

The Role of the National and Political Unity Agency in Realizing Political Education for Beginner Voters Facing the 2024 Elections in West Sumbawa Regency

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abstract

The National Unity and Political Agency in West Sumbawa Regency is regulated in West Sumbawa Regent Regulation Number 68 of 2019 concerning the Position, Organizational Structure, Duties and Functions and Work Procedures of the National Unity and Political Agency of West Sumbawa Regency. Political education organized by BaKesbangpol is a means of shaping leadership character in the younger generation. When looking at the considerable potential of the younger generation, it cannot be denied that political education is very important to be delivered early and known, understood by the Indonesian people and the younger generation so that people do not become political objects but also play a role as political subjects. Research Objectives 1) To describe the role of the National Unity and Political Agency in the implementation of political education on novice voters facing the 2024 Simultaneous Election in West Sumbawa Regency, 2) to describe the mechanism of the political education program on the political awareness of novice voters facing the 2024 Simultaneous Election in West Sumbawa Regency. This research uses descriptive research with a qualitative approach, data collection techniques through interviews, observation and documentation, with the Head of Kesbangpol as the key informant. The results of the study show that the implementation of the political education program is carried out online and offline with the material of nationalism and patriotism of national leadership, political leadership of the younger generation, national education policy. Suggestions are needed for budget interventions from the central, provincial and district governments for political education programs.

Keywords: Role, Kesbangpol, Political Education.

abstrak

Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan politik di Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat diatur dalam Peraturan Bupati Sumbawa Barat Nomor 68 Tahun 2019 tentang Kedudukan, Susunan Organisasi, Tugas dan Fungsi serta Tata Kerja Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat. Pendidikan Politik yang diselenggarakan oleh BaKesbangpol merupakan sarana membentuk karakter kepemimpinan pada generasi muda. Bila melihat potensi generasi muda yang cukup besar tersebut, tidak dapat dipungkiri bahwa pendidikan politik sangatlah penting untuk disampaikan sejak dini dan diketahui, dipahami oleh rakyat Indonesia serta generasi muda agar rakyat tidak menjadi objek politik tetapi juga berperan sebagai subjek politik. Tujuan Penelitian 1) Untuk mendeskripsikan Peran Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik dalam implementasi pendidikan politik pada pemilih pemula menghadapi Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2024 di Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat, 2) untuk mendeskripsikan Mekanisme Program pendidikan politik terhadap kesadaran politik pemilih pemula menghadapi Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2024 di Kabupaten Sumbawa Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif, teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi, dengan Kepala Kesbangpol sebagai informan kunci. Hasil penelitian bahwa pelaksanaan program pendidikan politik dilaksanakan secara daring maupun luring dengan materi nasionalisme dan patriotisme kepemimpinan bangsa, kepemimpinan politik generasi muda, kebijakan pendidikan nasional. Dengan demikian maka dapat disimpulkan bahwa pelaksanaan program pendidikan politik dilaksanakan secara daring dan luring, mekanisme program pendidikan politik dengan melibatkan stakeholder. Saran diperlukan intervensi anggaran dari pemerintah pusat, provinsi dan kabupaten untuk program pendidikan politik.

Kata Kunci: Peran, Kesbangpol, Pendidikan Politik.

INTRODUCTION

Political education is an effort from the state to educate the public in facing the five-year contestation, namely general elections, both legislative elections and presidential and regional head elections which will be held simultaneously in 2024. The 2019 elections are

the first simultaneous elections that combine the elections of Members of the DPR, DPD, and DPRD as well as the Election of the President and Vice President. The 2019 elections were held based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

Currently, the Indonesian people have

started the 2024 Election Stages. The implementation of simultaneous elections in 2024 still uses the Election Law which is the basis for the implementation of the 2019 Elections. Based on the experience of the 2019 elections, there are several problems that must be anticipated by improving or perfecting the regulations for the 2024 elections. However, as we all know, no revisions have been made to anticipate and prevent weaknesses and problems that will arise in the implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections. At least, there are two main problems in the implementation of the 2024 elections that need to be anticipated.

The first problem is the simultaneous elections and regional head elections (elections) in 2024. Meanwhile, the second problem is the heavy tasks and technical burdens of organizers both from the central level to the ad hoc level. This can be explained briefly that 1) Simultaneous Elections and Elections, the concept of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair elections of people's representatives every five years as mandated by Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution. However, in practice, such elections can only be realized if voters cast their votes according to adequate and correct information. In the face of simultaneous elections in 2024 at the local level, the role of the National Unity and Political Unity Agency greatly determines the success of the election in addition to the election organizing structure institutions, namely the General Election Commission and the Election Supervisory Board because the National Unity and Political Unity Agency is a Regional Apparatus Organization that is directly responsible to the Regional Head for policies, programs and implementation at the field level for socio-political issues at the local level area.

West Sumbawa Regency is one of the 10 (ten) regencies/cities in West Nusa Tenggara Province that will hold simultaneous elections in 2024. The level of community political participation in Sumbawa Regency is quite high at over 80% as measured by the 2018 regional election. Likewise, with the results of the legislative elections, the average voter participation rate is above 75%. The high rate of political participation and education of citizens

in fulfilling their voting rights cannot be separated from the role of the National Unity and Political Agency of West Sumbawa Regency. The problem formulas in this study are: How is the mechanism of the political education program for beginner voters facing the 2024 elections in West Sumbawa Regency.

METHODS

The method used in this research is qualitative method, which is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and behavior that can be observed from the person (subject) itself. In addition, qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is understood by the research subject such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. The method used is a qualitative method, namely observation, interview, or document review.

In qualitative research, the instrument or research tool is the researcher himself. Qualitative researchers function to determine the focus of research, select informants as data sources, conduct data collection, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data, and make conclusions on their findings. The object of research used is "the role of *BaKesbangpol*". Research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior directed at the setting and the individual holistically (whole), so that in this case it is not allowed to isolate individuals or organizations into variables or hypotheses, but need to view them as part of a whole. The case study in this research is "The role of *Kesbangpol* in realizing the Political Education of Beginner Voters facing the 2024 Election in West Sumbawa Regency.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The mechanism of the political education program is a procedure or technique for instilling or forming political values that already exist in him. Mechanisms in implementing political education policies are usually made standard operation procedures (SOPs), SOPs will later become guidelines for program implementers in action. To implement the political education program policy from the goals and objectives of

the policy. Based on Presidential Instruction Number 12 of 1982 concerning Political Education for the Young Generation, there are 3 mechanisms: *First*, is the lowest and easier to achieve, namely with knowledge, in this case knowledge related to political awareness. in other terms it is often called cognitive morality. *Second*, it is related to attitude (affective) issues. This stage requires more effort and maturation. While the last stage is related to behavioral problems or actions taken after someone gets political education. There are several stages of political education, namely:

1. Facilitation of Political Education for the Young Generation The implementation of political education organized by *BaKesbangpol* itself through socialization, the socialization of political education is a lesson for every young generation (beginner voters)¹⁶ in participating in election activities or so on. From this learning, the generation is required so that later everyone has full awareness and can provide their rights and obligations as citizens, namely by participating in politics by participating in voting in general elections.
2. Socialization of Political Assistance One form of political education provided by the National Unity and Political Agency is the socialization of *banpol*, where the interaction dialogue was held on 28 August 2023. The *banpol* socialization was attended by the Head of *BaKesbangpol* West Sumbawa Regency (Suharno), Amiruddin (KSB *Kesbangpol* secretary), Syamsuddin (Head of Ideology), Titin Yuliana Head of Political Parties, Gusnadi Head of National Vigilance, and administrators of 8 Political Parties in KSB. The interactive dialogue is a form of *Silaturrehaim* between the Government and Political Parties in the framework of the Government Program in distributing Political Party assistance so that later in the distribution of *Banpol* funds there are no obstacles. *Banpol* socialization is part of political education by political parties, this is stated in *Permendagri* Number 77 of 2014 concerning Financial Assistance for Political Parties. Based on the *Permendagri*, it is explained that 60% of political party

assistance funds are allocated for political education, for the benefit of cadres and the public, such as for seminars, workshops, interactive dialogues, workshops, and workshops. As stated in *Permendagri* Number 77 of 2014. Based on the data, the recipients of *Banpol* funds in 2015 from the Malang City APBD amounted to Rp. 663,728,700 / Rp. 1,700 - 1,800 / valid vote, currently there are only 6 political parties out of 10 political parties that have disbursed *Banpol* funds, while the other 4 parties cannot be disbursed because they still have not completed the administration.

3. Websites and social media the development of information and technology continues to grow with time, this makes all information easily accessible to everyone. The development of information and technology has a lot of influence in everyday life, it cannot be denied that everything can be accessed online by the community. This is a form of advancement in information technology that exists today. Along with the development of information and technology, the National Unity and Political Agency also made a breakthrough, namely by providing political education through social media Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram. The development of information and technology can certainly provide convenience in conveying information to everyone, especially the younger generation. With the spread of information through social media, the implementation of political education does not have to bring but also be accompanied by the use of social media as a medium of information to the younger generation. Of course, this is in accordance with the development of the current era.
4. Election Socialization One form of political education provided by the National Unity and Political Affairs Agency is election political education in collaboration with the General Election Commission of Malang City. The socialization was attended by *Forpimda*, political party administrators, religious leaders, community leaders, mass organizations and the community. The socialization aims to provide understanding

to the participants so that they know all the stages that will be carried out by the KPU and Panwas regarding the implementation of the 2024 legislative and regional elections. As well as providing an understanding of the importance of elections / elections for citizens to fulfill their constitutional rights as citizens. The collaboration between BaKesbangpol and the KPU of West Sumbawa Regency is a serious effort by both in the success of the elections in West Sumbawa. The socialization is an understanding for the community and the younger generation related to political agendas such as the purpose of holding elections, election schedules, how to vote, understanding related to valid and invalid votes. Election socialization here aims to increase public understanding directly, so that people know how the real election process is. The first concept is face-to-face, second through websites and social media and third through events such as performances and healthy walks. Of the three concepts made, the General Election Commission is still trying to be able to open insights into the minds of the younger generation related to elections and democracy. The election political education activities are in the form of socialization involving various communities in general. The election socialization was held in June 2019 or ahead of the election in September 2023. Election socialization activities only take place in the run-up to the election, or every five years. This is certainly still unable to provide public understanding of the general election process and the developing political dynamics.

CONCLUSIONS

The election political education activities are in the form of socialization involving various communities in general. The election socialization was held in June 2019 or ahead of the election in September 2023. Election socialization activities only take place in the run-up to the election, or every five years. This is certainly still not able to provide public understanding of the general election process

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