



Political education in the perspective of law and democracy in Indonesia state administration system in gorontalo province

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Abstract

In carrying out political education, Political Parties shall be managed by the provisions of Article 13 of Political Parties' Obligations in letter e) of Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties which said, "Political Parties shall carry out Political Education and convey the political aspirations of their members". Article 31 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties states that political parties undertake political education for the community in accordance with the scope of their responsibilities with due regard to the gender justice and equality. The Elites of political parties tend to be trapped in the interests of obtaining power, even if it was done in an undemocratic manner. The problems analyzed in this research are: 1); The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Law Number 2 Year 2011 about Political Party In Indonesia State Administration System In Gorontalo Province. 2); The factors faced by political parties, government, and society in carrying out political education on the Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province. 3); The roles and effort of political parties, government, and society to implement political education in a legal and democratic perspective in Gorontalo Province. The theoretical frameworks used are the theory of the state law as the Grand Theory, the Theory of State Sovereignty as the Middle Theory, and the Theory of Democracy as the Applied Theory. This research is socio-legal research, with empirical juridical approach and was analyzed qualitatively. The results of this study explain that the implementation of Law Number 2 Year 2011 on the role Political Parties toward political education in the Indonesia state administration system in Gorontalo Province has not been effective. The factors faced by political parties, government, and society in carrying out political education of Indonesia state administration system in Gorontalo Province were the weak institutional capacity of political parties, weak law, lack of funding, and weakness of political and legal culture. The roles and effort of political parties, government, and society to carry out political education in the Legal and Democratic Perspective of Gorontalo Province are to improve the aspects of the laws related to political education and to encourage the responsibility of government and society in the implementation of political education.

Keywords: political education, state law, democracy

1. Introduction

1.1 Background

Article 13 Points e) Law No. 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties said that, "Political Parties are obliged to undertake political education and convey political aspirations of their members." Article 31 Paragraph (1) of Law No. 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties states that political parties undertake political education for the community in accordance with the scope of their responsibilities with due regard to the gender justice and equality. The substantial weakness of the law related to Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties, in Chapter XIX SANKSI Article 47, is it does not contain sanctions for political parties that do not carry out political education.

The function of education is to create passionate citizens who are in line with the particular form of the government in which they live, education must instill in citizens in their way of behaving in favor of the principle of government, without that the government will collapse ^[2]. The element of education in political education is, essentially, a self-education activity, which continuously proceeds within a person, so that the person is able to understand it by himself and the surrounding environment situations, critically assess, determine attitudes,

and handle problems in his environment ^[3]. The elections of DPRD (the City Legislative Council) members in Gorontalo Province in April, 2014, the Elections of Bupati (regents) and Mayor in 2015, and 2017 Governor Election, political parties had not been fully established in the prevailing laws, stucked on the democratic euphoria, crashed rules, practiced political behavior that was not educational. The political education that is intended to build democracy based on Pancasila and the constitution has not been effective yet. A more ideal, conceptual, and concrete legal instrument for political education is required, which should be the responsibility of political parties, government, and society. Those issues underlie the research on "Political Education in the Perspective of Law and Democracy in Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province."

1.2 Research Problems

First; "How was the effectiveness of the implementation of Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties in undertaking Political Education in the Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province?" Second; "What are the factors faced by political parties, government, and society in

implementing political education in the Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province?”, and Third; “What are the roles and effort of political parties, government, and society to implement political education in the perspective of Law and Democracy in Gorontalo Province?”

1.3 Research Objectives

First; Analyzing the effectiveness of Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties on the implementation of political education in the Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province, Second; Analyzing the factors faced by political parties, government, and society in implementing political education in the Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province, and Third; Analyzing the roles and effort of political parties, government, and society to implement political education in the perspective of Law and Democracy in Gorontalo Province.

1.4 Research Purpose

This research is meant to give a real contribution to the development of Law Science in the field of legal politics in the Indonesia State Administration System, and give input to further researchers interested in conducting research on legislation in the context of Constitutional Law related to political education.

2. Thinking Framework

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 State Law Theory

State Law Theory as the Grand Theory in this study was intended to encourage political education in the legal and democratic perspective of the Indonesia State Administration System is a “law enforcement” effort. Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie said that the idea of a legal state has long been developed by philosophers from Ancient Greece. Plato, in “The Republic” argued that it is possible to realize the ideal State to achieve goodness. For that reason, the power must be held by people who know the good, that is a philosopher king....^[4] The concept of Immanuel Kant’s legal state was written in his scientific work entitled “*Methaphysche Anfangsgrunde*”, that the party who reacted to the State of nutrition were the rich and intellectuals^[5]. Prof. Dr. Jimly Asshiddiqie revealed that the International Commission of Jurists also determines the conditions of representative government under the Rule of Law as follows^[6]: The existence of constitutional protection, the existence of free and impartial courts, freedom of elections, freedom of expression and association, the existence of tasks of the opposition and the existence of civic education.

2.1.2 Theory of State Sovereignty

The theory of state sovereignty as the middle-range theory is to understand the process of state administration by the government in conducting the elections of the DPRD (the City Legislative Council) members and the Regional Head/Deputy of the Regional Head, including in carrying out the role of political education in accordance with the laws and regulations. Sovereignty is a concept related to supreme power within a country. In the concept of power, Jack Nagel said that there are two important things involved, namely the scope of

power and the domain of power. The concepts stated by Nagel can basically be used to analyze the notion of sovereignty as the concept of supreme authority within a state. Experts agree that sovereignty is a feature, a sign, a legal attribute of a country^[7]. Rousseau said that sovereignty is the manifestation of the general will (*volunte generale*) that is sourced from a society or an independent nation, the people form a state organization to undertake common interests, the sovereignty is obtained through social agreements or social contracts^[8].

2.1.3 Democratic Theory

Democratic Theory was used as the Applied Theory in this research relied on the understanding that political parties have a strategic role in realizing the sovereignty of the people through the elections and the election of regional heads, as set forth in Article 1 Paragraph (2) that Sovereignty in the hands of the people and implemented according to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (UUD NRI YEAR 1945).

Sarifuddin Sudding restated the opinions of experts on the meaning of democracy, they are^[9]: First, Joseph A. Schameter said that democracy is an institutional planning to achieve political decisions in which individuals gain power to decide the way of competitive struggle over the voice of the people. Second, Philippe C. Schmitter stated that democracy is a system of government in which governments are held accountable for their actions in the public domain by citizens, acting indirectly through the competition and cooperation of their elected representatives.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

2.2.1 Indonesia State Administration Concept

Pancasila as the philosophy of the state, the precepts are contained in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution of the State of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI YEAR 1945) enacted in the news of the Republic of Indonesia of the year II No.7 together with the body of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (UUD NRI YEAR 1945)^[10]. Constitutional system, democracy, and law (constitution) cannot be separated because both are the objects of the study of the constitutional law. In Indonesia, constitution is the most fundamental object of the study of constitutional law^[11]. This is because if democracy is defined as unlimited freedom, it is not a real democracy, but a political anarchism that calls for democracy. The law is the commander in the country, because if a law does not work for a day or even a second, the country will collapse^[12].

2.2.2 Political Education Concept

In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 Year 2003 on National Education System, which is meant by national education is the education based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 (UUD NRI TAHUN 1945) based on the religious values, Indonesia national culture, and is responsive to the changing demands of the times^[13]. Plato thought that knowledge is a state associated with individual thinking characterized by a certainty as shown by the nature and its objects^[14]. Kartini Kartono defined political education as political forming or *politische bildung*. It is called as ‘forming’ because it

contained the intention to form a political individual who is aware of his/her political status in society. And, it is called as 'bildung' formation or self-education because actually political education is a part of adult education^[15]. Meriam Budiardjo said that politics is a variety of activities within a political system (or state) that concerns the process of determining the purpose of the system and implementing its goals^[16].

3. Research Method

3.1 Research Type

This research is socio-legal research with empirical juridical approach, that examined and analyzed the legal behavior of individuals or communities in relation to the law. The source of data used in this research were from the primary data and the secondary data^[17].

3.2 Research Approach

In this study, the researcher implemented the approach of legislation, conceptual, and sociology of law.

3.3 Research Sites

The research on Political Education in the Perspective of Law and Democracy in Indonesia State Administration System was conducted in Gorontalo Province.

3.4 Research Data

The Primary data sources for this research were the Leader of Political Parties in Gorontalo, the members of the Provincial DPRD from the April 2009 elections and the 2014 Election, the Provincial Government of Gorontalo, KPUD (the General Elections Commission) and Bawaslu (the Elections Supervisory Agency), Academicians/Scholars, and the community leaders, religious figures, and youth leaders. The Secondary Data Sources were taken through the study of literary theory and legal documents, and the study of other scientific works.

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques used in this research were observation, interview, and literature study.

3.6 Data Analysis and Processing

The data obtained were processed by using qualitative analysis by describing the interview results obtained based on the research needs^[18].

4. Discussion

4.1 The Effectiveness of the Implementation of Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties toward the Implementation of Political Education in the Indonesia State Administration System

Political education should be a shared responsibility between political parties, government, and society, so that the clearer and more concrete legal instruments, conceptual framework, and sociological framework are needed, as obtained from the results of interviews done in this research, as follows:

a. Based on interviews with the Provincial DPRD (the City Legislative Council) members of Gorontalo, 2014-2019 Period, and the Head of Gorontalo Provincial Political Party, July 2017, the interviews resulted:

The Chairman of the DPRD (the City Legislative Council) of Gorontalo from Golkar Party, Dr. Drs. Paris Yusuf, M.Si., said that: "It must be admitted that political parties have neglected their duties and functions in carrying out political education as instructed by the Constitution. There are tendencies of political elites to deviate political practices, such as justify any means, because they are only thinking of winning the political battle."

Based on the result of the interview, many political parties were less aware of the duties and functions of political parties, they were only obsessed with the struggle to get certain positions, both in the state legislature and in the executive, albeit in an unfavorable and undemocratic manner.

The Chairman of DPD (the Regional Representatives Council) of Demokrat Party of Gorontalo Province, Dr. Ir. Gusnar Ismail, MM., explained that: "Political parties have a great responsibility in the order of life of the nation and state, because they will be the candidates of national and regional leaders. Politics is closely related to legal and economic variables. With due regard to legal variables, political parties must have a commitment in implementing the laws and regulations of the party. For economic variables, political parties must have a large "capital" to raise political parties to achieve certain positions in the legislature and the executive. To strengthen the democracy and the rule of law, political education should be a shared responsibility between government, society, and political parties formulated in the form of state policies and regulations."

That opinion illustrates that political parties are required to realize and increase their responsibilities as party officials, to perform and demonstrate the existence of parties in preparing national and regional leaders. Political parties in carrying out their duties and functions shall put forward the aspects of law enforcement, to comply with all existing rules, AD/ART (the rules of association and internal bylaws) of the Party and other party guidelines. Political parties are also required to continue to train their cadres to have entrepreneurial spirit so they not rely on the owners of capital and government.

The Chairman of DPD (the Regional Representatives Council) of Gerindra Party of Gorontalo Province, also as a member of the House of Representatives, Moh. Husain Elnino Mohi, ST., M.Si, explained, "Political parties have a purpose for the benefit of the nation and state, as well as power. The problem is in the process of gaining the power, political parties are in a dilemmatic position, the desire to rule with the political paradox that to gain power they must have economic capital, because if they are economically strong they will be the winner."

It brings the view that political parties and society need to be together to create a humanist and democracy political situation, so they not caught up in a political situation that is less educational and educate the voters, and undermine the democratic values of democracy.

b. Based on the interviews with the Scholars, in August, 2017, the results were

Prof. Dr. Hamdan Zoelva, SH., MH, explained, “The main problem is our political culture and legal culture are still relatively weak, many laws are well made but cannot be executed effectively due to the culture of law and political culture has not been created properly, another that occurs at the level of political parties is a fairly high political competition both internal and external as the consequence of the political system and elections that adopt the “free system”. Based on that view, the fundamental issue is the political culture and the legal culture. As well as a law is made, if the political culture and legal culture in society are not good, they will affect the application of the existing rules.

Prof. Dr. Johan Jasin, SH, MH, Law Lecturer at State University of Gorontalo explained, “There are weaknesses to the existing regulations, sometimes the language of the mandatory words of the law have no obvious legal sanctions, other than administrative sanctions, so the regulations are needed to be improved by defining strict sanctions to political parties who neglect to do political education.”

This view differs from that of the previous respondent, he was more concerned with the weaknesses that exist on the existing legislations. The compulsory words in the regulations do not entirely contain the element of sanctions, so this is what causes unwillingness for political parties to carry out political education to their members and society in general.

Dr. Rustam Akili, SE., SH., M.H, explained, “All political parties have not implemented the vision and mission of political parties in the framework of education, namely political education, they are more likely to seize and maintain power. Actually, if a political party can compete well, it will be seen on the quality of prepared cadres.”

c. Based on the interviews with the election organizers, in August, 2017, the results were

Ahmad Abdullah, S.Ag., M.Ag., a member of KPU (the General Elections Commission) of Gorontalo Provincial explained, “There are many problems in politics, one of them is caused by many figures who have competence and integrity are not willing to be a party official or legislative candidate ultimately, many elected candidates have no competency in the City Legislative Council.”

Nanang Masuadi, S.Pd., a member of Bawaslu (The Elections Supervisory Agency) of Gorontalo Province, explained, “Political parties have not been serious about implementing programs related to political education, mostly on activities and socialization whose nuances are more pragmatic, vote on legislative and executive elections.”

d. Based on the interviews with the governments of Gorontalo Province, in August, 2017, the results were

The Gorontalo Governor spokesman, Ghalib Lahijun, SE., MM., stated, “The role of the government in the implementation of political education is more directed to the supervision of the use of political party funds. This is necessary to avoid mistakes in reporting the use of political party aid funds.”

Agus Maliki, S.Pd., MM., the Head of Political Development Kesbangpol (the National and Political Unity Office) of

Gorontalo Province, stated, “Political development is one of the responsibilities of the government in order to realize the quality of democracy to support the national and regional developments process. Various programs undertaken by kesbangpol (the National and Political Unity Office) are associated with the political education in the form of socialization in schools as *pemilih pemula* and other components of society.”

e. Based on the interviews with the community leaders, religious leaders, and youth leaders, the results were

Jamal Mooduto, SE., MH, the Chairman of the Education Foundation of Gorontalo University, stated, “Political parties should be institutions that can accommodate the aspirations of the community, when there are representatives of political parties elected to be the legislative members, so they not only represent the party, but also represent the whole community. Therefore, the political party will become an institution that can solve various problems of the nation, state, and society.”

Dr. K.H. Arfan Tilome, S.Ag., M.Ag., an *Ulama*’ in Gorontalo, stated, “Political education has not been run well that it could have been caused by the absence of the concept of political education itself, the curriculum and the laws governing the political education have not been socialized to the community, so people do not know about it.”

Qalbi, S.Pd, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Organization of Islamic Students Association (PB HMI), explained: “Political practice at the political party level are still common when facing democracy celebration and transaction. The process of recruitment and regeneration in the form of trainings to educate the internal cadres of political parties and society in general has not been well implemented.” The various views of the election organizers, government, and community leaders above illustrate the behavior of political elites that tend to deviate from the ideology of the political parties, and they also tend to weaken the law and democracy. Political failure is a failure in the state, which systemically destroys the social order and tarnished Pancasila values as the state ideology and the rule of law.

4.2 Factors Faced by Political Parties, Government, and Society In Undertaking Political Education in the Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province

The implementation of political education as stated in the provisions of Article 31 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 2 Year 2011 concerning Political Parties has various problems and obstacles, especially related to the substance of legislation, implementing structure of legislation, and awareness of stakeholders in political parties as an institution of political power, in legal institutions as an institution of legal power, in the government as an institution of executive power, and in society the objects and subjects of politics and regulations.

Prof. Dr. Miriam Budiardjo revealed ^[19], “Political power as the ability to influence the general policy (government) both the formation and the consequences in accordance with the purposes of the holders of the power itself, political power not only includes the power to obtain the obedience of citizens, but also controls people for the purpose of influencing the state actions and activities in the administrative, legislative,

and judicial sectors.“

Institutional government bureaucracy has always been withdrawn from the locus and the focus of the use of power is a little much distanced from the realization of democracy. The power paradigm always rolls from time to time, moving between the executive and legislative branches. In both institutions, the role of the military also colored the paradigm of power. The perpetrators can be said to have not changed, i.e. between the political parties and government, including the military in it ^[20].”

That opinion illustrates that the dynamics of government bureaucracy between the two institutions, namely the executive and legislative, in using their power also influence the achievement of the state objectives in the dynamics of development in Indonesia. The power roles, that sometimes put the interests of power that are not in favor of the interests of the people, become the impact of the struggle of the interests of the two institutions, so that things that become the main tasks of both institutions become less effective.

The weaknesses as described above include

1. The Regulations Substances: Prof. Dr. Hamdan Zoulva, SH, MH, in an interview on August 4th, 2017, explained, “There is a weakness in Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties that it does not describe the sanctions if political parties do not carry out political education, so the meaning of the article become obscure from the essence of obligation. The words used in the legislation are the words of the state, by which the state must be obliged to finance the activities of Political Parties and to give strict sanctions to political parties that do not run it.“

Based on the above description, the regulation governing Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties has its legal substantial weakness, so political education as the means of conducting moral education, ethics education, and political culture, and in shaping the nation’s character.

2. Implementation Structure of Legislation: Political parties are the means of conveying the aspirations of people who have various functions such as political socialization, political communication, the formation of political cadres, and the control of conflict ^[21]. According to Abdillah Fauzi Achmad ^[22], “as the socialization function, political party is a vehicle for the public in awakening the political rights of every citizen. The right to argue, the right to vote in elections, and other rights. All these rights will be preserved through the struggle of political parties.“

Prof. Dr. Johan Jasin, S.H., M.H, in an interview, on August 7th, 2017, stated, “So far, the formal system of political party cadresisation by political parties has not worked effectively. A not-too-good system of cadres at political party levels cannot create qualified cadres to be leaders in both executive and legislature.“

Based on the above views, they illustrate that the perspective of political party elites that exist in the ranks of the management of political parties determine the political education program run by political parties to the public. The absence of understandings of the guidelines of political parties as the plot and normative framework for the parties in carrying out their duties and functions.

3. Legal Culture and Political Culture: The most basic legal

functions as presented by Franz Magnis-Suseno in his book *Etika Politik, Prinsip Moral Dasar Kenegaraan Modern* ^[23] was, “Preventing conflict of interest to be solved in open conflict, means solely on the basis of the strengths and weaknesses of the parties which are involved. The laws perform their function by providing a way of solving conflicts of interest based on a rational and generally accepted line of policy or norm.“

4.3 The Roles and Effort of Political Parties, Government, and Society in Implementing Political Education in the Perspective of Law and Democracy

Political education is not only directed at changing individual political attitudes, but also giving shares to the reform of political systems and political institutions, and changes in the structure of society to progress ^[24]. The political climate that democracy breathes, people strongly emphasize the use of power to make decisions for the welfare of every citizen (not for the elite groups or group of excellences that get many benefits). Therefore, in political education it is strived to ^[25]:

- Increase people’s political participation in the effort to build the community around and the people of the country.
- Apply the power, control, and supervision by individuals and social groups to the elements of power. The aim is that the power does not become arbitrary, in contrast to mean it to operate more humanly.

Those explanations explain that the presence of the government, political parties, and society becomes the integral parts of each other, especially in formulating effective concepts and patterns of political education, and must be done consistently, intensively, systematically, and massively to achieve results maximally in order to shape individuals to be more effective in carrying out critical and responsible participation roles. The results of the interviews with some figures are as follows:

Dr. Ir. H. Gusnar Ismail, MM, the Former Governor of Gorontalo, The Chairman of DPD (the Regional Representatives Council) of Demokrat Party of Gorontalo Province, in an interview on July 21st, 2017, stated that another form of effort that is considered effective is: “The government should provide the widest access to political parties to grow the business by enacting a regulation that allows political parties to seek their own *halal* resources, the government is expected to be non-discriminatory in opening up economic access to political parties, even worse, if there is a criminalization of certain political parties.“

Moh. Husain Elnino Mohi, ST., M.Si, a Chairman of DPD (the Regional Representatives Council) of Gerindra Party, in an interview on July 22nd, 2017, said, “the Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties has weaknesses, it does not regulate the form and technical implementation of political education. Politically, the article on political education is only used as a legal attachment for the government for the grant of political parties aids, and does not have strict sanctions for a political party that does not run it. The government needs to think about starting a political education from the high school students/ equivalent, by improving the curriculum of Civics Education (PKN) subjects, so that it has the content as a

constitutional law education in schools “

Prof. Dr. Johan Jasin SH., M.H., the State Administration Administrator at the State University of Gorontalo, in an interview on August 7th, 2017, explained, “Another issue that must be resolved in this country is the simplification of political parties, because it is not so good as it has been so far. It needs to improve the curriculum subjects of Civic Education in high school level/equivalent, by including materials about political education in the form of strengthening the understanding of the Indonesia State Administration System.” Prof. Dr. Fenty U. Puluhulawa, in an interview on August 8th, 2017, explained, “There are euphoria in democracy, freedom of expression beyond the existing rules, lack of awareness of rights and obligations of citizens, weak government commitment in running the rules that have been made due to the political power that dominate in law enforcement process. Political process needs to learn, including the one related to the political education, that since earlier must be taught to students so that they have an understanding of democratic ethics, human rights, and concretely needed to be included in the curriculum of Civics Education subjects (PKN) in schools that not only limited to the understanding of ethical politics, but also practical politics.”

Jamal Mooduto, SE., MH, the Chairman of YPDLP of Gorontalo University, in an interview on August 18th, 2017, explained, “It is needed to be strengthening the institutional capacity of the House of Representatives as the legislative institution so that the product of law which was born by the institution has a quality and longevity, can guarantee a sense of justice, and create legal certainty. Democracy can work well, one of which is because of the influence by the effective enforcement of legislation.”

Drs. KH. Abdul Muin Mooduto, an *Ulama'* in Gorontalo, in an interview on August 19th, 2017, stated, “It takes a systematized effort by all components, especially the government and political parties. Educational institutions are needed in the form of political schools to educate prospective leaders of the nation, both nationally and regionally. Conceptual political content is not owned by political elites, so they do not have the capacity to play those roles as well. A case that is handed over to a non-expert will lead to destruction, therefore it is needed to create experts through political education institutions.”

Dr. H. Rustam HS Akili, SE, SH., MH, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees YPDLP University of Gorontalo, in the interview on August 31st, 2017 explained, “Political culture today tends to be less good in order to strengthen democracy, political events affect the effort of behavior of less humanist elites, do everything possible to gain power, look for the mistakes of the elected candidates for criminalization efforts. Such bad political behavior should be abandoned as an effort to create a better democratic life.”

In relation to the various opinions by the respondents on the roles and effort of political parties, the government, and society, illustrate that it takes some concrete steps to be done in running the political education, and it takes the intention to handle it consistently and continuously.

5. Conclusion and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

- The implementation of political education by political parties, government, and society in Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province based on Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties is not yet effective.
- The factors faced by political parties, government, and society in implementing political education in Indonesia State Administration System in Gorontalo Province were as follows: 1). The strong dominance of the flow of legal positivism in the legal system of Indonesia; 2). The weak law enforcement by the competent authorities in applying the law; 3). The lack of commitment from the Government and Political Parties, and the political participation of the people who are still inferior; 4). The weak institutional capacity of political parties; 5). The lack of party financing for political education activities.
- The roles and effort of political parties, government, and society to carry out political education in the Perspective of Law and Democracy in Gorontalo Province is to improve the aspect regulated in Law Number 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties. The Government and society should take parts of the implementation of political education that can be set forth in the form of regulative state policy.

5.2 Suggestions

- The law makers need to review the content of Law No. 2 Year 2011 on Political Parties, concerning the definition, criteria, and types of activities including political education and sanctions considered to be included in individual articles, as well as evaluation and improvement of the implementation of citizenship education curriculum in primary and secondary schools.
- Political parties are expected to increase the institutional capacity of political organizations consistently, thus, it will create quality cadres with good moral and are responsible.
- The government needs to increase its commitment to accommodate political education in the discussion and preparation of APBN (state budget) and APBD (regional budget) every fiscal year, and the local government is expected to be the main pioneer in creating local law product which becomes an important instrument in realizing the implementation of political education activities in the region.

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