

LEGALISTIC PERSPECTIVE: ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY POLITICAL PARTICIPATION IN THE 2018 ELECTION IN THE MAIWA DISTRICT, ENREKANG DISTRICT
(Case Study of the Empty Box Phenomenon in the Elrekang Regent Election for 2018-2023 period)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini membahas tentang tinjauan legalistik partisipasi politik masyarakat dalam Pilkada serentak tahun 2018 di Kecamatan Maiwa Kabupaten Enrekang yang dituangkan dalam Peraturan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Nomor 8 Tahun 2017. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dimana peneliti melakukan wawancara dan mengumpulkan dokumen yang berkaitan dengan topik penelitian. Wawancara dilakukan kepada Panitia Penyelenggara Pemilihan (PPK) dan masyarakat. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dilihat dari tinjauan legalistik partisipasi politik masyarakat dalam Pilkada serentak tahun 2018 di Kecamatan Maiwa Kabupaten Enrekang belum cukup baik. Hal ini merujuk pada 4 (empat) aspek yaitu keterlibatan masyarakat dalam penyelenggaraan Pemilihan, pengawasan pada setiap tahapan Pemilihan, sosialisasi Pemilihan dan pendidikan politik bagi pemilih, yang dituangkan dalam Peraturan Komisi Pemilihan umum Nomor 8 Tahun 2017. Pada aspek keterlibatan masyarakat dalam penyelenggaraan pemilihan dan pengawasan Pilkada telah dilaksanakan oleh masyarakat dan organisasi pengawas di Kecamatan Maiwa namun untuk aspek sosialisasi dan pendidikan politik bagi masyarakat belum cukup efektif dilakukan oleh panitia panitia penyelenggara pemilihan. Adapun saran yang dapat diberikan peneliti antara lain: seyogyanya panitia penyelenggara pemilihan dapat meningkatkan kinerja dalam proses pemilihan terutama dalam pendataan pemilih dengan cara melakukan pengecekan kembali data masyarakat sebelum pemilihan dilaksanakan. Selanjutnya PPK diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kuantitas dan kualitas sosialisasi dan pendidikan politik, dengan menyusun jadwal yang jelas agar materi sosialisasi dapat tepat sasaran. PPK juga dapat melakukan pendekatan kepada masyarakat dengan membuat flyer atau informasi terkait Pilkada yang dapat disebarluaskan kepada masyarakat baik dalam bentuk cetak maupun elektronik.

Kata kunci: legalistik, partisipasi politik, pilkada

Abstract

This research discusses the legalistic review of Community political participation in the 2018 concurrent elections in the Maiwa district of Enrekang subdistrict which was set forth in the regulation of the General Election Commission number 8 year 2017. This research is a qualitative descriptive study where researchers conduct interviews and collect documents relating to research topics. The interviews were conducted to the Committee for electoral organizers (PPK) and society. The results showed that judging by the legalistic reviews of public political participation in the 2018 concurrent elections in the Maiwa district of Enrekang subdistrict was not good enough. This refers to the 4 (four) aspects of community involvement in the elections, supervision at each stage of election, socialization of elections and political education for voters., which is set forth in the

regulation of the General Elections Commission Number 8 year 2017. In the aspect of community involvement in the election and supervision of elections has been implemented by the Community and supervisory organizations in the district Maiwa but for aspects of socialization and political education for the society has not been effective enough Conducted by the Committee of electoral organizers. The advice can be given by researchers, among others: Should the organizers of the elections can improve the performance in the electoral process, especially in logging voters by way of re-checking the community data before Election was implemented. Furthermore, PPK is expected to increase the quantity and quality of socialization and political education, by arranging a clear schedule so that the socialization material can be precise. PPK can also approach the community by creating flyers or information related to elections that can be disseminated to the public in both printed and electronic forms.

Keywords: legalistic, political participation, elections

PRELIMINARY

The state guarantees political participation in Indonesia as written in the 1945 Constitution Article 28 which reads: “freedom of association and assembly, speaking out orally and so forth are determined by law”. Furthermore, Law Number 12 of 2005 concerning Civil and Political Rights stipulates more clearly the rights of the community to express their aspirations in activities such as the electoral process and the community’s rights must be guaranteed by the state. One manifestation of the application of democratic values in Indonesia is the political participation of the community in the implementation of general elections, which represents the freedom of the people to support or choose the desired candidates. Provisions in Article 131 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 Year 2015 which states that: “To support the smooth running of elections, it can involve public participation”. This is in line with the objectives of democracy, and therefore the better the political participation of the people, the democratic system will be better too. The government only prepares the means and facilitates the creation of participation because political decisions themselves are in the hands of the people.

The community has the right and responsibility to choose wisely. There is no single, complete and binding regulation that

is able to prevent people from participating in elections. However, based on the nation’s dream of having a just, strong, and prosperous government, the active participation of the community in every process of democratization such as using the right to vote in elections becomes a moral responsibility for the people, because using the right to vote contributes more than not voting or more often referred to as the white group (abstentions). Through the political participation of the community in selecting their leaders, the learning process through the elections can be realized. If all democratic processes take place smoothly and well, it is expected to be able to provide high and critical local political participation.

One form of democracy is the implementation of General Elections. One of them is in the realization of the Regional Election (Pilkada). The simultaneous local elections in 2018 will be held on June 27. Elections were held in 17 provinces, 39 cities, 115 districts in the territory of Indonesia. One of the districts in South Sulawesi Province that is implementing the elections is Enrekang Regency. Interestingly, Enrekang Regency is included in one of the regions that has candidate dates. In other words the date candidate advances with the opponent’s empty box.

The data below shows that participation in 2018 was 76.76% of the community participation in the Enrekang District Head Election. Meaning, public participation in

the local election process has not met the voter participation target set by the Elrekang Election Commission for the 2018 elections which is as much as 80% and the national target for simultaneous local elections in 2018 throughout Indonesia is as much as 77.5%.

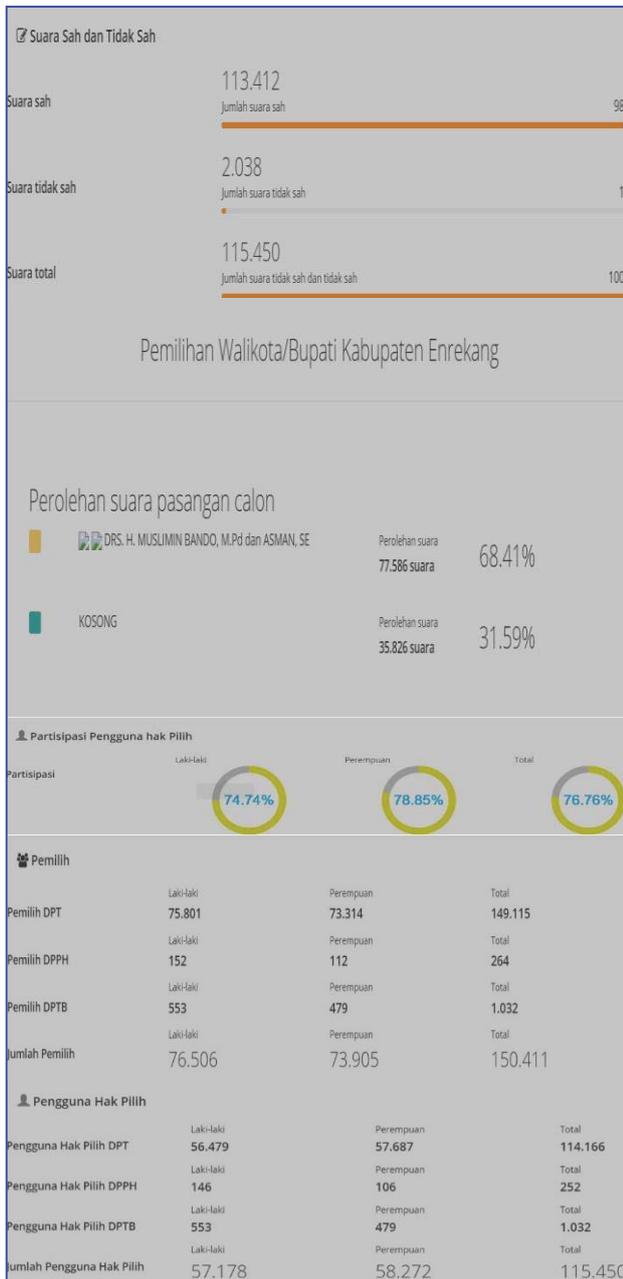


Figure 1

Recapitulation of Community Political Participation in the Election of Enrekang District Head Single Candidate in 2018

Sumber: https://infopemilu.kpu.go.id/pilkada2018/hasil/penetapan/t2/sulawesi_selatan/enrekang

Based on the description above, the writer is interested in conducting research with the formulation of the research problem: how is the legalistic review of the political participation of the community in the simultaneous local elections in 2018 in Maiwa District, Enrekang Regency?. The research objective is to find a picture related to the legalistic review of community political participation in the 2018 elections simultaneously in the Maiwa District, Enrekang Regency.

Jeffrey M. Paige in Efriza (2012: 185) provides a participation model into four types namely:

- Active participation. If someone has political awareness and trust in the government, the political participation of the community tends to be active.
- Apathetic participation. Conditions that contradict active participation, where political awareness and trust in government are low, political participation tends to be passive-depressed (apathetic).
- Militant (radical). Political awareness is high but trust in the government is weak so the behavior that arises is radical militants.
- Passive participation. Political awareness is very low but trust in the government is very high, so this participation is called inactive (passive).

Furthermore, if seen from the motivation behind the emergence of political participation, Samuel P. Huntington and Joan M. Nelson (1994: 11), divided political participation into two categories, namely:

- Autonomous participation, namely political participation driven by the desire of the perpetrators themselves to carry out these actions.
- Mobilization participation, namely political participation that is driven or desired by others, is not due to the awareness or desire of the culprit himself.

Ramlan Surbakti (2010:140) provides a definition, that:

“Participation is one of the important aspects of democracy. The assumption underlying democracy (and participation) of the person who knows best about what is good for him is that person. Because political decisions made and implemented by the government involve and affect the lives of citizens, the community has the right to participate in determining the content of political decisions.”

Starting from the idea of opinion, it is said that participation is one of the most important aspects in the issue of the implementation of democracy. Where the implementation of democracy can determine the ipolytic decisions that will be made and the ideal of government and can influence the life of the community. The implementation of community participation in one of the examples of decisions made by the government is general elections at the central and regional levels. The election will not run properly if there is no political participation from the public. The activity of a person or group of people who play an active role in politics is a major factor in determining the leadership of a region’s government, and it greatly influences the policies set by the government regardless of whether the elected government leader is carried out directly or indirectly.

According to Sasongko (2016: 8) Regional Head Elections are:

“An integral part of democracy at the regional level. As a form of democratic process called political process in the context of transferring authority to those who have obtained authority, there is no difference between the Regional Head Election and the local General Election.”

Regional Head Elections which are held as a means of replacing regional leaders must fulfill the principles of democracy. Juliansyah in Sasongko (2016: 8) suggests 6 principles of Regional Head Election, namely:

1. Direct, namely that voters have the right to vote directly in accordance with their conscience, without intermediaries.
2. General, ie Basically all citizens meet the requirements (minimum age 17 years or have/have been married) have the right to vote in the elections.
3. Free, that is, every citizen has the right to choose freely and make his choice without pressure and coercion from anyone.
4. Confidential, namely In voting, the voter is guaranteed that his choice is not known by any party in any way.
5. Honestly, namely in the implementation of the elections, the organizers, the government, political parties, candidates for the Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head, supervisors, observers, including voters and all parties directly involved must be honest in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
6. Fair, namely In the implementation of the elections, every voter, political party and candidate pair of Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head receive the same treatment, and are free from cheating any party.

LEGALISTIC FOUNDATION

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The 1945 Constitution has stated in Article 1 paragraph (2) that “sovereignty belongs to the people and is carried out according to the Basic Law”. Election as one of the pillars of democracy is a manifestation of people’s sovereignty in order to produce a democratic government. The General Election (Election) must be carried out in accordance with the 1945 Constitution in Article 22E paragraph (1) “General Elections are held directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly once every five years”. Legally the implementation of the Regional

Head Election is a mandatory translation of the provisions of Article 18 paragraph (4) which explains that "Governors, Regents and Mayors as the heads of provincial, district and city regional governments are democratically elected".

Democracy is manifested through the active participation of the community in the activities of the General Election and the Local Election which is a form of political participation of the community. In Indonesia political participation is guaranteed by the state, in accordance with Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution that "freedom of association and assembly, speaking out orally and so forth are determined by law". It has been clearly regulated in Law Number 12 Year 2005 regarding guarantees of civil and political rights, where the points of rights that must be protected by the state are regarding the right of opinion, the right to associate, the right to vote and be elected, the same rights before the law and government, the right to justice, and so on.

Law (Undang-Undang) Number 15 of 2011 concerning Organizing of General Elections.

Regional Government is an element of regional government administration consisting of the Governor, Regent, Mayor and Regional Apparatus. Regional Governments play a role in the implementation of the elections, based on Article 126 paragraph (1) that "for the smooth implementation of its duties, authorities and obligations, the Implementation of Elections, the Government and Regional Governments must provide assistance and facilities in accordance with statutory provisions". The District Election Committee (PPK) is a Regional Apparatus which also plays a role in the success of the elections. Based on Article 126 Paragraph (2) assistance and facilities provided by the Regional Government in the form of:

a) assignment of personnel at the district/city Panwaslu secretariat, PPK, sub-district Panwaslu and PPS

- b) provision of room facilities for the district/city Panwaslu secretariat, PPK, District Panwaslu and PPS
- c) implementation of the socialization
- d) smooth delivery of logistics transportation
- e) monitoring the smooth running of elections, and
- f) other activities in accordance with the needs of the election implementation.

In this provision it is clear that the regional government has the duty and obligation to assist and facilitate the success of the elections, one of which is through the implementation of the Socialization that is found in Article 126 Paragraph (2) letter c. The implementation of this socialization aims to increase understanding and awareness of public political participation.

Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Establishment of Government Regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors to become Laws.

Article 3 of Law Number 8 Year 2015 clearly mandates that "Elections are held once every 5 (five) years simultaneously in all regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia". Based on these provisions, since 2015 the Indonesian nation has held major activities in the form of direct local elections simultaneously and comprehensively.

Simultaneous local elections are a mechanism for creating regional governments that are able to create accountability in their regions. This simultaneous local election is based on the desire to simplify the system implementation and budget savings. Because so far in fact, the implementation of the General Election and the Regional Head Election is enough to spend both the state and regional budgets.

In this Law Article 131 also stipulates provisions regarding public participation that:

1. To support the smooth running of elections, it can involve public participation.
2. Public participation as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out in the form of supervision at each stage of the Election, Election socialization, political education for the Voters, surveys or distance of opinion about the Election, and a quick calculation of the results of the Election.
3. Community participation as referred to in paragraph (2) shall be carried out with the following provisions:
 - a) Do not take sides that are favorable or detrimental to one of the pairs of Candidates for the Governor and Candidates for Deputy Governor, Candidates for Candidates for Regent and Deputy Candidates for Regent, as well as pairs of Candidates for Mayor and Candidates for Deputy Mayor.
 - b) Does not interfere with the process of organizing the Election stage.
 - c) Aiming at increasing public political participation, and
 - d) Encourage the creation of a conducive atmosphere for the implementation of safe, peaceful, orderly and smooth elections.

Elections are the basis for the establishment of democracy, in which the community directly participates actively in determining the direction and policy of the country's politics for the next five years. So, cooperation is needed from all components of the nation to improve the quality of elections. Efforts to improve the quality of the implementation of elections are part of the process of strengthening democracy and to realize effective and efficient governance. Strengthening the concept of direct election is very dependent on the level of community participation. The higher the participation, the better the quality of democracy created.

Law Number 10 Year 2016 concerning Second Amendment to Law Number 1 Year 2015 concerning Establishment of Government Regulations Substituting Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors to become Laws.

Some provisions in Law Number 8 Year 2015 are considered to still contain various problems in its implementation. On the other hand, some provisions in Law Number 8 of 2015 are considered to be the same as the Constitutional Court Decision so that it needs to be refined. Some of the improvements are one of the follow-up decisions of the Constitutional Court Ruling related to the implementation of the Election of the Governor and Deputy Governor, the Regent and Deputy Regent, and the Mayor and Deputy Mayor if there is only 1 (one) pair.

Improvements were also made to simplify the dispute resolution process at each stage of the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and Mayors and Deputy Mayors so that simultaneous voting and inauguration can be guaranteed.

Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 8 of 2017 concerning Socialization, Voter Education and Community Participation in the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and/Mayors and Deputy Mayors.

Community participation is the involvement of individuals and/or community groups in organizing elections, in the implementation of community participation based on the principles contained in Article 2 PKPU No. 8 of 2017 that the implementation of Election Socialization, voter education and Community Participation is guided by the principles of:

- a. Independent
- b. Honest
- c. Fair

- d. Legal certainty
- e. Orderly
- f. Public interest
- g. Openness
- h. Proportional
- i. Professionalism
- j. Accountability
- k. Efficiency
- l. Effectiveness
- m. accessibility

Based on these regulations, the socialization of the Election, Voter Education and Community Participation aims to disseminate information about the stages, schedules and programs of the Election, increase people's knowledge, understanding and awareness of the rights and obligations in the Election and increase Voter participation in the Election. To achieve these objectives in the implementation of Election socialization it is very important to be guided by the principle of socialization of elections and community participation in the election of Regional Heads.

In Article 21 paragraph (2) that public participation in elections can be done in the form of:

- a) Community involvement in organizing elections
- b) Supervision at each stage of the election
- c) Election Socialization
- d) Political Education for Voters
- e) Election Monitoring, and
- f) Survey or Poll on Election and Quick Counting of Election Results.

The article explains that the political participation of the community is not only as a voter in the election but all elements are involved in it. Like being a committee in organizing elections or participating in the election success. Furthermore, from the form of participation it is made clear in paragraph (3) that Community Participation in Elections is carried out with the following provisions:

- a. Not to side with a favor or disadvantage to the Candidate Pair.
- b. Do not disturb the process of organizing the Election stage.
- c. Aiming at increasing public political participation.
- d. Encouraging the realization of a conducive atmosphere for the holding of elections that are safe, peaceful, orderly and smooth.

Community involvement in the organization of Elections is based on Article 22 letter (b) in the form of "involvement in the Election stage". Furthermore, it is strengthened by Article 24 which explains that:

- 1. Community involvement in the Election stage can be in the form of participating in all programs contained in the Election stage in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- 2. Community involvement as referred to in paragraph (1), can be in the form of:
 - a. Become an election organizer
 - b. Provide input or response to the implementation of the Election stage
 - c. Become a supporter of the activities of the election participants

Based on this article that community involvement in the Election stage is a form of political participation. Community involvement in elections will affect the level of political participation of the community, because the success of an election can be seen from how much effort the election organizers have to be able to increase awareness of public political participation, as well as community support that can influence Government or Ruler policies.

Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 14 of 2015 concerning Election of Regional Heads with One Pair of Candidates.

Based on the decision of the Constitutional Court regarding the Election of Regional Heads with one pair of candidates, the General Election Commission (KPU) subsequently

stipulated this regulation which explains the provisions on the implementation of Regional Head Elections with one pair of candidates in order to achieve national objectives based on the 1945 Constitution. Based on Article 3 PKPU Number 14 In 2015 the provisions for the Election of 1 (one) Candidate Pair are carried out if they meet the following conditions:

- a) After a delay, and until the end of the registration renewal period, there is only 1 (one) Candidate Pair who registers, and based on the results of the study, the Candidate Pair is declared eligible.
- b) There are more than 1 (one) Candidate Pairs who register, and based on the results of the study there are only 1 (one) Candidate Pairs that are declared to be eligible, and after a delay until the end of the reopening registration period, there are no Candidate Pairs that register, or Pairs Candidates who register based on the results of the study are declared ineligible, which results in only 1 (one) Candidate Pair.
- c) Since the determination of the Candidate Pairs until the start of the Campaign period, there are Candidate Pairs who are permanently absent, Political Parties or Combined Political Parties do not propose candidates/Candidate pairs to substitute, or proposed nominee Candidates/Pairs are declared as not meeting the conditions resulting in only 1 (one) Candidate Pair.
- d) Since the start of the Campaign period until voting day, there are Candidate Pairs who are permanently absent, Political Parties or Combined Political Parties do not propose candidates/Candidate pairs to substitute, or proposed Candidate Candidates/Pairs are declared as not meeting the conditions resulting in only 1 (one) Candidate Pairs.
- e) There are Candidate Pairs that are subject to cancellation sanction as participants of the Election which results in only 1 (one) Candidate Pair.

Based on these regulations explain that the Pilkada with a Single Candidate will still be carried out if it has fulfilled the requirements with the conditions stipulated in Article 3 PKPU Number 14 of 2015.

Decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015 concerning Single Candidate Pairs in Regional Head Elections.

The Constitutional Court (MK) conducted a material review on a single candidate in Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors. In testing the material, the Constitutional Court considered the formulation of the norms of Law No. 8 of 2015 which required that more than one candidate pair not provide a solution. So there is a legal vacuum that must be filled by the Constitutional Court as a form of protection of the constitutional rights of citizens.

The postponement of the local elections simultaneously would eliminate or hold the people's right to be elected and vote. If this delay is justified, there is no guarantee that the people's rights will be fulfilled simultaneously. This is due to the requirement of at least two pairs of candidates who volunteered and fulfilled the requirements in the elections. In fact, the highest sovereignty is in the hands of the people by electing regional heads directly and democratically. To maintain the implementation of national objectives in accordance with the 1945 Constitution, the Constitutional Court stated that the Regional Head Election which is only followed by one pair of candidates can still be carried out if it meets the conditions stipulated in Article 3 of PKPU Number 14 of 2015.

RESEARCH METHODS

Researchers use descriptive methods. Descriptive method is one of the types of qualitative research. According to Bogdan and Taylor in Suyanto and Sutinah (2010: 166) said that "Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data on spoken

and written words, and the behavior that can be observed from the people studied". Researchers conducted interviews and documentation in data collection techniques. The research informants consisted of the Chairperson of the Maiwa District Selection Committee (PPK), the Maiwa District Head, Community Leaders, and the Community.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

District Election Committee (PPK)

To organize elections at the sub-district level a District Election Committee (PPK) was formed which is located in the capital of the Sub-district itself. PPK was formed by the Regency/City KPU no later than six months before the vote and was dissolved two months after the vote. There are five PPK members who meet the requirements under the Law. PPK members are appointed and dismissed by Regency/City KPU. The KDP membership composition takes into account women's representation of at least 30%. In carrying out their duties, PPK is assisted by a secretariat led by a Secretary of Civil Servants who meets the requirements. PPK through Regency/City KPU proposes three names of candidates for PPK secretary to the Regent/Mayor to be subsequently chosen and named one as the PPK Secretary by Decree of the Regent/Mayor. Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers has outlined the Duties, Authorities, and Obligations of the District Election Committee (PPK) and one of them is to carry out socialization of the implementation of Elections and/or related to the duties and authority of PPK to the public.



Figure 2

Organisational structure
Maiwa District Election Committee (PPK)

Analysis of Community Political Participation in a Legalistic Perspective

Pursuant to Article 21 paragraph (2) of the Election Commission Regulation No. 8 of 2017 that the political participation of the community in elections is carried out in the form of:

- a) Community involvement in organizing elections
- b) Supervision at each stage of the election
- c) Election Socialization
- d) Political Education for Voters

► Community Involvement in Elections

Community involvement in the Election of Candidates for the Maiwa District is carried out in the form of:

- 1) be an election organizer
- 2) provide input or response to the implementation of the Election stage
- 3) be an election participant

The formation of an Ad-Hoc body to hold elections at the sub-district and village levels is included in the preparatory stages for the Regional Head Election. The ad hoc organizer in the 2018 Simultaneous Election in Maiwa District is the District Election Committee (PPK) and the Voting Committee (PPS) and the Voting Organizers Group (KPPS).

The Ad-Hoc Agency consisting of PPK, PPS and KPPS has a role and strategy in realizing a quality Regional Head Election. The formation of PPK, PPS and KPPS in the Maiwa District Election was formed by KPU together with Bakesbangpol as the Coordination and Facilitation Team for Election activities. PPS as the election organizer at the village level with the Voter Data Update Officer (PPDP) plays an important role in the implementation of updating voter data and voter lists. PPDP is an officer chosen by PPS on behalf of the KPU Chairperson to assist PPS in updating voter data. Based on Adry, S.Pd as Chairperson of the Maiwa District PPK in a researcher interview on 10 January 2019 stated that:

“In the process of matching and researching (voting) the data of the voting agency organizers have tried to do in accordance with the rules set. But still, administrative issues related to voter data are always an obstacle, such as some residents who have not registered as DPT even though they have met the requirements and found many citizens who should have already been removed from the voter list because they have died and are experiencing mental disorders. From the community itself there is no initiative to see the data themselves whether they have been registered or not “.

Furthermore according to according to Mr. Husain as a member of the data division PPK in a researcher interview on January 10, 2019 stated that:

“Many people initially settled in Maiwa Sub-district and then moved to another area but did not report to the village/district where they originally lived. So that the data still remains in Maiwa District as a resident in Maiwa District “.

Then later according to Ms. Tati in a researcher interview on January 10, 2019 stated that:

“If there are people whose names are not registered to vote due to obstacles in the administrative process, it is the lack of performance of the committee that holds elections at the district level. We as a community are only participants and not the election committee, therefore they should try to come to us to ask directly if there is a problem related to voter data “.

Following the Enrekang Regency voter data process that entered the Electoral Potential Population Register (DP4) into a Permanent Voter List (DPT) can be seen as follows:

Table 1 Electoral Voter Potential Data (DP4) Maiwa District 2018

No	Village	Population		Total Population
		L	P	
1.	Bangkala	1.556	1.597	3.153
2.	Baringin	390	380	770
3.	Batu Mila	568	563	1.131
4.	Boiya	419	405	824
5.	Botto Mallangga	721	723	1.444
6.	Kaluppang	336	320	656
7.	Labuku	259	237	496
8.	Lebani	309	309	618
9.	Limbuang	131	131	262
10.	Mangkawani	472	502	974
11.	Matajang	379	357	736
12.	Ongko	359	357	716
13.	Paladang	393	371	764
14.	Palakka	276	223	499
15.	Pariwang	187	172	359
16.	Pasang	305	296	601
17.	Patondon Salu	891	948	1.839
18.	Puncak Harapan	338	326	664
19.	Salodua	399	367	766
20.	Tanete	194	188	382
21.	Tapong	409	366	775
22.	Tuncung	499	533	1.032
Jumlah		9.790	9.671	19.461

Source: Maiwa District PPK, 2018

Table 2 Provincial Electoral District (DPS) Register of Maiwa District 2018

No	Village	Population		Total Population
		L	P	
1.	Bangkala	1.541	1.582	3.123
2.	Baringin	390	380	770
3.	Batu Mila	568	563	1.131
4.	Boiya	419	405	824
5.	Botto Mallang-ga	701	703	1.404
6.	Kaluppang	336	320	656
7.	Labuku	259	237	496
8.	Lebani	309	309	618

9.	Limbuang	131	131	262
10.	Mangkawani	472	502	974
11.	Matajang	379	357	736
12.	Ongko	359	357	716
13.	Paladang	393	371	764
14.	Palakka	276	223	499
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16.	Pasang	305	296	601
17.	Patondon Salu	891	948	1.839
18.	Puncak Harapan	338	326	664
19.	Salodua	399	367	766
20.	Tanete	194	188	382
21.	Tapong	409	366	775
22.	Tuncung	499	533	1.032
Jumlah		10.155	9.936	19.991

Source: Maiwa District PPK, 2018

Table 3 Constituency Voters List (DPT) of the District of Maiwa 2018

No	Village	Population		Total Population
		L	P	
1.	Bangkala	1.541	1.582	3.123
2.	Baringin	390	380	770
3.	Batu Mila	568	563	1.131
4.	Boiya	419	405	824
5.	Botto Mallangga	701	703	1.404
6.	Kaluppang	336	320	656
7.	Labuku	259	237	496
8.	Lebani	309	309	618
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17.	Patondon Salu	891	948	1.839
18.	Puncak Harapan	338	326	664

19.	Salodua	399	367	766
20.	Tanete	194	188	382
21.	Tapong	409	366	775
22.	Tuncung	499	533	1.032
Jumlah		9.755	9.636	19.391

Source: Maiwa District PPK, 2018

Table 4 Additional Fixed-Voter List (DPTb-1) Maiwa District 2018

No	Desa	Penduduk		Jumlah Penduduk
		L	P	
1.	Bangkala	16	8	24
2.	Baringin	2	1	3
3.	Batu Mila	7	5	12
4.	Boiya	2	0	2
5.	Botto Mallangga	5	5	10
6.	Kaluppang	0	1	1
7.	Labuku	2	1	3
8.	Lebani	0	0	0
9.	Limbuang	0	0	0
10.	Mangkawani	5	2	7
11.	Matajang	0	0	0
12.	Ongko	1	0	1
13.	Paladang	1	1	2
14.	Palakka	4	2	6
15.	Pariwang	0	1	1
16.	Pasang	3	0	3
17.	Patondon Salu	4	3	7
18.	Puncak Harapan	0	0	0
19.	Salodua	3	0	3
20.	Tanete	0	0	0
21.	Tapong	1	2	3
22.	Tuncung	2	0	2
Jumlah		58	32	90

Source: Maiwa District PPK, 2018

From the three interview results above we can conclude that the Election process is not only seen from the Voters in the elections but the organizing committee also played an important role in the success of the Elrekang Regent Election in the Maiwa District. The election organizing committee in the process of selecting a single candidate

turned out to show a less than optimal performance with the finding that there were still some problems in determining the DPT. This problem can be minimized if Pilkada organizers conduct voter data collection optimally by visiting one by one to conduct voter data matching and research, as well as with the public, they should understand that they have an obligation as an electoral participant in which the community should work together to assist the electoral process with check its name, if not yet registered, immediately report to the Voter Data Update Officer. Updating voter data cannot be left unnoticed because what affects the political participation of the community depends also on the process of updating voter data.

► **Supervision/Monitoring of Stages of Election**

Supervision and monitoring at the Election stage is part of community involvement in the Regional Head Election. The role and participation of civil society in monitoring or monitoring the process of democratic contestation is very important. Community participation in the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Enrekang Regency in Maiwa District can be manifested in supervision at each stage of the election as public political participation carried out through the Election Supervisory Organization, as well as the activities of community groups or CSOs/NGOs outside the accredited supervisory institutions to monitor the process - Election process. The following is a list of CSOs/NGOs in Maiwa District:

Table 5 Non-Governmental Organizations/NGOs in Maiwa District in 2018

No.	NGO	Coordinator
1.	HPMM	Aan Arya Thalib
2.	Banser	Musbahuddin
3	PMII	Hardiman

Source: Maiwa District PPK, 2018

According to Kasatkorcab Banser Enrekang, Mr. Musbahuddin in a researcher interview on 9 January 2019 stated that:

“At the time of the elections I along with colleagues in Banser continued to carry out monitoring of the running of the elections in the Maiwa District consistently because this is one form of our participation as a community in the elections. In general, the monitoring takes the form of public statements and reporting if irregularities or violations are found in the electoral processes, which includes the submission of criticism and input to the election organizing institutions “.

Furthermore, in an interview with the chairman of the Maiwa branch of the HPMM, Aan Arya Thalib on January 9, 2019 stated that:

“Monitoring local elections by the Islamic community is an important tradition in creating a fair and democratic regional elections. So from that we from HPMM try our best to keep up the tradition, because we are aware that this is one form of our participation as a community in yesterday’s election. In the midst of a lack of community interest in monitoring, we HPMM as NGOs/CSOs continue to do everything in our power to carry out monitoring activities. The spirit of monitoring is an effort respect for voter rights and ensure voter sovereignty and the quality of local elections are the focus of attention and monitoring”.

Furthermore, in an interview with the chairman of the Maiwa branch of the HPMM, Aan Arya Thalib on January 9, 2019 stated that:

“Civil society election monitoring has become an important tradition in creating an honest and democratic climate of the elections. So from that we from HPMM try our best to keep up the tradition, because we are aware that

this is one form of our participation as a community in yesterday's election. In the midst of a lack of community interest in conducting monitoring, we HPMM as an NGO/CSO still make every effort to carry out monitoring activities. The spirit of monitoring is an effort to respect the rights of voters and to ensure voter sovereignty and the quality of local elections become the focus of attention and monitoring”.

Then the latest in the interview of researchers together with one of the Enrekang PMII coordinators in Maiwa District, Hardiman on January 9, 2019 stated that:

“Election monitoring that we do is not only focused on the field, but we also carry out election monitoring through social media because monitoring using social media-based methods can be a way out of the challenges of monitoring activities to broaden the scope of the involvement of many parties. We also focus on eradicating the many Hoaxes that have sprung up in the elections at that time, especially the hoaxes that can cause divisions in society.

Based on the results of the above interview, the political participation of the community in the supervision of the Enrekang District Election in Maiwa District can be concluded that these supervisory organizations have been carried out which greatly assisted the implementation of the elections in the Maiwa District. During the stages of the implementation of the elections in Maiwa District, this form of participation made a significant contribution in guarding the implementation of effective and efficient local elections. Supervision aims to encourage active Regional Head Election activities. The importance of the focus of participation is an indicator of improving the quality of democracy and political life.

► **Election Socialization and Political Education for Voters**

PPK disseminates public political education for Beginner Voters from high school/equivalent students and the community of Maiwa District. Following the socialization of political education conducted by PPK in the interview of researchers with Syarifuddin as a member of the PPK socialization division on January 13, 2019, he said that:

“This political education activity for Beginner Voters is an initial learning activity for Beginner Voters, with the hope of providing an understanding of democracy, so that novice voters have the responsibility and can exercise their right to vote wisely and correctly, especially in the current elections marked by the phenomenon. Empty boxes, or single candidate elections which are new to the community. PPK also promotes the smooth implementation of the elections by visiting community events such as weddings, or where at that time the public was gathered at certain events. The aim is of course to appeal, invite, and encourage residents of the Maiwa District to participate in the elections. “

Furthermore, in the interview of researchers with one of the residents namely Mr. Firman on January 13, 2019 stated that:

“I did not go to the PPK socialization regarding the elections because I did not know that there was a socialization from PPK. I don't know when and where I will socialize it, how can I attend if there is no clear notification about the socialization by PPK”.

The statement was later strengthened by the statement of one of the female students interviewed by the researcher on January 13, 2019, Amirah Syafitri, stated that:

“I as a student did not go to the socialization about the elections because I did not know when and where the socialization was, and also I was very

busy with my lectures where I went home every evening. The socialization that is carried out from year to year is also only giving material about how to vote correctly, so in my opinion it is not too important for me to follow”.

Based on the results of the interview above shows that the public is less aware of the existence of the socialization and the public is bored with the way that the dissemination is just that. Political education is part of a form of political socialization to increase political awareness of the community, however PPK in its efforts to increase political participation through political education socialization has in fact not been optimally planned especially considering that the implementation of the local elections at that time was colored by the existence of the Empty Box Phenomenon where the community was still lay with that matter.

► Political Education

One strategy in increasing public knowledge and awareness so as to generate public awareness to participate, is by conducting political education to the people of Maiwa. In its implementation, political education can be conducted to the Maiwa community, students, youth or youth who are included in the category of novice voters, community leaders, mass organizations and voters with special needs.

The Government and the Election Organizing Committee (PPK) have sought political education. Referring to the information obtained from the results of the interview, it is known that the purpose of political education activities that have been carried out to novice voters is as initial learning. The hope, novice voters can have the responsibility and use their voting rights wisely and correctly, especially because the 2018 elections were colored by the phenomenon of empty boxes. Political education is carried out by conducting socialization by attending wedding events, or certain events where people gather

together. Community informants provided information that political education carried out by PPK was deemed not maximal and focused because the socialization schedule was unclear. As stated by Mr. Firman in an interview with researchers on January 13, 2019 stated that:

“I did not go to the PPK socialization regarding the elections because I did not know that there was a socialization from PPK. I don’t know when and where I will socialize it, how can I attend if there is no clear notification about the socialization by PPK”.

The results of the description above indicate that political education in the elections has not been realized properly. This happened because the PPK at the district level did not arrange socialization activities related to political education for the community. Political education is only limited to visiting a group of people in a crowded place, and according to the researchers the effort has not been effective because by visiting the community in the midst of such an event the community will pay less attention to the full attention conveyed by the PPK.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the legalistic review of community political participation in the 2018 elections simultaneously in Maiwa District, Enrekang Regency is not good enough. This refers to 4 (four) aspects, namely community involvement in the holding of elections, supervision at each stage of the election, socialization of elections and political education for voters. and the supervision of the Pilkada has been carried out by the community and the supervisory organization in Maiwa District but for the socialization and political education aspects of the community it has not been effectively carried out by the election organizing committee.

SUGGESTION

Based on the above conclusions, the researcher suggests that the election organizing committee should improve the performance of the electoral process, especially in voter data collection by checking the public data before the election is held. Furthermore, KDP is expected to be able to increase the quantity and quality of socialization and political education, by setting a clear schedule so that the material of the socialization can be right on target. PPK can also approach the community by making flyers or information related to the elections that can be disseminated to the public both in printed and electronic form.

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