

Perception of the Holding of Pro-Environment Elections in the City of Manado Based on Green Constitution

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Abstract: *Society and the environment have an inseparable connection and are an important unity in everyday life. Society itself is an important element in a country to build a democratic country. For the sake of supporting concern for the environment of the democratic system and the general election in Indonesia, it should prioritize the environment as the main focus in the holding of elections. He began to recognize the Green Constitution. This research uses analytic perspective research type, because through this research it is shown to get advice on what should be done to overcome certain problems. Elections as a means of realizing people's sovereignty are at the same time the fairest arena of competition for political parties, to what extent they have carried out their functions and roles and are accountable for their performance so far for the people who have elected them. Environmentally friendly campaigns are the responsibility of the KPU as the election organizer and also the political parties as the election participants.*

Keywords: Election. Green Constitution, e-voting, politics, environment

1. Introduction

Society is the object and subject of development in relation to political aspects, the community itself is an important element in a country to build a democratic state. the community itself is an important institution in shaping egalitas in shaping discourse and practice regarding everything related to social problems in general[1]. Elections have an important meaning in supporting sustainable development and growth. The bottom line is that in its implementation to realize justice and prosperity, it is necessary to have a vision and mission that is pro-environment where the existence of environmental preservation is a major part in sustainable development[2].

More and more countries are starting to build their constitutions by starting to make the environment as an important factor, such as Bangladesh, Bolivia, the Philippines to the European Union. Explicitly began to build protection for the environment[3].environmentally oriented democracy as one of the foundations in improving the welfare of the population in a country's democratic order[4].

Environmental damage from year to year continues to increase. As the case of forest fires that occurred in several regions in Indonesia, such as an annual phenomenon and a very common thing. For the sake of supporting concern for the environment of the democratic system and the general election in Indonesia, it should prioritize the environment as the main focus in the holding of elections.

The recognition of the Green Constitution or what is referred to as the green constitution is the application and implementation of environmental sovereignty or what is

referred to as ecocracy. The environment is not an object that can be carelessly exploited by humans, but rather to subjects who have their own rights to be preserved and protected. This concept first appeared in the fourth amendment of the Indonesian Constitution[5].

2. Research Purposes

The creation of environmental sovereignty will be realized by the awareness of the environment. The principle of green "green" will affect the relationship between humans and nature. In this regard, green democracy is closely related to the terminology of the democracy in some developing countries including Indonesia. Ecocracy is a form of democracy that aims not to damage the environment and not endanger the country itself.

Based on existing research problems, the purpose of this study is to analyzing the forms of holding of elections carried out by implementing the Green Constitution in increasing environmental stewardship and analyzing perceptions between election organizers and the public regarding pro-environment elections in Manado.

3. The Political History of Indonesia

The political history of Indonesia can be divided into four periods that is liberal or constitutional democracy(1949-1958), guided democracy (1959-1965), Pancasila (New Order 1966- May 2, 1998) and Reformation (postreign of Soeharto, May 1998 – now). The first free general election in Indonesia was held in 1955, ten years afterIndonesia gained its independence, In the event, 52 political parties were participated and there were four big parties that won the

election: Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI, Indonesian Nationalist Party), 22.3%, MajelisSyuro Indonesia (Masyumi, Modernist Islam Party), 20.9%, Nahdlatul Ulama (NU), 18.4% and PartaiKomunis Indonesia(PKI, Indonesian Communist Party), 16.4% [6].

In 1958, Soekarno introduced guided Democracy. The number of the political parties was reduced into merely into 10 political parties: PNI, PKI, PERT (Pergerakan Tarbiyah Islamiah, Islamic Education Movement), PSII (Partai Syarikat Islam Indonesia (Islam Party of Indonesia), Murba (Proletarian Party), Parkindo (Partai Kristen Indonesian, Indonesian Christian Party), Partindo (Partai Indonesia, Party of Indonesia) and IPKI (Ikatan PendukungKemerdekaan Indonesia, Association of Supporters of Indonesia's Independence). The ten parties roughly may represent two groups: secular and Islam nationalists, or Pancasila and Islam Parties. The grouping was made since that time there were two aspirations: those that wished to separate religions from nation, and those that wanted to establish an Islamic law-based nation. And Masyumi, the second winning party in the 1955 general election was dismissed since it was involved in an effort to carry out a coup d'etat of the Soekarno's resign [7].

In 1971, the New Order held a general election where there were ten political parties participating in it, including Golkar (GolonganKarya, Functionaries Party). Golkar as the Government party won the election with the percentage of 62.8% or 236 chairs out of 360 in the parliament, a significantly high number to control the legislative [6].

On May 21, 1998, two months after the cabinet of the results of the 1997 general election were formed; President Soeharto handed over his mandate to the vice-president Dr. B.J. Habibie due to various demonstrations and violence in various cities in Indonesia. Habibie, because of political forces, made political liberalization. Habibie's administration soon prepared the implementation of general election. It only needed one year to make the General Election realized. It was the first general election after the New Order fell down and the second independent and democratic general election after 1995. At least there were 145 political parties which enrolled, but it was only 48 parties that were administratively permitted to join in the general election. Four parties won the 1999: Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP) 33.7 %, Golkar 22.4 %, Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB) 12.6 %, and PPP 10.7 % [6].

At that time, the president was elected by the Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat (People's Consultative Assembly) and Abdurrahman Wahid (from PKB) as the President, and Megawati Soekarnoputri (PDI) as the vice president. But President Abdurrahman Wahid was moved from the position by the an Extraordinary Meeting of the MPR and it was Megawati Soekarnoputri and Hamzah Haz (PPP) who were appointed as the President, and vice president, respectively [7].

In 2004, the second general election after Soeharto handed over his mandate to Habibie, was made not only to elect the parliament members (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat, House of Representative) and Local (either provincial or local

parliament members, but also the DPD (Dewan Perwakilan Daerah, House of Local Representative) members, and also the President directly. Twenty four political parties joined in the election. There were four parties that won the election namely Partai Golkar 21.6 %, PDIP 18.5 %, PKB 10.6 %, and PPP 8.2 %. Interestingly, PDI voters dropped significantly to 15.2% although Megawati was in her position as the president. There was an amazing new comer, that is, Democratic Party (PD, Partai Demokrat) that nominated Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the candidate of President [7]. Until the 2019 elections, the president was directly elected by the people of Indonesia.

4. Research Sites

The research location used in this study is in Manado City, which is located in North Sulawesi Province, this location was chosen because Manado City is one of the major cities in Indonesia which has unique and diverse tribes and cultures.

The city of Manado is located in North Sulawesi Province, directly adjacent to the Minahasa and North Minahasa regencies. The astronomical position is between 1 ° 30 '-1 ° 40' North Latitude and between 124 ° 40' - 126 ° 50' East Longitude. The area of Manado is 157.26 Km Mapanget District is the widest district with an area of 58.21 Km or 37.01 percent of the Manado area (Fig 1).



Figure 1: Manado City

5. Data Source

The population of Manado City reached 431,880 people in 2018. This number continues to increase compared to last year. In 2018 the population growth rate will be 0.4 percent, lower than the previous year. The population density of Manado City reaches 2,746 people / km².

The population in this study were all voters in the city of Manado, amounting to 345,406 voters, spread in 11 districts and 87 villages [8].

The sample in this study is the permanent voters in the legislative and presidential and vice-presidential elections in 2019. Determination of the sample size in this study is to use the formula Yamane as follows:

$$n = \frac{N}{Nd^2 + 1}$$

Information: n = Sample size, N = Total Population, d = level of precision

Based on the formula above with the desired precision level of 10%, the following sample sizes are obtained:

$$n = \frac{345.406}{(345.406)(0,1)^2 + 1} = \frac{345.406}{3.455,06} = 99$$

Based on these results the number of samples obtained for this study were 99 respondents.

6. Data Analysis

To study the formulation of the problem, this research uses the method of normative legal research and empirical legal research methods simultaneously. Normative legal research is a method or method of using it in legal research carried out by examining existing library materials. One normative research approach is the legislative approach. However, this research will focus on normative legal research, whereas empirical legal research functions as supporting information. With adapted to the scope and identification of the problems that have been raised.

Data analysis uses a qualitative approach which analyzes in depth, for interpretation is then carried out. In general, data retrieval from the subject begins with checking the data, whether the data collected through a questionnaire has been filled in by respondents, or notes from the interviews have been adjusted to the needs of research data, checking and inventory of books, legislation and results reports other research to support the study of documents.

This research is focused on the age that has the right to use their voting rights in elections, so that researchers limit the minimum age is 20 years. respondents aged 20-30 years were 19.2%, respondents aged 31-40 years were 30.8%, respondents aged 41-50 years were 42.3%, and the remaining 7.7% were respondents with age 50 year and up. Most of the respondents taken are beginner suffrage users and those who have already voted, so that they can give an idea of what the community wants at this time.

This research not only takes respondents from the general public, but respondents who have been involved in elections or who will be involved in elections. Most indeed, respondents are the general public and academics as much as 24%. Election participants or legislative candidates as much as 16%, election activists and the environment as much as 12% respectively, election organizers as much as 8% and the rest are the attorney of election participants

7. Research Data Results

From the results of the questionnaire addressed to respondents, most have knowledge about the Green Constitution, which is as much as 61.5% of respondents answered knowing about it. This is possible, because most respondents are graduates from high school to doctoral. So they have extensive knowledge about the Green Constitution. Whereas respondents who did not know were 38.5%.

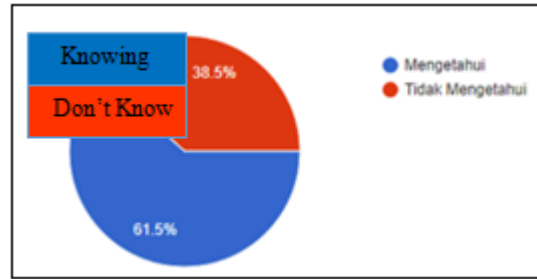


Figure 2: Knowledge of the Green Constitution

Regarding respondents' opinions related to Green Constitution related to sustainable development, Figure 5.7 shows that 65.4% answered strongly agree, 30.8% answered agreed and the rest were doubtful. This shows that more than 90% of respondents stated that with the Green Constitution, they could support sustainable development that is currently being promoted by the government.

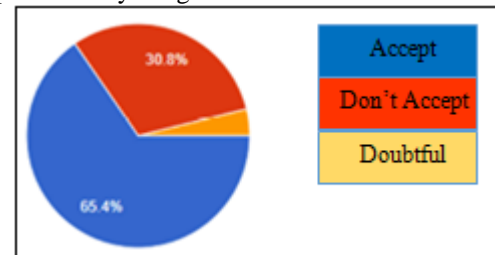


Figure 3: Opinions about the Green Constitution

The active role of the community in every move of development steps in Indonesia is needed. Similarly, related to the Green Constitution, it is necessary to involve the community in making it happen. Figure 4 shows strongly agree 65.4%, if the community was involved, 26.9% agreed and the remaining 7.7% answered doubtfully. Without the involvement of the community, of course this will be difficult to achieve. The community is the subject and object that has a role in organizing the Green Constitution elections.

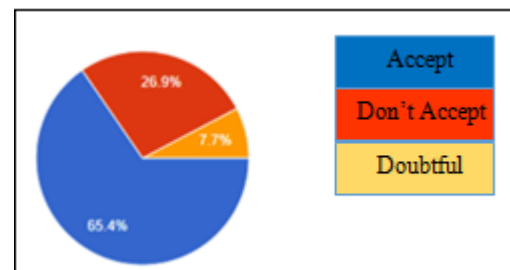


Figure 4: Community involvement in the Green Constitution

Based on interviews with several respondents, the concept of the Green Constitution needs to be continued to be socialized because the wider community considers elections with environmentally friendly activities to be two opposites. In the regulation in Indonesia, it is necessary to have written laws that regulate this matter and it is more firmly related to sanctions, because in reality many people are still not aware. Furthermore, socialization needs to be carried out, because not all people know the concept of the Green Constitution.

Regarding the implementation of the concept of Green Constitution in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of

Indonesia in the context of guaranteeing human rights to a sustainable environment, respondents felt that they were still lacking. Not yet being seen as pro-environment has become a very interesting issue to be discussed. Especially in the case of democracy and elections the activities of the environment have not yet appeared. There are several respondents who stated, that the existence of a pro election to the environment, it will reduce the use of natural resources, so that environmental sustainability can be maintained.

Environmentally friendly campaigns are the responsibility of the KPU as the election organizer and also the political parties as the election participants. The form of holding an election carried out by implementing the Green Constitution in raising environmental stewardship is by first recycling campaign props. Second, the Organizers as far as possible, set regulations for election participants to raise issues or themes about the environment in their campaigns or in debates that are usually carried out in debates of candidates for regional head or debates of the president and vice president. Third, the Organizer makes regulations for the use of campaign props that are appropriate or in line with environmental insights.

8. Conclusion

The holding of elections must be an environmental savior so as to be able to create a prosperous society. Utilization of technology in the current era is very necessary, but must be monitored and guarded with a high level security system. Reducing campaign props for the benefit of the environment and providing a place for education for environmental campaigns by election participants.

For the implementation of elections carried out by applying the Green Constitution, it is necessary to immediately make a policy or regulation to implement this. The organizer gave firmness to the election participants to be more concerned about the environment by conducting a green campaign.

To unite the perceptions between the election organizers and the public towards pro-environment elections, massive socialization needs to be carried out in the form of counseling, seminars, advertisements in print and electronic media, so that it will give awareness to the public about the importance of the Green Constitution.

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