing his work but the Habibie President himself had to cut his term of office which should have taken place in 2003, a policy of an unprecedented president. Before holding the accelerated election, the government submitted a bill on political parties, a draft election bill and a bill on the composition and position of the MPR DPR and PRD PRD. degree jakarta). It stands out to distinguish the 1999 election from the previous elections since 1971, where the 1999 election was attended by a large number of participants. Even though the preparation period was relatively short, the implementation of the voting in the 1999 election could be carried out so that Pelni's schedule for June 7, 1999 was not what many had previously predicted, in fact it could be carried out peacefully without any significant chaos.

Since the reform era, the mechanism for selecting political officials in terms of making regulations (legislative) and implementing regulations (executives) has been carried out using democratic principles, namely involving the wider community as determinants, involving the people, giving an idea that the

existence of individuals is respected for their rights to participate. in determining the future of life together.

So far it can be said that the general election (election) is the most important mechanism in the realization of the integration of anemograph about government by the people in this way the people can freely assess the evaluation and at the same time show their representatives who are eligible for re-election through to sit in parliament and government. Until here, periodic elections have become a kind of guarantee for political forces in society that the life of disagreement with the government and the desire for power has a civilized comparative agenda and that is, in other words, general elections are a mechanism for periodic changes of power and involve all citizens. In accordance with Article 1 of Law Number 15 Year 2011 concerning General Elections, what is meant by Election is a means of exercising people's sovereignty which is held directly, free of honest and fair secrets within the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely providing a good discussion process for the executive and the people to give agreement on who is the holder of government power and how to exercise that power Election is a process in which the constituents of people fill

Certain political positions, ranging from the President, Governor, Regent, Mayor to Village Head and also members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, Provinces and Districts or Cities as a political contestation arena for potential conflicts, an unhealthy organizer process results in the potential for conflict to become reality. strategic position to contribute half of the indicators of Indonesia's success "(Hendry 2012: 78) for this reason, election management institutions must have high integrity, be impartial (impartial) to one of the election participants, and understand their duties and responsibilities as election organizer and respect political rights. every Indonesian citizen.

For this reason, Election Administrators must prioritize direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair (overflowing, fair) elements in countries that are at the time of consolidating democracy in Indonesia. Very great attention is paid to the election management institutions. Therefore it is not surprising that the existence of the Election committee is included in one of the articles of the constitution.

The discourse that developed around the MPR when the article on the general election commission was discussed, among other things, there was a concern that when the regime in power after the democratic tradition, they repeated the practice of dwarfing the administering institutions as an officer of finalizing the results.

Elections that are full of engineering. Therefore, the first KPU committee structure in 1999 - 21 with the background of election law number 3 of 1999, consists of 53 members consisting of 5 representatives from the government and 48 representatives from political parties. The composition of the committee is ideal, because each Party has its delegates on the Committee, it is hoped that the determination of the election results can be better, but in reality the determination of the election results is protracted, because each party delegation fights for its own interests. This mudel can also open up opportunities, the second KPU will regulate the vote acquisition, in 2001 - 2007 consisting of 11 members who come from academic and NGO elements. The third KPU in 2007 - 2012 the KPU committee was reduced to 7 people from members of the provincial KPU, academics, researchers and biographers minus Samsul Bahri who had not been appointed by the president due to legal problems

The general election commission (KPU) is a national, permanent, and independent election management body that is tasked with carrying out elections. Provincial (KPU) and Regency / Municipal KPU are election organizers in the provinces And Regency / City. The working area covers the entire territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The KPU carries out its duties continuously and in holding elections, the KPU is free from the influence of any party with regard to the implementation of its duties and powers. The KPU is domiciled in the capital city of the Republic of Indonesia, the provincial KPU is domiciled in the provincial capital, and the Regency / city KPU is domiciled in the regency / city capital to face the implementation of the 2014 legislative elections. The KPU is demanded to be effective and able to facilitate the implementation of an honest and fair election. The implementation of an honest and fair election is an important factor for the election of qualified representatives of the people who are able to voice the aspirations of the people. However, in the context of the KPU as the election organizer, in carrying out its duties, it is certainly not as easy as imagined, among voters participation in post-reform elections tends to decline.

Three National Elections ended and the holding of Pemilukada in various regions shows this indication. In the national elections, for example, namely the 1999 election participation reached 92% percent, the 2004 election was 84.0 7% and the 2009 Election decreased to 7 1% percent (2014 democracy volunteer guide) the white group or (golput) was the behavior of not participating in general election. From the

problems of how the implementation of the stages of the election stages related to socialization, factors that hinder and support socialization activities in order to increase voter participation, and how the results have been achieved from this implementation, the researchers are interested in conducting a study on "Concurrent Election Socialization Program." (Study on the implementation of KPU Regulation Policy Number 10 of 2018 concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Socialization and Information Submission of General Election for Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, Regional People's Representative Council at KPU City of Probolinggo)

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Public Policy

In the international literature, public policy is referred to as public policy, which is a rule that regulates life together that must be obeyed and binds all citizens (Sore and Sobirin, 2017: 8). In general, a policy or policy is something related to planning, making and formulating decisions, implementing decisions, and evaluating the impact of implementing these decisions on the people who are the target of the policy (target groups). Meanwhile, substantially, policy is a complex, dynamic, and amorphous subject of study (Marzali, 2015: 20). Public policies are decisions or action choices that directly regulate the management and distribution of natural, financial and human resources in the public interest, namely the people at large, residents, communities or citizens. In terms of the process, public policy is defined as the result of synergy, compromise or even competition between various ideas, theories, ideologies, and interests that represent a country's political system (Ali, 2017: 37).

According to Jatmikowati (2016: 1), public policy is the government's decision to regulate various areas of life in the country. Meanwhile, Efendi and Makhfudli (2009: 135) define public policy as binding decisions for the masses at a strategic level or outline made by public authorities. As a binding decision for the public, public policies must be made by political authorities, namely those who receive a mandate from the public or the public, generally through an election process to act on behalf of the people at large. Furthermore, public policy will be implemented by the state administration which is run by the government bureaucracy. From several definitions of public policy that have been stated above, there are several important elements of public policy, namely (Rochmah, 2013: 3):

- a. This public policy in its first form took the form of stipulating government actions.
- b. Public policy is not sufficient to just state but implemented in a real form.
- c. Public policy whether to do something or not to do something has and is based on specific aims and objectives.
- d. Public policies must always be aimed at the interests of all members of society.

b. Implementation Theory

According to Daniel Mazmanian and Paul Sabatier (1983) defines policy implementation as the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually in the form of laws, but can also take the form of important executive orders or decisions or judicial decisions. Typically this decision identifies the problem to be resolved, specifies the goals or objectives to be achieved and the various ways to structure or regulate the implementation process.

According to Van Meter and Van Horn (Agustino, 2006) defines policy implementation, as actions taken either by individuals or government officials or groups or the introduction, formulation and detailing of problems, setting criteria, evaluation, identification of alternatives. , plans / policies, evaluation of alternatives, plans / policies, elaboration and selection, alternative policies for supervision and evaluation of the results of plans / private policies directed at the achievement of objectives outlined in policy decisions.

In the history of the development of policy implementation studies, it is explained that there are two approaches to understanding policy implementation, namely: top-down and bottom-up approaches. A top-down approach, policy implementation is centralized and starts from the central level actors and decisions are taken from the central level. The top-down approach starts from the perspective that political policy decisions that have been determined by policy makers must be carried out by administrators or bureaucrats at their lower levels.

c. Inhibiting Factors for Policy Implementation

According to Sunggono (199), policy implementation has several inhibiting factors, namely:

a. Content of Policy

First, policy implementation fails because the content of the policy is still unclear, meaning that the objectives are not detailed enough, the means and priority applications, or policy programs are too general or simply do not exist. Second, because of the lack of internal and external provisions on the policies to be implemented. Third, the policies to be implemented can also show significant shortcomings. Fourth, another cause of failure to implement a public policy may occur due to shortcomings concerning supporting resources, for example those related to time, cost / funds and human resources.

b. Information

Public policy implementation assumes that the stakeholders who are directly involved have information that is necessary or highly relevant to be able to play their roles properly. This information does not exist, for example due to communication problems.

c. Support

The implementation of a public policy will be very difficult if the implementer is not sufficiently supported for the implementation of the policy.

d. Potential Sharing

The causes related to the failure to implement a public policy also determine the aspect of potential sharing among the actors involved in the implementation. In this case it relates to the differentiation of duties and authorities of the implementing organization. The organizational structure of the implementation can cause problems if the division of authority and responsibility is not adjusted to the distribution of tasks or is marked by unclear limitations (Sunggono, 1994).

3. METHODS

In qualitative research the data analysis process takes place before the researcher goes to the field, then during the field and after the field, as stated by Sugiono (2005: 90) that: "Analysis starts from the time it is formulated and explains the problem, before going into the field and continues until In writing the research results meanwhile, the analysis according to Bogdan and Biklen (Malcong 2011: 248) is "Efforts are made by working with data, organizing data, sorting them into manageable units, synthesizing them, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what to learn, and decide what to tell others".

Therefore, the data analysis carried out in this study is the process of collecting and compiling the data obtained through observations, interviews and documents as well as various other materials which are of course related to the implementation of legislative election socialization activities

To make it easier for researchers in the process of analyzing various research data, the researchers used two approaches, namely: Research Approaches.

Analysis before the field In qualitative research, as stated above by Sugiono, the qualitative research process takes place before the researcher goes to the field. So in this study, before going into the field the researchers conducted an analysis of various data related to the stages of the legislative elections, the results of the 2014 legislative elections and the previous history of elections in Indonesia and other sources both in the certification, thesis, seminar results on elections, in find at various times the print and electronic media.

To obtain meaning, it means that the data analysis process is carried out continuously, the process is intended for researchers to find important things to help, making it easier for researchers to study related policies carried out by the Probolinggo City Election Commission in the socialization of elections. However, the analysis process carried out by researchers before going to the field is still temporary, this research develops after the researcher is in the field and collects data related to the researcher's problems.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

From the results of research and discussion of research results, it was found that the implementation of socialization carried out by the General Election Commission of the City of Probolinggo in this legislative election was in accordance with existing regulations with some additional creativity in its implementation. who became the spearhead in this socialization activity besides that there were factors that hindered this activity, namely the problem of minimal budgetary support and human resources and public acceptance of the socialization carried out by the Probolinggo City Election Commission, which was often polarized with campaign activities carried out by political parties and their candidates. Suggestions

that can be conveyed in this research are (1) the socialization strategy prepared by the central KPU must involve the participation of the election organizers under it. so that the strategy is composed by comprehensive. (2) In addition to technical socialization, KPU also carries out a pattern of community political education which is carried out continuously by involving several related parties. (3) There needs to be an increase in the socialization budget and is not only limited to the election stage.

5. CONCLUSION

Election organizers are expected to carry out socialization that can touch all elements of society so that it can create public awareness about elections while maintaining collective awareness of quality election elections will be more easily realized. elections. quality is the dream of every democratic nation, because it satisfies and can meet public expectations and is a strong driving factor towards achieving national goals in an illegal way. It is hoped that the socialization that will be carried out today is not limited to the technicality of the election administration, but the philosophy and all things underlying the implementation of the election to be carried out. elections in this Country. Besides being able to carry out direct socialization activities to voters, the Probolinggo City KPU also collaborates with electronic media and print media in the Probolinggo area, as well as utilizing social media networks. City KPU Probolinggo also opens A5 form processing services (move to vote) with the consideration of students and workers outside the city of Probolinggo who could not return home on April 9, 2019, they can exercise their voting rights or cover plus in Probolinggo City. and most recently the Probolinggo City KPU issued the Probolinggo City KPU Decree number 5 of 2019 "regarding the determination of volunteer democracy (relations) in the 2019 General Election of DPR DPD and DPRD members" to assist the Probolinggo City KPU in the context of socialization and political education of the community so that voter participation rates in the City of Probolinggo can increase. Efforts to increase this number are of course both inhibiting and supporting factors and this is a heavy task faced by the Probolinggo City KPU in an effort to realize the success of the legislative elections which will be held simultaneously on April 9 2019.

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