



EDUCATING THE ROLE OF THE YOUNG GENERATION AS AGENTS OF CHANGE TO STUDENTS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL I BONGOMEME GORONTALO REGENCY IN THE PREVENTION OF ELECTION CRIMES

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 4 th August 2023 Accepted: 1 st September 2023 Published: 6 th October 2023	The Republic of Indonesia is a Pancasila democracy since the 1945 Constitution. The normative foundation then after the amendment contained in Article 1 paragraph 2 regulates that: "Sovereignty is vested in the people and exercised according to the Constitution". General elections are one of the driving forces in the mechanism of the political system in Indonesia, and are considered an important state event, because in it there is direct involvement of all the people who have the right to elect and be elected as representatives of the people, but also as a means of channelling the human rights of citizens. The young generation as novice voters must have knowledge and understanding of the implementation of general elections. With the participation of novice voters in the Democratic Party, it is hoped that it can bring the future of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to progress. Therefore, this service activity aims to contribute ideas and knowledge to the students of Senior High School I Bongomeme, Gorontalo Regency to use their citizen rights properly as well as an effort to prevent General Election Crimes. The results of this activity explain that the scope of election crimes is very broad, covering all criminal acts that occur in the process of organizing elections, including ordinary criminal acts during the campaign including giving money. The participants play an active role in guarding the general election process and can supervise so that no violations occur in the general election. The involvement of all levels of society including the younger generation is one of the effective ways to prevent various forms of election violations.

Keywords: Role, Young Generation, General Election, Violations.

INTRODUCTION

The Preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states that Indonesia is a Democratic State. One of the characteristics of a Democratic state is sovereignty in the hands of the people. Sovereignty is the highest authority that is not limited by law. Article 1 paragraph 2 states that: "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the Constitution".

Quoting the opinion of Henry B. Mayo, states that democracy is a political system in which public policy is determined on the basis of the majority by representatives of the people who are effectively supervised by the people in periodic elections based on the principle of political equality and held in an atmosphere of guaranteed political freedom.

Indonesia is one of the countries that adhere to the democratic system. The implementation of periodic and continuous elections is the main characteristic of a democratic country. General elections are held with the aim of electing the President and Vice President, Members of the DPR and MPR, Members of the DPD, members of the Provincial DPRD, members of the Regency DPRD and members of the City DPRD as well as Regional Head Elections.

General elections are held periodically and regularly and continuously. With the existence of an organized democratic system, welfare and justice can be guaranteed to be realized step by step as well as possible. The implementation of general elections is one of the means of channelling the fundamental rights of citizens. Therefore, in order to implement the human rights of citizens, it is imperative for the government to ensure the implementation of general elections in accordance with a predetermined constitutional schedule.

General Elections, which is further stipulated in Article 1 Number 1 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, regulates that:

"Elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representatives Council, the President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional Representatives Council, which are carried out directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia."

From this definition, it can be concluded that general elections are a means of support in realizing a democratic state system. General elections are essentially a process when the people as holders of sovereignty give a mandate to prospective leaders to become their leaders. In a democratic country, general elections are one of the absolute conditions that must be met. The implementation of elections based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair also requires active community participation. The implementation of good elections creates better hopes for the future of a nation's democracy.

In 2024, Indonesia will hold a democratic election consisting of the Presidential Election, Legislative Election and Regional Head Election. To become a voter in the General Election must fulfil certain conditions. This is regulated in the General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 7 of 2022.

Article 1 states that voters in general elections are Indonesian citizens (WNI) who have reached the age of 17 years or more, have married, or have been married. Voters in this general election have the right to vote at the time of the General Election.

The young generation is at the forefront of the nation, the next generation of the nation to move forward. A generation that is expected to be a pioneer of change and contribute to realizing the 2024 General Election that is clean, peaceful and has integrity. The role of the generation is not only as voters but also how to participate in creating elections that are legitimized and have integrity. They can act as agents of change and agents of control in the implementation of general elections to supervise and prevent violations that often occur in the general election process. Election violations are carried out starting from the registration stage, the campaign period to the voting period of the general election.

Given the important position of elections for a democratic country, it is no exaggeration to say that cleanliness, honesty and fairness in the implementation of elections will reflect the quality of democracy in the country concerned. However, it cannot be denied that the emergence of fraud in campaigns and elections has become an open secret, in order to win and succeed the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates and Legislative candidates will be carried out by their supporters.

Senior High School I Bongomeme, Bongomeme District, Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province, based on preliminary data conducted by Gorontalo University students who are carrying out the Service Work Lecture Program. Students of I Bongomeme High School, especially 12th grade students, consist of 60 people as a young generation as well as novice voters in the 2024 General Election. So it is necessary to stabilize the novice voters at that location so that they can understand and understand how to vote properly and correctly, as well as how their role in efforts to prevent general election crimes. The purpose of this socialization and education is to increase the political participation of the community at large, especially the role of the younger generation and encourage the realization of an atmosphere conducive to the holding of safe, orderly and smooth general elections.

METHODS

This activity is one of the services carried out by us at Bongomeme I Senior High School, Bongomeme District, Gorontalo Regency, Gorontalo Province. The activity began with observing students related to knowledge related to democratic parties in general elections, followed by material presentation on the role of the Role of the Young Generation as Agents of Change in Senior High School Students I Bongomeme Gorontalo Regency in the Prevention of Election Crimes. This activity was carried out using the lecture method, then continued with discussion and questions and answers. This activity was attended by 60 12th grade students.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Basic Concept of General Election

Sovereignty as a characteristic, sign or legal attribute of the state. Jean Bodin, a figure known as the father of sovereignty, emphasized that sovereignty is the highest authority that can be limited by law. German scholars formulate sovereignty with the term 'Kompetenz-kompetenz' or in French called 'La competence de la competence' which means the authority to determine all existing authorities. The ruler (king) or state is the one who has the authority or sovereignty, the authority includes the authority to make laws, make money, declare war, supervise decency and others.

The term sovereignty in other languages translated from English and German, 'Sovereignty' or 'sovereiniteit', in the historical development of sovereignty is where it is meant simply to refer to a 'supreme power'. The shift of the king's power which was once very absolute has collapsed its legitimacy and was replaced with the sovereignty of the people which is glorified in the term 'democracy' (demos = people; kratos = kratein = government / power = rule) etymologically derived from Greek, this is in line with the opinion of Hans Kelsen even democracy is "government by the people for the people" or "people's sovereignty" has connotations:

- a. A government elected by the people;
- b. A government "by the common people" (not by the nobility);
- c. A government by the small and poor.

In terms of historical development, theories of sovereignty can be classified into six theories including: 1) God's Sovereignty Theory, 2) King Sovereignty Theory, 3) People's Sovereignty Theory, 4) State Sovereignty Theory, 5) Legal Sovereignty Theory, 6) Pluralist Sovereignty Theory.

The Theory of Popular Sovereignty

The theory of popular sovereignty is essentially that it is the people who should be the ultimate source of power in a country, nothing else. The people have independent power over themselves. Although in fact trial and error in almost all countries.

The growth of the theory of popular sovereignty was a reaction to the theory of the sovereignty of the king, the majority of which resulted in monopolies and deviations of power which ultimately led to tyranny and misery for the people. The notion of popular sovereignty and the idea of democracy inherently carry the spirit of 'secularism' and 'anthropocentrism'.

Philippe C Schmitter, defines democracy as a system of government in which governments are held accountable for their actions in the public domain by citizens, who act indirectly through competition and cooperation with their elected representatives. Henri B. Mayo, argues that democracy is a system in which public policy is determined on the basis of the majority by representatives who are effectively supervised by the people in periodic elections based on the principle of political equality and held in an atmosphere of guaranteed political freedom is decisive in making various policies in a country.

The application of the theory of popular sovereignty in Indonesia can be seen from the division of powers in Indonesia, namely executive, legislative and judicial powers. The sovereignty of the people is seen primarily in the legislative power consisting of three institutions namely the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), the House of Representatives (DPR) and the Regional Representative Council (DPD) and also the election of the President as the holder of executive power directly elected by the people.

In the development of the implementation of the theory of popular sovereignty, the people as the highest power holder in a country, as the owner and holder of people's power determine the style and manner in which the government is organized, determine the goals to be achieved by the state.

Implementation of Pancasila Democracy in Indonesia

In fact, Pancasila democracy is a form of democracy that has Indonesian characteristics, where Pancasila democracy must present the precepts contained in Pancasila, this is reminded by Mohammad Hatta who stated that in the context of Pancasila democracy, the state must be based on God Almighty, on a just and civilized humanity, so that democracy is built based on the gifts of the creator and based on the values of humanity, unity, deliberation, representation and justice.

In the context of Pancasila democracy, it has two kinds of formal and material understanding, as a realization of the implementation of Pancasila Democracy in the formal sense, the 1945 Constitution adheres to what is called indirect democracy, in the sense of a democracy where the implementation of popular sovereignty is not carried out by the people directly but through representative institutions, such as the DPR, DPD and MPR, and democracy in the sense of a way of life or democracy as a national philosophy (democracy in philosophy).

Furthermore, Miriam Budiardjo emphasized that Pancasila democracy referred to in the 1945 Constitution means reaffirming the principles of the rule of law, where human rights both in the collective aspect and in the individual aspect are guaranteed, and where institutional abuse of power can be avoided. In this context, it is necessary to make efforts so that the institutions and working procedures of the abru order are released from personal ties and are more institutionalized (depersonalization institutionslization).

Democracy and popular sovereignty with its various adornments in the form of the implementation of the concept of representation, people's participation in government, the implementation of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the implementation of people's welfare, the concept of fair play in government, and so on have become universal community needs, so it is certain that democracy or popular sovereignty with its various concepts will always dominate state life for the community.

B.N. Marbun and Robert A. Dahl, expressed their opinion that democracy or popular sovereignty as a modern political theory and system as it is today. The next development is the 'convergence' between the theory of popular sovereignty and the rule of law. Popular sovereignty requires a juridical framework or legal format so that the face of popular sovereignty emerges in the life of society and the state. Laws that have been approved by the people are then sovereign in the name of popular sovereignty. Legal certainty is used as a tool to achieve the justice that the people crave. This is where the law transforms into sovereign law on behalf of the people.

A democratic government is one that is limited in its powers and is not allowed to act arbitrarily against its citizens. Limitations on the powers of a government that is limited in its powers and is not allowed to act arbitrarily against its citizens.

The basic requirements for the implementation of a democratic government under the Rule of Law are;

- a. Constitutional protection in the sense that the constitution, apart from guaranteeing individual rights, must also determine the procedural means of obtaining protection for the rights guaranteed;
- b. A free and impartial judiciary;
- c. Free elections;
- d. Freedom of association/organization and profession;
- e. Civic education.

On the other hand, Henry B. Mayo states that democracy must be based on several norms, namely;

- a. Resolve disputes peacefully and institutionally;
- b. Ensure the peaceful implementation of change in a changing society;
- c. Organize a regular change of leadership;
- d. Limiting the use of violence to a minimum;
- e. Recognize and consider reasonably the diversity in society which is reflected in the diversity of opinions, interests, and behaviors;
- f. Ensure the upholding of justice.

Legal Basis for the Implementation of General Elections

The legal basis for the implementation of General Elections in Indonesia, namely:

1. Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 t Article 22E paragraph (1)
2. Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning General Elections of the President and Vice President
3. Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers
4. Law Number 8 of 2012 on the General Election of Members of the House of Representatives, Regional Representatives Council and Regional People's Representatives Council,
5. Law No. 1/2015 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1/2014 on the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors, 6.
6. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections
7. General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 7 of 2022

Overview of General Elections

HM. Laica Marzuki, argues that general elections (elections) are a mechanism for determining people's opinions through a direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair system, in line with the substance of the 1945 Constitution Article 22 E Paragraphs (1) and (2). General elections in Indonesia now aim to elect: (i) the President and Vice President, (ii) members of the DPR and MPR, (iii) members of the DPD, (iv) members of the Provincial DPRD, (v) members of the Regency DPRD, (vi) members of the City DPRD. In addition, although it is called the Regional Head Election, but in essence it is also a general election, which is an activity to elect (vii) provincial head or governor, (viii) regency head or regent, and (ix) city head or mayor.

General elections are held periodically and regularly and continuously. With the existence of an organized democratic system, welfare and justice can be guaranteed to be realized gradually as well as possible. This activity is also one of the means of channeling the fundamental rights of citizens. Therefore, in order to implement the human rights of citizens, it is imperative for the government to ensure the implementation of general elections in accordance with the predetermined constitutional schedule.

While the definition of general election according to Paimin Napitupulu, is a political mechanism to articulate the aspirations and interests of citizens in the process of electing some of the people to become government leaders.

In simple terms, Jimly Asshiddiqie defines general elections as a mechanism for determining people's opinions through a direct system.

The importance of general elections is held periodically due to several reasons including;

- a. The opinions or aspirations of the people regarding various aspects of life together in society are dynamic, developing from time to time, within a certain period of time, it could be that most of them have changed their opinions about a policy;
- b. In addition to people's opinions changing over time, the conditions of life together in society can also change, either because of the dynamics of the international world or because of domestic factors themselves;
- c. Changes in the aspirations and opinions of the people are also possible due to the increase in the number of adult population. This is because especially new voters or first-time voters may not necessarily have the same attitudes as their parents;
- d. General elections need to be held regularly to ensure that the process of changing the leadership of the country also occurs regularly.

The benchmark for the implementation of quality elections can basically be seen from two sides, namely:

1. The process and results, if the general election takes place democratically, safely, orderly and smoothly, as well as honestly and fairly;
2. The results, general elections must be able to produce representatives of the people and state leaders who are able to prosper the people, in addition to raising the dignity of the nation, in the eyes of the international community.

Criminal Offense of General Election

General Election Crimes according to Article 1 point 2 of Supreme Court Regulation Number 1 of 2018 concerning Procedures for Settlement of General Election Crimes as follows: "General Election Crimes, hereinafter referred to as Election Crimes, are criminal offenses and/or crimes as regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

General election crimes are divided into two forms, namely violations and crimes. Forms of violations can include violations of the code of ethics of election organizers, administrative violations of general elections, criminal violations of general elections.

The types of election crimes are regulated in Chapter II on Election Criminal Provisions Article 488 to Article 554.

1. Article 488 on giving false information in filling in the personal data of the voters list.
2. Article 490 regarding village heads who take actions that benefit or harm election participants.
3. Article 491 on people who disrupt, obstruct or interfere with the election campaign.
4. Article 492 regarding people who conduct election campaigns outside the schedule set by the KPU.
5. Article 493 regarding the implementation of election campaigns that violate campaign prohibitions.
6. Article 496 and Article 497 regarding giving false information in the election campaign fund report.
7. Article 510 on causing others to lose their right to vote.
8. Article 514 on determining the number of printed ballot papers exceeding the prescribed number.
9. Article 516 on casting the vote more than once.

Regarding sanctions and institutions authorized to handle cases of election crimes that arise, Article 2 letter b of Perma No.1/2018 stipulates that the district court and high court are authorized to examine, hear and decide on election crimes arising from reports of alleged election crimes forwarded by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency / City Bawaslu and / or Sub-district Panwaslu to the Police no later than 1x24 hours from the time it is stated that there is an act of election crime.

Documentation of Socialization Activities to Students of Senior High School I Bongomeme, Gorontalo Regency.



Image 1. Photo with the presenters and participants



Image 2. Presentation



Image 3. Presentation



Image 3. Participant Interactive Dialogue

Based on the results of the socialization activities carried out as a form of implementing the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, namely carrying out Community Service, that the students of Senior High School I Bongomeme Gorontalo Regency were very enthusiastic about participating in the activity. With the socialization activities, it can also provide an understanding to students about the nature of general elections as a form of democracy adopted by Indonesia. Students as the young generation have an important role in the implementation of democracy because the future of the country is in their hands. Through education and active participation in political activities, it is hoped that they can have the democratic values of Pancasila, learn about their rights as citizens and one day be able to contribute directly to the formation of public policy through their role in the democratic party. The involvement of students in elections, monitoring the process of elections so as to prevent violations during elections. they play a key role in maintaining the balance and sustainability of democracy. As future leaders, the role of students in the democratic process is not only important for the present, but also for creating a democratic and inclusive society in the future.

CONCLUSION

Community service is carried out as a socialization and education of the role of the younger generation as agents of change for students of Senior High School I Bongomeme Gorontalo Regency in the Prevention of Election Crimes to increase knowledge with the aim that it can be implemented in facing the democratic party in Indonesia which will be held in 2024. Class 12 students as novice voters with this socialization are expected to play an active role in overseeing the general election process and can supervise so that there are no violations in the general election. Given the importance of the position of general elections for a democratic country, it is no exaggeration to say that cleanliness, honesty and justice in the implementation of general elections will reflect the quality of democracy in the country concerned, so the involvement of all levels of society including the younger generation is one effective way to prevent various forms of election violations.

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