

**Community Political Participation in the Development of a Participatory Supervision Program by the Citizens' Forum of BAWASLU ( The General Election Supervisory Agency) Takalar Regency in the General Elections 2019**

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**Abstract**

*This study aims to find out how the involvement of civil society (Civil Society) in the participatory surveillance of the 2019 General Elections in the South Sulawesi Province is specific in the Takalar district. Another goal is to find facts thanks to the development and implementation of participatory surveillance models and forms of civil society involvement in the 2019 general election in Takalar district. This research is qualitative research with a descriptive case study approach. Data in this study uses primary data and secondary data. Data is collected through several methods such as observations, interviews, and library studies. The results of the research showed that this research concluded the development process of the participatory surveillance program through the involvement of the civil society in the Bawaslu district of Takalar from the 7 (seven) dominant participatory monitoring programs through the formation of the Election Awakening Forum which then networked to form the village/environment or village of the election surveiller through three stages, namely a) the stage of socialization; b) the formation stage and c) the development stage, the three processes are implemented in the Bawaslu District of Takalar as an effort to enhance the participation of the community involved in performing surveys. At the stage of development of the Model of Participatory Surveillance implemented by making the pilot project of the Village Aware Election and Anti-Political Money in the Village Massamaturu district of Takalar, through the Government of the Municipality of the village Aware Forum of the People's Party and Anti Political Money is estimated through the Village Fund Anggaran with the Nomenclature of Socialization and Legal Protection for the community This Program is submitted to the Forum Aware to be further managed and focus on socialization and protection of the community related to the rules and the Election Law. Another finding from the results of this study is that the participatory surveillance development program of Bawaslu is oriented on Prevention through socialization and political-democratic education to society for the realization of integrated and dignified elections.*

**Keywords: Political participation, Civil Society, Participatory surveillance, Elections 2019**



provide the basis for the restriction of state power through public control. Second, its diversity and plurality in civil society with its diverse interests, when organized and well managed, can be an important foundation for democratic competition. Third, it will enrich the role of political parties in terms of political participation, increase political effectiveness and raise citizenship awareness. (citizenship). The fourth is to ensure the stability of the country. In the sense that civil society, because of its independence from the state, is able to preserve its autonomy which means silently reducing the role of the state. Fifth, as a container for the selection and birth of new political leaders. Sixth, blocking the dominance of authoritarian regimes.

In Elections 2019, social networks and elections-related sites seemed to be a space for the public to express themselves, give opinions, and dig information about elections. With the development and increasing popularity of civil society in Indonesia expected to care in the participation in voting and giving votes, as well as expected to be able to control and oversee the entire process of organizing elections, a broader space for the presence of the

role of civil Society in the implementation of the general election in 2019 is the participatory monitoring program of the General Election Supervisory Authority. (Bawaslu). This participatory surveillance program includes the national program of Bawaslu to be implemented at all levels of the province to the level of the county/city which consists of 7 (seven) Participatory Surveillance Programmes, namely: 1) Information Technology-based surveillancing (Gowaslu); 2) Citizen Monitoring Forum; 3) Public Service in Election Survey; 4) Social Media Management Guidelines; 5) Movement of a Million Volunteer Election Supervisors; 6) Election Monitoring Branch; 7) Saka Adhyasta Election.

Political participation is not only understood as the activity of the public coming to the TPS to give its voting rights but political participation represents the participation of the community both individually and in groups to ensure that each stage of the organization of elections goes in accordance with the provisions of the law or other regulations that exist in the form of monitoring, surveillance, reporting, political education and other political participatory roles.

Through Bawaslu, the state not only opens wide-ranging political access to the people, but also facilitates the creation of a psychological climate capable of raising the self-development of the people. Active participation in turn becomes an opportunity for the community to develop capabilities, which ultimately leads to the well-being and welfare of the community within the political community.

Ideally, widespread public participation at every stage of the electoral process (full participation) is an important indicator of achieving democratic elections. The process of elite competition in the conquest of power in this context places the people as the owners of the highest sovereignty. Evaluation of the performance of the elite, the dissatisfaction of the people, even the direct intervention of people in the process of competition can be done in an abstract way through the electoral process. The emphasis on political participation is not limited to the level of voter presence in the polling stations. (turn out voter). While the space given by the state to visit Bawaslu opens up the opportunity for the public to oversee the entire level in the electoral process. Active participation of the community

allows the absence of marginalized citizens, narrowing the practice of voice manipulation, even unhealthy practices of competition. So it is important for society to be fully involved in political processes both through elections and nominations.

Implementation of participatory surveillance in South Sulawesi, found the model of development of participative oversight in the form of the political project Village Model Participatory oversight at the village Massamaturu district of Takalar, the advantage of the formation of the electoral oversight village this attempt to build strategic measures by incorporating the program of the village oversight election as from the innovation program of village development from the aspect of democratic development of village, the village government together with Bawaslu district Takalar set up measures that are the nature of a long-term that is not only limited when there is the execution of the election or the ballot only but continues to build a democratic consciousness of the component of the community village that continues.

The implementation of the participation surveillance program in the Takalar district in the 2019 general

election is by forming an awareness forum of students from various High Schools consisting of students who have already entered a beginner voter or are already 17 years old who focus on the aspects of socialization and political education of fellow students, the reference to the awakening forum is one of the developments of the forum of citizens of the election oversight, through the awareness forum this student has been able to implement various programs of oversight on the 2019 election in the form of various activities.

In addition to the educational forum of students of Bawaslu Kabupaten Takalar has also formed the district level awareness forum that has already formed at the election of the Bupati and Deputy Bupati Takalar in 2016, which consists of a combination of various institutions both from the organization of the community as well as from the youth and student organizations, this educational Forum is back active as an awareness forum on the general election in 2019, through this educative forum then networked up to the village level and one of the outputs of the forum network of educational level is to form the Election Awareness Village in the village of Massamaturu as a pilot

project of the electoral district in the southern province of Sulawesi whose activity moves many aspects on the socialization of political education of the society and facilitation to the community on the issue of voter data

In terms of voter participation, there is a phenomenon that occurred at the 2019 Parentak elections in Indonesia, which is just an anomaly of public participation. KPU noted that the participation in the 2019 election has increased compared to previous elections nationally. If in the 2014 elections the participation was at 70% for the President and 75% for the Legislative Elections, in the 2019 Parallel Elections the number of participation increased by almost 10% to 81%. Electoral participation in the South Sulawesi Province also increased, namely, the voter's participation rate in the presidential election at 78.21%, in the 2014 election was at 66.5%, and the voters' participation at the 2019 election was 78.1%.

While for the level of districts/cities in South Sulawesi the highest voter participation is in Takalar district with a figure of 86,56%. Voter participation in the Takalar district can be said to be the highest in Takalar

election history. At the Sulsel Governor Election (Pilgub) on June 27, 2018, the percentage of voter participation in Takalar district was only 72.86 percent. At the 2017 Takalar Pilkada, voter participation reached 83.53%. Legislative elections 2014, voter participation in Takalar reached 83%, up 1 % compared to Pilpres 2014, which is 82%, unlike in Makassar, in the legislative and Pilpres elections 2019, the number of people who used their voting rights in 3.998 TPS in Makasar only 730.404 voters. From the DC1-PPWP-1A model of the 2019 Parallel Election, Bulukumba and Gowa failed to reach the set target of voter participation, which is 77.5%.

Takalar District has a phenomenon that may be comparable due to the provincial level of findings higher than reports, while in Takalar County the number of public reports is relatively high is 21 Reports where only 7 reports are eligible to be registered and processed further, the data shows the high participation of the community in giving reports to Bawaslu, on the side of the participatory surveillance of Bawaslu District Takalar known as one of the Bawaslu District which has a fairly active forum of awareness on the

implementation of elections 2019, so this is the basis for the author to investigate and make the Bayaslu Municipality Takalar, with the phenomena opening up space to analyze the problems of public participation related to implementation participatory oversight that has already been carried out in the 2019 Parliamentary Assembly.

### **Research Method**

This research is qualitative research with an analytical descriptive approach model. Descriptive research is research that seeks to describe and interpret what an object is. (Sudaryono, 2018). It is also a study that examines facts occurring in the field including activities of assessing attitudes or opinions of individuals, organizations, circumstances or procedures in a research population. Descriptive research is carried out without differentiating or giving different treatment to each object of research. The research is also expected to provide a complete overview of how the development of participatory surveillance carried out by Bawaslu Province of South Sulawesi in the 2019 general election through observation methods, in-depth interviews and document studies.

The research was carried out in Takalar. The election of a place in the Takalar district, with consideration of Takalar District, has formed an Election Warning Forum from a civil society group since Pilkada 2017 and has been awake and active until the Election of 2019 with its various participatory surveillance innovations.

The data used in this research is 1) primary data that is the result of data observations, as well as interviews. 2) scunder data obtained through library studies (library research), including legislative regulatory documents, reports of surveillance results in 2019 and other data that support this research, both in the form of documentation of research results in social media and other documentation in the format of journals, publications in print and electronic media related to this research.

## **Results and Discussion**

Political participation is one of the characteristic features of political modernization and increased socio-economic status of society resulting in more clear participation. In a still backward society, the affairs of government and politics are considered to be the affair of only one particular elite. In general, farmers, workers, and

small merchants are those who are less aware that government policies can affect their lives. Instead, they can also influence the actions of the government that are on their side with political force (Yalvem Miaz. by 2012).

Political participation literally means participation in a political context. It refers to the participation of citizens in various political processes. Participation of citizens in all stages of policy, from decision making to decision assessment, is meant as taking part or follow-up. According to Miriam, political participation is an interdependence of the maintenance of political power by society. Members of society who participate in political processes through elections are driven by the belief that through the joint activities their interests will be promoted or at least noticed. In other words, they believe that their actions have an effect, and that effect is called political effectiveness. On the terminology of political sociology, it is assumed that more societies participate in politics indicates that the political education of the people has been successful. Therefore, the more people participate, the better the implementation of democracy. The high level of public participation is indicated

by the number of people who follow and understand political issues and participate or want to participate in various political activities (Miriam Budiardjo. from 2013).

According to Davis (1997:76), the mental and emotional involvement of people in group situations encourages them to contribute their abilities in achieving group goals and take responsibility for their group. From the understanding of Davis, it is concluded that there are three important elements that a person must have to be actively involved in political participation activities, namely: a) the participation of thoughts and feelings; b) the motivation to contribute; and c) the shared responsibility, as well according to Ramlan Surbakti participation is one of the important aspects of democracy, the underlying assumption (and participation) of the person who knows best about what is good for him is the person himself. Since political decisions made and implemented by the government concern 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 the

decision-making of all decisions that concern or affect their lives. (Ramlan Surbakti, 2017)

Political participation as the concept of political participation that has been described earlier is classified over two, the first individual participation carried out by a person. The second is joint participation, performed by people influencing the position of authorities such as elections, in this case joint involvement carried out by people can be in the form of groups or organizations or groups of society that are integrated into the concept of Civil Society or civil society, for which in this research it is necessary to deduce the concept Civil Society as an analysis policy in research.

With such a modification, then the state can play a positive role in the formation of civil society, that is, the theories that have been constructing the role of the state as a factor in determining the establishment of civilian society, in the sense of relations between the state and civil society should not be seen as a relationship that is dicotomised, with such a concept Bawaslu as a state agency given an attributive mandate by law in the implementation of supervision, prevention and handling of violations can



participate as well as form the civil society to participate in participatory supervision at any moment of election or election.

So that the surveillance of the elections must involve many parties broadly, starting from public figures, cultural/artists, and the mass media, in short, participatory monitoring will be more effective if carried out by civil society groups. (Civil Society). This is because the monitoring and surveillance of elections has the same weight of duty, namely the conduct of honest and fair elections. Election surveillance is carried out throughout the phases of planning, preparation, implementation, and evaluation. Everything is an inseparable part of ensuring that fair elections are created.

Based on the understanding of supervision, there is a close correlation between planning and supervision. (controlling). This is because surveillance is an activity aimed at finding, correcting deviations in the implementation of a work and the results achieved from previously planned activities. The monitoring process can eventually find out to what extent deviations, abuse, leaks, waste, misappropriation, and other barriers in the future. So the whole of

surveillance is a comparative activity of what is or has been done with what was previously planned, therefore it is necessary to set indicators, norms, standards and measures regarding the goals to be achieved.

Elections are part of a democratic process. A good conduct of elections based on a fair and fair foundation, will produce a government that should be of good quality, a government credible and accepted by society. The ultimate goal will lead to the maintenance of a good, fair and prosperous government. Qualitatively conducted elections, elections that guarantee healthy competition, involve public participation, have a high level of representation, as well as elections which can ultimately be held accountable are one of the mandates of the 1998 reform. To realize this, the election is not only carried out according to the provisions of the laws, but also requires supervision in its implementation by all components of the nation.

The association of the public and the whole component of the society and the groups of the civil society is part of the process of public administration of the people's sovereignty on the organization of elections, Bawaslu as one

of the organizers of the election agencies in addition to the KPU and DKPP, was mandated by the Law Number 7 Year 2017 About General Elections to ensure the organization the state runs on the principles and foundations of the organization elections by doing the prevention, supervision, action and resolution of electoral disputes.

As one of the efforts to maintain the people's sovereignty in the elections, Bawaslu continuously encouraged the participation of the public to jointly ensure the organisation of the election is going well, Bawaslu has drawn up a participatory monitoring program to be implemented by the whole of the Bawaslu community, i.e. 1). Information technology-based surveillance; 2) Citizen's Forum for Election Survey; 3) Election Participation Surveillance Movement; 4) Public commitment to election monitoring; 5) Social media management guidelines; 6) Election monitoring corner; 7). Saka Adhyasta elections (Bawaslu RI, 2017).

Parliamentary surveillance is part of the participation of the people in elections. The idea of participatory surveillance arose because of the awareness of the need to open up space for the participation of the people in

every political process in the Republic. The binding of the community in the surveillance of the elections carried out by Bawaslu is participatory. binding is a participatory nature that is meant to take various forms, from which it is cooperation with monitoring organizations, community organisations, religious organization, youth organization, and others that are incorporated into civil society groups. In addition, the individual engagement effort is also an alternative model of community engagement in participatory surveillance (Bawaslu RI, 2017).

The effort made by the General Election Surveillance Agency to open the spaces of public political participation in the election is by presenting a participatory surveillance program, this program in principle is a new face of the public engagement efforts in monitoring the elections that have been carried out in previous elections. The increase in civil society participation to participate in the new election surveillance process increased in the elections of 1999, but several elections subsequently the number of monitoring agencies involved experienced a decrease, in several subsequent elections the model of political participation of civil society

development as in the Elections of 1999 thousands of students were involved by the rector's forum to carry out the election monitoring and monitoring in 1999.

The participatory surveillance program of Bawaslu is formulated into 7 (seven) programmes, namely, First, the information technology-based monitoring program or Gowaslu; Second, the participatory program through the management of social media; Third, the Citizen's Forum of Election Surveillance; Fourth, the Movement of a Million Volunteer Election Watchers (GSRPP), Fifth, the Association of Pramuka Workers (Saka) Adhyasta Election; Sixth, Real Working College (KKN) Thematic Surveying Election Organization; Seventh, Monitoring Corner. The participatory surveillance program of Bawaslu is carried out by the entire range of the Bawaslu according to its level nationally, in the process of its journey has experienced innovation as a form of development of the citizen forum, namely, the formation of the village Awas Election, where the civil society organizations that are joined in the forum of citizens carry out development with the co-operation of the government of the villages and local communities to

form the Village Awas Elections, whose name is also different such as village Awas elections, environment Awas elections and anti-policy money. (Desa APU).

The general election law has given the authority of the general election supervisory body to carry out enforcement of the electoral law but morally Bawaslu is required to take precautionary measures. The prevention effort meant to be done with him methods, i.e. the prevention carried out by Bawaslu institutionally and the second by the means of compelling the community both individually and in a group to engage actively.

To maximize socialization and implementation of the establishment of participatory surveillance programmes, with the seven participatory monitoring programmes of Bawaslu, the community groups can establish themselves in a single forum or community, which subsequent prevention techniques through the program can be carried out in various ways, either in the form of socialization, political education, or other activities aimed at suppressing and minimizing the number of electoral violations and / or increasing public awareness to monitor and report all forms of electoral fraud and violations.



representatives of the Government of Takalar

In its development, the Awas Forum became the leading guard to carry out its participatory surveillance activities through political education and empowerment of the community together with Bawaslu district of Takalar to create a democratic Takalar society through various activities as a form of participation of the civil society in carrying out supervision with a focus on the prevention of electoral violations and political education. As for the activities carried out by the Aware Forum such as: Installation of banner calls to the public to reject money politics and politicization of SARA in the nine districts of the Takalar district; Brochure dissemination to the community about regulation that regulates money policy ban and spread of news hoax in the General Election and its consequences; Movement to press the door of the citizens, this movement is intended to socialize directly to the society on issues of general election surveillance, the citizen's house has been visited made the sampling of stickers written calls reject the politics of money and politicization SARA at the same time as a form of citizens' commitment to support election oversight; Socialization

to the assembly of ta'lim, Aware forum at the level of security, even to arrange the ta'lim (Wawancara Irnawati, 2021)

Not only is there a forum of awareness also targeted segments of society that are normatively difficult to penetrate by the Bawaslu district of Takalar such as, Socialization in the community activities centers, as an attempt to maximize socialization of Election Surveillance, the Forum of Awareness jumped directly into the center of community activities such as the market. The activities are carried out in a cautious forum by distributing brochures containing advocacy to reject money politics and politicization of SARA; Socialization of PKH aid recipients, Family Hope Program is a government program that provides public assistance in cash, Bawaslu and Forum caution assess this program is highly misused so it is necessary to give public understanding that PKH is a program of the government not a particular election participant program, so there is no obligation for the community of the recipient of the PKH assistance to support the candidate participant on the basis of the help of KKH. The 2019 Election Awas Forum was formed beginning with the initiation of 7 youth

and scholarship organizations that joined in the cooperation of the essay contest organized by Bawaslu Takalar district, following the exhibition of informants. (Wawancara Nellyati, 2021).

Aware Student Forum was born on the initiative of alumnus Lomba Esai Monitoring Election which then recruited members of the high school of Takalar district to complete its management structure. Students' Aware Forum carries out activities that can promote the acceleration of political education among students such as: Video Surveillance Competition, Road to School Student Away Forum, Photo Challenges and Road to Nature Student Await Forum, Senada presented by Irnawati as a representative of youth organizations that are included in the study of the election surveillance essay competition for students.

Bawaslu Takalar in a coordination meeting in 2016 invited the entire government of the Village and Kelurahan in the Takalar district, and offered the Village Awareness Surveillance program. Gayung welcomed, as many as 11 Villages/Kelurahan stated its readiness to become a Village of Conscious Surveillance, in 2017 to the year 2019 the Village / Kelurahan programs stating

its willingness to be a village of conscious surveillance were integrated with political education, in particular the Election Supervision. In 2019, for the first time, the Village Massamaturu through APBDes programs of political education and Election Surveillance were established.

The municipality is a community in a particular region that has an administrative, regulatory and substantive awareness of the election surveillance process with the following explanation: (Bawaslu Takalar, 2019)

a. The administrative aspect, i.e. the village is aware of administrative supervision can guarantee its people who have qualified to be registered as voters.

b. The aspects of means and Prasarana, i.e. the village consciousness of surveillance has means and prasarana that can support/support political education of the community in particular related to election oversight.

c. The regulatory aspect, i.e. the countryside's consciousness of surveillance has a regulatory/policy device that supports the surveying of elections.

d. The substantive aspect is that the countryside is aware of the

surveillance of a government and a society that are aware of its political rights and duties and are responsive to electoral violations.

The fulfillment of the above indicators in the implementation of the Village consciousness surveillance is expected to realize the consolidation of political rights and obligations of the village people, increase the political awareness of the community, strengthen surveillances through regulatory devices, the formation of the character of the democratic village society, increased participation of surveillancing at every stage of the election, change of the paradigm of monitoring is the society as the subject of electoral oversight.

As an output, the Village Awareness Surveillance has carried out political education activities based in the village, and some of the activities that have been implemented in the Village Consciousness Survey in the Takalar district are as follows:

1) The government of the village of Massamaturu established the surveillance corner is a place of communication, information and education (KIE) for the village community to access information related to voter data, legislative regulations,

socialization materials and also serves as a discussion place related to issues of immigration.

2) The Government of the village of Massamaturu formed the Awakening Forum in the village, as in the case of a forum in the countryside, the establishment of a Awakening Forum is a combination of stakeholder that exists in the town that aims to encourage the participation of the community of the town in the surveillance of elections, also provide as a prevention media and in providing political education for the village. As for the activities that have been carried out by the Forum Aware Village Massamaturu is the door to door to the houses of citizens to socialize the laws and regulations as well as invite the community to be actively involved in carrying out the surveillance of the election stages and invite people to participate in socializing back the knowledge they obtained.

3) The government of the village of Massamaturu carried out the Solid Integration of Cash Work, which is the program of the Village in the construction of village roads that are integrated with the Socialization of Election Surveillance.





legal consequences, it is also related to its own life's desires. Another issue that is not less threatening the life of democracy is the politization of SARA, the village community is indeed homogeneous but vulnerable to sensitive religious issues, through the village public supervision can be a role model of true independence, this is revealed by the head of the village Massamaturu in an interview. (Wawancara Lukman Nyau, 2021)

Bawaslu Takalar in creating Village Awareness Surveillance building partnership with the Regional Government and the Village Government as follows:

- 1) To involve the Regional Government and the Village Government in the prevention and surveillance activities carried out by Bawaslu.
- 2) Coordinate with the Regional Government and the Rural Government related to RPJMDes Election Surveillance.
- 3) Organization of the community through the Aware Forum of the district, the districts and the villages.
- 4) Follow the activities of the village at the same time as a socialization event to the village community related to

the vision of the countryside conscious surveillance.

5) Ensure that the community of the village performs the KTP-Electronic recording as the voter database, i.e. by encouraging the community and the government to proactively perform the recording, so that no society loses its right to vote only because it does not have KTP.

In other aspects, the Bawaslu district of Takalar has carried out the development of participatory surveillance as a form of civil society innovation in conducting participatory oversight in the 2019 election, namely the Socialization Movement of 100 Mosques, this movement was born from the discussion of public figures and religious figures. Considering that mosques were the most effective means of socializing elections, the idea of the 100 Mesjid socialization movement was born. This movement was first carried out by the Field Supervisory Commission (PPL) on the basis of direct instructions from the Bawaslu district of Takalar which was implemented every Friday with the rejection of money policy, politization of SARA, and Hoax issues. This movement harvested a positive

response from religious figures and was carried out regularly in every mosque in Takalar Prefecture, further this movement then involved more parties such as Awas Forum Prefektural, Panwaslu Prefektural, Awas Kecamatan Forum, Pansaslu Village/Kelurahan and Imam Masjid in Takalar Prefectura.

One of the options of the prevention movement developed in South Sulawesi is to encourage each district/city to develop a model monitoring village, to name the village that becomes an accompaniment to Bawaslu in carrying out prevention activities independently fund tau jointly in which anti-political campaign money, prevention of politization SARA, and reject information hoax and provocation, one of the villages that is made a model of participatory monitoring development is the village of Massamaturu Polongbengkeng district in Takalar district. The village of Massamaturu is a village of 18 villages and villages located in the North Polongbengkeng district that has an area of 5.63 km<sup>2</sup> with the number of inhabitants based on the Population Number and Gender Ratio according to the village/Kelurahan district of Polombangkeng North in 2019 in the village of Masmaturu 1878 people

1,772 people, while for compulsory selection of 1300 people must choose. (Wawancara Lukman Nyau, 2019)

The development of the participatory monitoring model as a pilot in an effort to maximize the tasks and preventive efforts carried out by Bawaslu involving the participation of the community. Takalar district Bawaslu is committed to building a civil society movement to start a slow process to provide understanding and education so that people understand their rights in elections, as well as have the will and awareness to fight and control the rights that society has. Through the development of participatory surveillance in cooperation with the Village Massamaturu Bawaslu expects a consistent society collectively revitalizing healthy political and democratic practices, which are far from actions and acts that are considered to undermine the order and values of democracy, such as money politics, politization of SARA, dissemination of news hoax and provocation.

Strategic measures involving civil society in participatory surveillance are one of those by working with the district government, related services and the Village Government to promote healthy

and quality democratic processes in society. From several times of meetings and discussions produced the basic formula as a model of fund rah of the development of participatory surveillance through the monitoring village developed by Bawaslu Takalar in the village of Massamaturu as a pilot in making planning with the goal of achieving is: 1) guarantee the fulfilment of the rights and political obligations of the citizens of the village; 2) increase the awareness and political knowledge of the community of the Village; 3) strengthen the public consciousness to jointly oversee the electoral process at each stage, as well as; 4) carry out preventive activities against possible actions of violation of electoral norms and rules at each level (Interview A. by Luhur Prianto, 2021

At the establishment of the monitoring village that cooperates with the Government of the village of Massamaturu, through the Head of the Village and the Municipal Authority (BPD), as well as the Bawaslu district of Takalar formulated activities that are translated in the form of joint policy forms that are:

1. The government of the village of Massamturu together with

Bawaslu district of Takalar formed the Awakening Forum (Forum Alliance Society for Democracy Control) at the level of the Village Massamaturu, whose manager consists of elements in the society, such as youth units, public figures, religious figures, and female elements, which aims to encourage the participation of the community in doing political education and education for voters, and efforts to prevent the possibility of political practice of money, dissemination of hatred, and information hoax, as well as politization of SARA.

2. The Awas Forum received budget support from the village government, as a continuation of the program of development of democratic values that exists in the Takalar district RPJMD, because it is aimed at the Middle-Term Programme (RFPJM) of the village.

3. Making socialization of the political danger of money to society by entering the houses of citizens. This activity was carried out by the civilian community that joined the awareness forum with the focus “Politics to shut down the door of money”, SARA Politization, and Hate Ujaran as well as the spread of stickers containing messages in which this activity is

estimated by the Government of the village of Massamaturu.

4. In the nomenclature of the empowerment program funded by the Village Fund Budget (ADD) of the village of Massamaturu, one of the programs called "Socialization and Legal Protection for the community" Program is submitted to the Aware Forum to be further managed and focus on socialization and protection of the community related to the rules and electoral laws.

5. Through the Aware Forum, the government of the village of Massamaturu established a surveillance corner at several strategic and bias points visited by citizens. This monitoring corner became one of the places of communication, information and education (KIE) for the village community. In this monitoring corner is prepared the information List of Voters that has been registered in the DPS then DPT. Communities whose names are not registered can immediately communicate to the village government or the Village Election Supervisor so that they can be facilitated to be immediately placed in the DPS/DPT and immediately perform e-KTP recording for those who have not made a recording. The monitoring corner

also provides information on prohibitions in elections and procedures as well as mechanisms for reporting alleged violations.

6. The government of the village of Massamaturu integrates the activities and program of solid work carried out by the village community with socialization activities on information about property and things related to actions that are prohibited and that can be done by the citizens.

7. The government of the village of Massamaturu carries out the integrated village tour and involves the ranks of village level electoral supervisors, so it is expected to bring about strategic measures from the village government and the villagers to support the measures of participatory election surveillance in the village.

8. At the 2019 elections of the government of the village, Bawaslu and Forum Awas Village Massamaturu carried out the identification of citizens who have not yet had e-KTP but have already entered the category of compulsory choice, so with the work of the partnership Dis Dukcapil scheduled the special recording of e-kTP for all the citizens of the villages of Masseamaturu

who do not have e- KTP or have not done the recording.

The activities carried out in the village of Massamaturu surveillance above have a very significant impact, from the results of the author's research, there were no violations that occurred in the Village Massamaturu during the 2019 Election and the public participation in the promotion of the right to vote is very high, as well as the high participation of the community in monitoring and participating in the prevention socialization is also very high in the holding of the 2019 election, this is revealed by the Head of the village Masseamaturu in an interview, namely:

Implications of Preventive Innovation through Participatory Surveillance that has been carried out by Bawaslu District Takalar must surely be tested, whether effective or not? Following this study, we present the data on the Treatment of Election Violations in the 3 stages of the election, namely the Election of the Governor and Deputy Governor of South Sulawesi in the Takalar District and the 2019 General Election in Takalar County, from the data that showed the trend of decrease in Election violations, which is the number of violations on the election of the Bupati

and deputy governor of Takalar in comparison with the elections of the governor and deputies of governors of the South Sulawesi district in Takalar, down from the findings of 82% and reports of 97%. Compared to the 2019 general election in Takalar district, the findings fell by 77% and reports by 43%.

The trend of declining violations is due to the factor of public awareness that begins to form along with the process of community involvement both individually and in groups in conducting participatory surveillance in the Takalar district. If viewed from the orientation of the Movement of civil society groups that are incorporated in the Aware Forum and Aware Village Election in the Takalar district is obtained the fact that participatory surveillance in the 2019 election in Takalar Districts is oriented to the prevention of potential violations through socialization and political education through various media both in the form of socialization face-to-face and with the use of social media.

In addition to affecting the decline of the level of alleged violations, efforts to increase the participation of the civil society in the Takalar district also had a positive impact on the village of Massamaturu as a pilot project of the



This study concluded the process of developing participatory surveillance programs through the involvement of civil society in the South Sulawesi Province of Bawaslu from the 7 (seven) dominant participatory monitoring program through the establishment of the Election Aware Forum which then networked to form a Village/environment or village election surveillant through three stages, namely a) the stage of socialization; b) the formation stage and c) the development stage. These three processes are carried out not only by the Bayaslu Takalar. At the stage of socialization from the beginning has involved groups of civil society (civil society) of various segments such as youth organizations, student organizations and students' organisations, institutions Swadaya Society, religious and other potential community organizations both at the provincial level and at the district/city level, in the process of its formation found with two forms, the first formed a forum of awareness of the combination of institutions or groups that exist in the society and the second formation of election monitoring agencies that are not combined of groups or organizations of the civil society but the result of the verification and certification of civic

society organizations that registered the agency as an election surveillance agency.

The results of this research also found other things on the implementation of participatory surveillance in the Takalar district, that is, the Election Await Village in the village of Massamaturu as a pilot project of the village Election await and Anti-Politics, through the government of the villages of Massematuru has estimated through the Village Fund Budget for Socialization and Legal Protection activities for the community this Program is submitted to the Awaite Forum to be further managed and focus on socialization and protection of the community related to the rules and electoral law. As well as the Aware Forum received budget support from the village government, as a continuation of the program of development of democratic values that exists in the RPJMD district of Takalar, because it is aimed at the Middle-Term Programme (RFPJM) of the village.

Other things found in this study that are related to the political participation of the civil society (Civil Society) on the participatory supervision of the theory of the thinkers of the Civil

Society Organization regarding the independence of Civil Society that must be released from the state is not compatible with the presence of the Election Awakening Village in the Takalar District. This study confirms Cohen and Hegel's view that civil society requires a variety of rules and restrictions and unification with the state through legal, administrative and political control, which in essence gives the Hegelian concept superiority over the state.

However, in other aspects of the characteristics of civil society found its relevance and in accordance with Muhammad AS Hikam and Adi Suryadi Culla that the presence of the civil society as a force of balance and control, the empowerment movement, the development of institutional capacity, and the promotion of participation and strengthening of citizens' rights, as well as the fact found in the implementation of participatory surveillance Bawaslu specialized in the Takalar district is oriented on the prevention aspects through socialization and political education to build a democratic awareness of the community and conduct support and advocacy on the problems experienced by the community,

that is, the facilitation of society to obtain e-KTP, the registration of e- KTP and registered in the DPT as a prerequisite to give its right to vote in the election.

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