

Learning Strategy for Pancasila Education in Responding to the Money Politics Phenomena in the 2024 Elections

Cinthia Nilawati^{1*}

Universitas Sebelas Maret, Indonesia

**) Corresponding author: cinthianila234@gmail.com*

Abstract

Elections are a means for the community to determine potential leaders in the region and determine the direction of the policies set by these leaders. According to Undang-Undang No. 07 of 2017 concerning Pemilihan Umum, the principles in elections consist of direct, public, free, secret, honest and fair. Civics education is one of the main agents in building democratic character in students through political education. Education has the aim of developing capabilities and forming dignified national character and civilization in the context of educating the life of the nation, aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become citizens of a democratic and responsible. The data collection method used in this research is by using interviews and literature study. Researchers examined the importance of political education through Civics subjects in order to provide students with an understanding of democratic values. Through this political education students can implement the lessons learned through real practice, namely elections. The rise of money politics in Indonesia is no longer a foreign phenomenon for the Indonesian people, even though the impact caused by money politics greatly affects the country in the long term, so that public awareness is needed in determining policies where these policies bring prosperity to a nation.

Keywords: Politics Education, Election, Democracy

Introduction

Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system. Democracy according to Juan and Alfres is an open competition for the right to control the government. So democracy in the form of elections must be held freely and competitively. A person's power in making decisions is determined by the people's vote because they are the ones who will make decisions based on the people's votes. Democracy is believed to be a political mechanism that can protect people's freedom by giving the government the task of protecting the people in enjoying their freedom. If democratic values are upheld, the people can enjoy freedom as holders of sovereignty. According to David Benthham and Kevin Boyle, there are five reasons why democracy must be upheld. The first is to treat everyone equally and equally, the second is to

meet general needs, the third is for the sake of pluralism and compromise, the fourth is to guarantee basic rights, and the fifth is for the renewal of social life. In the context of democratic political life in Indonesia, elections and direct regional head elections (pilkada) are one means of realizing democratic political life (Purnaweni, 2004). The Education Audiovisual and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA) defines political participation as an interest in building opinions and acting to make changes in society. This definition is reduced to four forms of political participation, namely: 1) participation in democracy (taking part in elections and becoming a member of a political party); 2) participation in the form of joining a non-profit institution; 3) participation in political discussions (writing in the media); 4) participation in seeking information or learning about democracy (training or seminars) (Limilia, 2018).

General elections are a process of involving citizens in the government process. Citizens are actively involved in determining who has the right to control the government within a certain time period. This process assumes sovereignty in the hands of the people. The sovereign people have the right to determine who holds power and regulate the lives of citizens (Rahman, *Basic Concepts of Political Education for Beginner Voters through Citizenship Education*, 2018, p. 45). Elections can be said to be a process to elect a trusted person to occupy a government seat. The principles of elections consist of Direct, General, Free, Secret, Honest and Fair (LUBER JURDIL). As regulated in Law No. 7 of 2017 Article 1 paragraph (1) concerning the implementation of elections must be carried out based on the principle of LUBER JURDIL as a manifestation of a country that adheres to a democratic system. Matori Abdul Djilil interprets elections as a constitutional transfer of leadership and power to give birth to a legitimate leader. Meanwhile, according to Morissan, elections are a means of knowing the wishes of the people regarding the direction and policies of a country. So it is hoped that in the election, the people will choose a leader based on their conscience and see the leader's skills so that in carrying out their duties, the leader will provide policies that not only benefit themselves but can provide benefits to the community. In Indonesia itself, teenagers are a fairly large community whose votes should be taken into account in elections. These teenagers are often also called beginner voters. New voters themselves are those who are exercising their right to vote for the first time, ranging in age from 17-22 years, consisting of students and/or university students (Aprilia, 2020). This is important so that students are not blind to politics and only become targets of political duping, because students who are said to be novice voters have a strategic position in every practical political implementation, namely general elections (Rahman, 2019).

However, the involvement between economic and political aspects is one of the characteristics behind a country's development motives. Money is a very important tool for human life because it is easy to move and exchange easily and quickly. So that the intellectual intelligence and noble character of

a legislative candidate are not a benchmark in the hearts of the people. In the 2019 elections, Bawaslu recorded 36 cases of election violations, one of which was the practice of money politics. Money politics is carried out so that the candidate gets support from the community so that becoming a leader is no longer based on the intellectual abilities of a potential leader.

Education has an important role in forming citizens who are able to live in society both individually and socially. Based on Article 3 of Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System which states "National education functions to develop abilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in order to make the nation's life more intelligent, aimed at developing the potential of students to become faithful and devout human beings. to God Almighty, have noble character, be healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and be a democratic and responsible citizen." (Utami, 2019)

Citizenship education plays a role in forming citizens who have noble morals and are aware of their rights and obligations. The aim is to prepare the young generation who understand their rights and obligations as citizens and are able to think critically in dealing with citizenship issues. It is hoped that through this citizenship education learning, students will be able to take part in the upcoming elections by prioritizing the principles of elections and democracy. In an effort to develop students' understanding of political participation, Citizenship Education has 3 competency achievements, namely Civic Knowledge, Civic Skill, and Civic Disposition. This aims to ensure that students can participate in choosing a leader who is qualified and responsible in carrying out their duties.

The purpose of preparing this article is to provide students with knowledge of the importance of democracy and the correct election process. School children are a group vulnerable to money politics. Teenagers tend to follow environmental movements without filtering what is good or bad. As the next generation, the nation must be equipped with knowledge and skills to be able to improve Human Resources who are ready to compete in the international arena. The implication of

this research for political education through Civic Education learning in schools is that politics as an important science is understood by students. Teachers continue to provide political education to students so that they can understand politics and respond critically and wisely to developing political issues. in the community environment.

Method (for original research)

Research method is a method used to obtain data by carrying out, searching, recording, formulating, analyzing, compiling a report or article to draw a conclusion based on scientific facts and symptoms. The method used in preparing this article was interviews and literature study. An interview is a meeting held by two people to exchange information or ideas by means of question and answer, so that it can be narrowed down to a conclusion or meaning on a particular topic. Apart from that, interviews are used by researchers to find out things from respondents in more depth and in small numbers. Researchers conducted interviews with prospective PPKn teachers with the aim of finding out the urgency of political education for teenagers in order to avoid actions that violate the provisions of the laws in force in Indonesia, especially Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Next, the researcher used documentation studies to complete the lack of data in this research. Sugiyono (2017:240) states that documents are records of past events in the form of pictures, writing or someone's work. The results of observation and interview research will be more credible or trustworthy if supported by documentation during data collection. Researchers studied various journals and articles related to the development of PPKn subjects in creating democratic general elections in accordance with Law Number 07 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

Result and Discussion

General elections are a form of people's aspirations to elect a potential leader in a particular area and give mandate and responsibility to that leader. Article 1 paragraph 33 of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning voters, voters are Indonesian citizens who are

17 (seventeen) years of age or more, are married, or have previously been married. Then article 198 paragraph 1 of Law No. 7 of 2017 explains that voters who have the right to vote are Indonesian citizens who on voting day have completed 17 (seventeen) years or more and are married, or who have previously been married and have the right to vote (Indrajat , 2020). The General Election (Pemilu) process must be based on the skills of a potential leader because this will lead to a policy issued by a leader. According to Harris G Warren, elections are an opportunity for citizens to elect government officials and decide what they want the government to do. And by making that decision, citizens determine what they actually want to own. Meanwhile, according to A. Sudiharto, elections are an important means of democracy and are a real manifestation through people's participation in state life (Anggara, 2019). Based on Article 4 of Law No. 07 of 2017, the purpose of elections is to form a constitutional system. democratic, realizing elections with integrity, providing legal certainty, and creating effective and efficient general elections. In the context of elections, one of the goals of post-conflict regional elections is to elect quality leaders, however, the goal of peaceful, fair elections actually has its own obstacles, especially the potential for conflict which often occurs in every election in Indonesia. Conflicts often occur in the process of interaction between individuals, individuals and groups, as well as groups and groups, each of which is caused by differences in interaction background, ability to interact, and goals of interaction (Nur, 2020).

In Article 2 of Undang-Undang No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, there are 6 (six) principles of general elections (Pemilu), including:

1. Direct, where the general election process is carried out within a predetermined time period and cannot be represented by anyone.
2. In general, every Indonesian citizen who has met the requirements as a voter has the right to convey his aspirations through the General Election
3. Freely, every citizen who has met the requirements as a voter has the right to

- make his or her choice without any coercion or pressure from other parties
4. Confidential, every vote cast will be kept confidential by both the public, the leadership candidates and the election committee
 5. Honesty, all parties taking part in the election must be honest in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including election organizers, officials, participants, supervisors, observers, voters and all related parties.
 6. Fair, there are no different rules between all election participants and there is no discrimination in terms of religion, race or ethnicity.

Civics subjects are a form of formal education that contains political and democratic material. Civics in Senior High Schools (SMA) is an effort to equip students with basic knowledge and abilities relating to politics, morals and relations between citizens, with the aim that students can understand politics and the political system in Indonesia and be able to become citizens. who work for the development of the nation and state. Citizenship education has an important role in influencing or providing understanding of politics through educational facilities in the school environment, especially for first-time voters and society in general. This subject integrates the attitude of a citizen in participating in the world of politics in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in Indonesia. This is in line with the opinion of Nasution (2012) who stated that political education is a vehicle for providing provisions to students, especially at the high school level as novice voters, so that they are able to exercise their rights and obligations to achieve a common goal in accordance with the values of Pancasila and the Law. 1945 Foundation (Mulyadi, 2019). If a number of these characteristics are imprinted and incarnated in the individuals of citizens and leaders of the nation, then not only will the relationship between citizens and the state improve, but also relations between countries in international relations will become more harmonious and just. A good country in international relations is determined, among other things, by the extent to which leaders

and citizens have civic virtue as a foundation for building trust in each other (Sujana, 2019).

Political science is one of the oldest sciences of several existing branches of science. Etymologically, politics comes from the Greek "polis" which means city state. From this term polis, the concept of polites, which means citizen, and the concept of Politikos, which means citizenship, developed. From this etymological meaning, politics can be interpreted as something related to or between citizens in a city state (Rahman, Basic Concepts of Political Education for Beginner Voters through Citizenship Education, 2018). Political education can be used as a means for teenagers to mature their understanding of the basic political orientation that must be possessed in order to form high political awareness. A problem that often arises, especially among first-time voters, in participating in general election activities (Pemilu) is low awareness of the impacts arising from money politics. Therefore, the role of PPKn teachers is very necessary in raising student awareness through PPKn learning which is packaged in an interesting way.

The use of APKs is utilized by teenagers for various purposes. One of them is getting information as a consideration in choosing legislative candidates. This form of consideration takes the form of the selective attitude of teenagers when choosing legislative candidates (Shelyana, 2019). Social media is the thing that is most popular with the millennial generation today, the existence of sophisticated features that make it easier to disseminate information can be an alternative for teachers to voice the anti-money politics movement. The media's impressive role should be used wisely to influence citizens' political participation. In particular, in the future it must be considered that the rapid development of communication technology has brought changes in political communication, all of which have important implications for the functioning of the political system and the quality of democracy (Bashori, 2018). Cohen and Prusak L. (2001:35) argue that social capital is every relationship that occurs and is bound by trust, mutual understanding and shared values that bind group members. to make it possible for joint action to be carried out efficiently and effectively (Kurniawan,

2019). The anti-money politics campaign is one effort that can be made so that people do not tend to be apathetic towards the process of organizing democratic elections. Therefore, the task for educators, policy makers and other members of civil society is to campaign for the importance of Civics to all levels of society and all government agencies and levels.

Political education cannot be equated with election outreach, however there are important parts of election outreach activities which can be classified as political education activities such as reminding the importance of elections, election stages, election dates and election simulations through activities in the form of: discussions, seminars, workshops, work meetings, training, lectures, simulations, and other activities that use other face-to-face methods (Amrizal, 2020). Not only through political education, based on interviews by resource persons Adela Febriani and Andrey Meytasari as prospective PPKn teachers, democratic education materials need to be developed by PPKn teachers. Winatapura (2002: 126) stated that character and moral education is very important to instill because it helps students understand, appreciate, practice and develop all concepts, principles and values in democracy in accordance with their status and role in society. Haydon (1999) suggests that PPKn should place morality clearly as a topic, and because morality is a competing view – that morality is a matter of personal choice, given by God, morality is also a social convention, and therefore, morality must be discussed (Giwangsa, 2018). So it is very important to instill moral education in students so that they not only understand the concept of anti-money politics but can apply it to ongoing election activities.

Conclusion

Money Politics occurs because of potential voters' low understanding of the world of politics. Giving money or goods by prospective candidates is considered a form of polite culture so that people do not hesitate to accept and give sympathy to the candidate. The impact of a government characterized by money politics (Money Politics) causes the cost of winning elections to become increasingly expensive and results in political corruption (Sjafrina, 2019). In fact, the

concept of elections is to attract leaders who have a vision and mission that is in line with the wishes and progress of the country, through quality leaders it is hoped that they will create policies that will improve the welfare of the people. Political participation determines the development of a political culture in a country (Novianty, 2019). A quality general election is an election that has strong integrity with the support of all elements of society, especially through Civics subjects as the initial stage in providing education. Gabriel A. Almond, said that political socialization is part of the socialization process which specifically forms political values, which indicate how a person should participate in political life (Ansori, 2018). The Money Politics movement can be prevented by strengthening students' character and moral values by following existing technological developments. Through technological advances, the delivery of information will be effective and efficient in accordance with the value of the election. Teachers need to develop interesting political education material to attract students' interest in following it.

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