The Role of The Nation and Political Union (Kesbangpol) DKI Jakarta in Doing Community Organization Development

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Abstract:

The number of community organizations that have sprung up in the DKI Jakarta area and its surroundings continues to grow and requires serious attention from the government and the public, considering that the existence of these organizations is feared to be incompatible with its true function, as a link to convey input to the government, related parties from the voice of the community. Ormas as the front line in knowing the problems around them, the role of mass organizations in a picture of life that occurs in society, if left alone without supervision and guidance is not impossible for mass organizations to become a tool of political propaganda and become a weapon to create conflict in society, because this For this reason, it is necessary to provide guidance to all community organizations so that they return to their functions as government control, the chain of messengers, information on phenomena that occur in the midst of society, providing input from all elements of society. In this case, the national and political unitary body plays a role in providing guidance to mass organizations, starting from the establishment permit letter, determining the activity permit decision letter and knowing who is the administrator. Monitoring activities continue to be carried out by synergizing programs that can directly involve the mass organizations. Part of the coaching is expected to be able to control the mass organizations so that they do not become wild and misfunction.

Introduction
Research Background

In the current Digital Era, community organizations and NGOs are popping up all over Indonesia, the existence of organizations ranging from those that already have a legal permit, some do not have a permit, some take refuge behind certain powers, some are arrogant, some feel like they are a group. the most correct and good organization, there are also organizations that feel they defend the government, are pro against certain groups, are used by group interests and so on (Irawan, 2019). Ormas and NGOs are manifestations of the ongoing civil society that functions to bridge, fight for, and defend the interests of the people from the domination of capital interests and practical politics. With the power of collectivity, capacity, and mass organization, Ormas and NGOs have the function of supervising and engaging in development policies or programs for the public interest.

In addition, Ormas and NGOs also have the function of maintaining political and social stability (Horvath & Paolini, 2014). They mediate various interests that occur between community groups so as to minimize the potential for social conflict. However, in practice the low socioeconomic conditions in Indonesia have forced some parties to use Ormas and NGOs to achieve their interests. Therefore, improving and realigning the roles of CSOs and LMS is a challenge to strengthen their roles in order to contribute to creating better development and democracy. (Ari Ganjar Herdiansah, Randi, Journal of Sociological Thought and Research, Vol. 1, No. 1, December 2016)

This problem has attracted enough attention from the government, in this case the local government in the area, someone who can become a chairman in an organization is usually those who have certain qualifications,

have expertise and social, political and cultural backgrounds. To become a member, you must have certain requirements, these are based on the articles of association and by-laws of the organization. The role and function of the organization can be felt as one of social control and observers of government performance and the surrounding environment, concerned with cases involving the livelihoods of many people, the organization can run well if there is synergy between the organization and the surrounding community under government protection. However, not all organizations run according to the rules and there are some organizations that also find that their administrative order is still not in order, there are still those from mass organizations or NGOs that seem arrogant, to negative responses from the community, because these organizations take actions that violate environmental peace, causing a sense of insecurity. because people from certain organizations who collect certain quotations from traders, for reasons that are not acceptable such as security and so on, end up extortion.

Data collection and order are needed, so that people feel safe and comfortable, because if there is even a little turmoil in the community, then the wheels of government will be disrupted, if the government is disrupted, the economy will also have an impact, of course this is an education / education that is not good and this will damage the young generation, what they see is what they imitate more, so that the organization can run as expected. Guidance and direction are needed from the government, such as the national and political unitary body, Pemda DKI Jakarta, what kind of guidance is being carried out in this digitalization era, based on this background the author wants to examine the extent and how "The role of national unity and politics in DKI Jakarta" is needed. in providing guidance to community organizations"

Based on the focus of this research, the identification of problems in this study are as follows:
How does the National Unity Body for Political Affairs play a role in embracing community organizations so that they can be active according to government laws and regulations? and What strategy does Kesbangpol do in carrying out its role?
The purpose of this study is to find out and analyze how Kesbangpol has a role in fostering all community organizations in DKI Jakarta.

Literature Reviews
Organization Communication
Organization communication is the sending and receiving of various organization messages in formal and informal groups of an organization (Wiryanto, 2005). The content is about how to work in the organization, productivity, and various jobs that must be done in the organization, where organization communication itself is a network of communication between people who are interdependent with each other in the organization context. Community organizations can operate based on their function as social control and can take a more professional attitude when engaging in the community, so that they are no longer community organizations that violate regulations in accordance with the Law of Community Organizations. While community organizations must be neutral in dealing with various conflicts that arise in a variety of countries.In maintaining organization harmony with government, community organization is not politicized, because of the role of CSOs as a means of government control.

Communication is one way to support the synergy between the Kesbangpol and community organizations, while Soemarno stated that the essence of political communication is the efforts of human groups who have a certain political or ideological orientation in order to control or gain power and with the power, the purpose of political thought and his ideology can be realized (La Nora, 2014).

The purpose of organization communication is: The purpose of communication in the organizational process is certainly in the context of forming mutual understanding. In short, in order for equality to occur within the frame of reference, as well as in experience. Robert Bonnington in the book Modern Business: A Systems Approach (2007) defines organization as a means by which management coordinates material resources and human resources through formal structural patterns of tasks and authority. The correlation between the science of communication with the organization lies in its observation focused on the humans involved in achieving the goals of the organization. Sendjaja (1994) states a communication function in an organization as follow:
1) Informative Function. An organization can be seen as an information processing system. It means that all members in an organization could get more, better, and actual information. The information obtained allows each member of the organization to carry out its work with more certainty. People at the management level need information to make an organizational policy or to resolve conflicts that occur within the organization. While employees (subordinates) need information to carry out work. In addition, the information relates to the security guarantees, social security and health, leave permission, and so on.
2) Regulative Function. This function is related to the rules that apply in an organization. There are two things that affect the regulative function, namely: a. Relating to people who are at the management level, namely those who have the authority to control all information submitted which also give orders or instructions so that the command is carried out as they should. b. Relating to messages. Regulative message is basically work oriented. It means that the subordinate needs certainty related to the rules of work that can and may not be carried out.

3) Persuasive Function. In managing an organization, power and authority will not always bring results as expected. By this reality, many leaders prefer to persuade their subordinates rather than give orders, because the work that is done voluntarily by employees will generate greater concern than if the leader often shows his power and authority.

4) Integrative Function. Each organization strives to provide channels that enable employees to carry out their duties and work as well. There are two communication channels that can be applied, namely: a. Formal communication channels such as special publications within the organization (bulletins, newsletters) and organizational progress reports. b. Informal communication channels such as interpersonal conversations during work breaks, sporting events, or field trips. The implementation of this activity will foster a greater desire to participate towards the organization.

Politics Participation

Political communication, political socialization, political image, ultimately lead to the goals and objectives, namely the achievement of political participation in the process of determining political policy. Political participation or public participation in the political agenda is very important in democracy (the foundation of democracy), especially in representative democracy (HI Rahman, 2019).

Furthermore, to realize a mature democratic system, high public participation is needed. However, youth participation in politics is often a matter of debate. The youth generation is often seen as a group of people who are least concerned with political issues, who often experience separation from their communities, who are not interested in political processes and political issues, who have a low level of trust in politicians and they are cynical toward various political and government institutions (Haste & Hogan, 2006).

The participation of the public or people in political activities, especially in voting in elections and influencing public policy, is a very important consequence or effect of political communication. It is a study of the effectiveness of communication or political communication which is the center of attention in the mechanistic paradigm. Political communication that does not want effectiveness will have no purpose (La Nora, 2014).

Political human activity in the political arena is basically political actions or political participation develops through the experience or application of political socialization. In general, political participation is explained by Miriam Budiardjo as the activity of a person or group of people to actively participate in political life such as electing state leaders, and directly or indirectly influencing government policy (public policy) (Anwar, 2011).

Communities in democratic countries can participate in political life in at least three different ways: 1) Communities can engage in the public arena to promote and convey their demands to anyone who wants to listen. For example: taking part in demonstrations, 2) The public can make the legislative agency (legislative) or the executive agency as a target of the political message that they want to convey. For example: signing the petition, 3) The community can be involved in the selection process of people who want to occupy public positions. For example: voting in elections or running for political candidate (Morrisan, 2016).

Participation is an important part of democracy, in which Nelson & Huntington, (n.d.) put forward their views as follows: "By political participation we mean that the activities of citizens are designed to influence government decision making." Based on this definition, political participation is interpreted as a private activity of citizens carried out to influence government decisions. Then, Dahrendorf (2003) states "Political participation gives citizens the opportunity to communicate information to government officials about their concerns and preferences and pressure on them to respond." This definition emphasizes that everyone who lives in a democratic country has the right to express their views and give an attitude or responses toward that happens in the public domain or matters related to their interests so that the government is known and then the government responds.

Political participation according to Herbert McCloky is the voluntary activities of the citizens through which they take part in the process of electing the authorities, and directly or indirectly in the process of forming public policy. These activities include political actions such as voting in elections, attending campaigns, lobbying with politicians or the government (Purboningsih, 2015).

Research Paradigm

The paradigm used in this research is constructivism paradigm. The constructivism paradigm sees truth as something subjective and created by participants. The constructivist paradigm is a paradigm that is almost the antithesis of an understanding that places observation and objectivity in finding a reality or science (Elvinaro & Bambang, 2007).

Through the constructivism paradigm, the researcher will describe the results of research observations, interviews, and direct observations in the field both to the Kesbangpol and to the assisted organizations in DKI Jakarta and the supporting areas. and make decisions from the results of interviews and observations.

Method

The method that will be used in this research is a qualitative method with a case study design at the National Unity and Political Agency of DKI Jakarta at Jalan Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 8-9 Central Jakarta. Postal code 10110 and tel. (021) 3800590, Local 2070, Fax (021) 3454451.

Data in qualitative research are generally in the form of descriptions, narratives, data, pictures or statements obtained from research subjects Basrowi, (2008), either directly or indirectly on Key informants selected include the head of the National and Political Unity Agency, Mr. Taufan Bakri and the resource person, Mr. H. Eliazer. SH. As well as community organizations in fostering in DKI Jakarta, as well as the community. Primary data, namely data directly collected by researchers (or their officers) from the first source. Primary data used in collecting data in this study used observation and interview methods. The researcher will conduct interviews with key informants and other relevant sources relating to the role of the national and political unitary body in community organizations. In addition, researchers will also collect data through field observations. Secondary data is data obtained from offices, books, (library) or other parties that provide data that is closely related to the object and purpose of the research (Rakhmat, 2002). The data taken is data that contains information value related to activities, be it from websites, books, documents, photos and so on.

Qualitative research recognizes several commonly used data collection methods. Some of these methods include interviews, observation, documentation studies, and focus group discussions. The data collection methods used in this study are as follows:

1. Interview. An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) as the questioner and the interviewee (interviewee) as the answerer to the question. Key informants and resource persons interviewed are national and political units, as well as community organizations in DKI Jakarta.

2. Documentation study. Documentation study is one of the data collection techniques used in social research methodology to track historical data. Researchers conduct documentation studies by collecting documents such as letters, reports, photos, pictures, clippings, diaries, and websites.

Then, to determine the validity of the data, the researchers conducted a triangulation technique. This was a data checking technique that used external elements to examine or compare goals. Denzin distinguishes four types of triangulation as an examination technique that utilizes the use of resources, methods, researchers and theories (Yuliawati, 2019).

Results and Discussion

The results of research explained that every Indonesian citizen may establish or have three maximum community organization. Then, the existence of the community organization must have AD / ART, flag symbol, secretariat office, and building domicile in accordance with the 57-year ministerial regulation 2017 procedures for the CSO system.

Therefore, community organizations must register to the National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol). The definition of CSO is voluntary, has the same desire. Theoretically, the organization must be based on the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila, it is regulated in the Minister of Domestic Affairs, written on the SKT. The management process can be carried out in every district that can serve for submission of SKT issuance with a special legal status is in the Notary. According to the 1945 Constitution of 2017, CSOs or NGOs are included in social groups that are both associations at one foundation, at one scope of activity there is little difference, NGOs are more specifically not based on members, health, and law.

Data shows that the number of CSOs registered in the Jakarta National Unity and Politics Agency (Kesbangpol) amounted to around 550 SKT, SK of Ministry of Justice and Human Rights in the 2014-2018 period. Nowadays, new community organizations will continue to grow, until social services are unable gather data. Registered Community Organization will receive services from the Kesbangpol that involve into groups of cooperation to be given guidance and direction in some training on Pancasila, and national insights for the Republic of Indonesia. Then the scope of activities will be adjusted to the role of the organization.

For the organizations that have not been registered are allowed to make activities, with the condition that they make events that are not contrary to the 1945 Constitution and are not provocative, positive activities, in accordance with the vision and mission of the organization. In addition, Community Organization may not raise funds for the activities of political parties, this is in accordance with Law No. 16 of 2017, in which the articles of CSOs raise funds, may not be affiliated, related to political parties. In Law No. 8, CSOs is said to be the frontline in supporting the running of government. In the Ministry of Home Affairs No. 58 regarding enhancing the capacity of cooperation in the form of social assistance grants, there are difficulties due to the large number of CSOs currently appearing, causing the government to limit the assistance by dividing the initial time based on the year period, so in 1 year 100-200, DKI Jakarta is only able to make as many as 50-100 government activities also help direct CSOs to be self-sufficient, not always dependent on government funding, the type of assistance assistance is done by providing skills training to create independent and efficient cadres of CSOs.

To ensure the role and function of community organizations in accordance with statutory regulations, the government has a national unity and politics agency (Kesbangpol). The national unity and politics agency (Kesbangpol) functions to provide guidance for CSOs that have a good track record, diligently participate in activities, diligently play a role in society, so they will always be focused on the activities of the national unity and politics of DKI Jakarta. National unity and politics agency (Kesbangpol) is an element of implementing the supporting functions of government affairs in the field of national unity and politics Kesbangpol Agency is led by a Head of the Agency which is domiciled and responsible to the Governor through the Regional Secretary. In carrying out its duties and functions, this agency is coordinated by the Government Assistant.

The responsible function of this agency are:

1) Preparing strategic plans and work plans and budget of the National Unity and Politics Agency;

2) Implementing strategic plans and budget execution documents for the National Unity and Politics Agency;

3) Organizing the development of nationalism, integration, national unity and unity as well as politics and democracy;

4) Implementing and coordinating the activities of fostering and developing national insights, integration, national unity and unity as well as politics and democracy;

5) Facilitating the development of nationalism, integration, national unity and unity as well as politics and democracy; facilitation of community dispute resolution which affects the national unity and integrity;

6) Facilitating the development of relations between political parties, between social organizations, between non-governmental organizations and / or between other organizations;

7) Monitoring, studying and evaluating national unity and unity, integration, nationalism, politics, democracy, religious harmony, and economic and arts resilience; collection, processing, presentation, utilization and development of data and information concerning national unity, unity, politics and democracy;

8) Monitoring foreigners, foreign workers and foreign community organizations;

9) Managing personnel, finance, and goods of Kesbangpol Agency;

10) Managing household of the Kesbangpol Agency;

11) Managing archives, data and information from the National Unity and Politics Agency; and

12) Reporting responsibility of the implementation of the duties and functions of the National Unity and Politics Agency.

Conclusion

Results Based on research and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Every community organization and NGO must be registered with the national and political units of DKI Jakarta, to get services from the government and have a legal umbrella.
2. Every mass organization has the right to receive aid funds from the government to support the operational costs of activities as the community's leading guard.
3. All community organizations for 1-3 years that are inactive according to their Mission and Vision, the National Unity and Political Body has the right to give sanctions in the form of permits for these organizations.
4. Community organizations are required to carry out activities according to their functions.
5. The national and political unitary body is obligated to assist in the process of obtaining the SKT permit for mass organizations and must provide cooperation guidance, so that mass organizations do not become liars, so that mass organizations operate in accordance with their AD/ART.
6. Many positive benefits have been obtained by NGO organizations with the presence of Kesbangpol.

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