

Monitoring the Results of Development, Monitoring 2024 Election

By Farsijana Adeney-Risakotta *)

Kawal Hasil Pembangunan, Kawal Pemilu 2024

Farsijana Adeney-Risakotta
Dosen Magister Manajemen Fakultas
Bisnis Universitas Kristen Duta Wacana
Yogyakarta, antropolog

Umat muslim di Indonesia baru saja melewati suasana saling memaafkan. Di bulan Syawal, masyarakat melakukan Halalbihalal untuk memberikan kesempatan selama sebulan kepada semua insan saling memaafkan. Halalbihalal dirayakan di keluarga, rukun tetangga hingga istana presiden. Kata Syawal berasal dari kata *Shawwal* dengan akar kata yang berarti berpindah atau membawa untuk menjelaskan upaya membawa barang dipindahkan dari satu tempat ke tempat lainnya. Dalam puasa Ramadan, dosa-dosa manusia diampuni, dipindah oleh Allah. Manusia disucikan! Bercermin pada sifat Allah yang Maha Pengampun dan Maha Penyayang, manusia dibimbing agar membuka diri saling memaafkan. Manusia memang bersilat dasar tidak mudah mengampuni, terutama apabila pernah sakit hati dalam hubungan dengan sesamanya. Halalbihalal merupakan istilah yang hanya ada dalam praktik muslim Indonesia pada bulan Syawal. Muhammad Izzul Islam An Najimim dalam bukunya berjudul *Pluralitas dalam Bingkai Nasionalisme* (hal-40) menuliskan bahwa KH Abdul Wahab Hasbullah sebagai tokoh pendiri gerakan Nahdlatul Ulama, mengusulkan kepada Soekarno untuk melakukan halalbihalal. Pada 1948, halalbihalal pertama dilaksanakan ketika Soekarno membuka Istana Negara untuk menerima tokoh-tokoh politik saling memaaf-maafkan. Mereka duduk dan menikmati santapan bersama di satu meja. Agak berbeda dengan Soekarno, presiden Joko Widodo melakukan Halalbihalal dengan partai-partai pendukung pemerintah di Istana Merdeka. Sekalipun tanpa partai Nasdem, pertemuan itu bertujuan supaya tokoh-tokoh politik memikirkan bersama hasil pembangunan ekonomi dalam kerangka visi kebangsaan Indonesia. Tahun ini, perayaan Idulfitri tahun sudah memasuki tahun persiapan pemilu 2024. Sebagai kelimpahan stabilitas politik sehingga masyarakat dengan keragamannya terus bisa saling tolong menolong untuk menyejahterakan diri secara bersama-sama. Saat ini Indonesia yang adalah negara mayoritas Islam terbanyak di dunia, juga sebagai negara ketiga terbesar demokrasi di seluruh dunia. Menurut Dana Moneter Internasional, Indonesia berada dalam posisi ke-17 tingkat pertumbuhan sebesar 5% secara global. Pertumbuhan ekonomi Indonesia bisa berdampak pada peningkatan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Pemerintah dan masyarakat sipil telah berperan dalam memfasilitasi warga mencapai kesejahteraan sebagai bagian dari tanggungjawabnya untuk mengembangkan diri dengan mengelola sumber daya lingkungan yang ada di sekitarnya. Umat muslim bisa menjalankan hak-hak beribadah secara syariah Islam sesuai produk hukum. Bahkan penerapan syariah Islam dalam produk-produk ekonomi juga membuka akses untuk warga non-muslim terlibat. Misalkan penyela muslim memfasilitasi proses halal produk dari wirasahawan non muslim. Laporan dari Program Pembangunan Persekitaran Bangsa-bangsa (UNDP), menunjukkan bahwa indeks pembangunan manusia (IPM) Indonesia berada pada tingkat "tinggi" di kawasan Asia Pasifik. IPM Indonesia 2022 adalah 0.705. Indikatornya terkait aksesibilitas warga terhadap penggunaan internet secara merata, pendidikan, dan pelayanan kesehatan yang menyebabkan perubahan dalam peningkatan kategori harapan hidup. Keberhasilan ekonomi Indonesia sangat ditentukan oleh proses demokrasi dimana hak-hak politik warga dan hak-hak sipil dapat dipenuhi. Lembaga FreedomHouse memberikan angka 30 dari 40 untuk hak-hak sipil sementara hak-hak sipil mendapat angka 28 dari nilai 60. Tanggung jawab masyarakat memberantas korupsi sistemik, penyelesaian konflik Papua, dan hak-hak minoritas catatan FreedomHouse tentang persoalan hak-hak sipil yang harus diselesaikan bersama di Indonesia. Marilah kita semua mengawal persiapan pemilu 2024 supaya hak-hak politik warga bisa digunakan dengan memperbaiki hak-hak sipil seluruh warga Indonesia dalam kesetaraan di hadapan hukum. Insyah Allah Indonesia menjadi bangsa yang terus memberkati dunia.

Ruang Kesenjangan
Simulasi yang dilakukan oleh JNDP menunjukkan IPM Indonesia tahun 2018 adalah 0,707 berada di posisi 111 dari 189 negara. Di antara tahun 1990 dan 2018, IPM Indonesia meningkat dari 0,525 menjadi 0,707 atau meningkat sebesar 34,6%. Dalam periode yang sama, terjadi peningkatan angka harapan hidup Indonesia pada saat lahir yaitu 9,2 tahun menjadi 71,5 tahun dengan usia rata-rata lama sekolah meningkat 4,7 tahun menjadi 8 tahun. Sedangkan harapan lama sekolah meningkat 2,8 tahun menjadi 12,8 tahun. Sementara Pendapatan Nasional Bruto per Kapita Indonesia meningkat sekitar 155,9% antara tahun 1990 dan 2018. Jadi ruang kesenjangan di Indonesia menyempit

Demokrasi Terbesar
Allah yang Maha Pengasih lagi Maha Penyayang telah memberi

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Muslims in Indonesia have just gone through an atmosphere of mutual forgiveness. In the month of Syawal, people do Halalbihalal to give everyone a chance to forgive each other for a month. Halalbihalal is celebrated in families, neighborhoods to the presidential palace.

The word Syawal comes from the word "Shawwal" with the root word in Arabic "shala" which means to move or carry to describe the effort to bring goods to be moved from one place to another. In fasting Ramadan, human sins are forgiven, and transferred by Allah. Man is purified! Reflecting on God's forgiving nature and His vision for the welfare of mankind, humans are guided to open themselves to forgive one another. It is not easy to forgive, especially when humans experience heartache in relationships with others.

Halalbihalal is a term that only exists in the practice of Indonesian Muslims in the month of Shawwal. Muhammad Izzul Islam An Najimim in his book entitled "Plurality in the Frame of Nationalism" (page 40) writes that KH Abdul Wahab Hasbullah as a founding figure of the NU movement proposed to Soekarno to do "Halalbihalal". In 1948, the first Halalbihalal was held when Soekarno opened the State Palace to accept political figures' apologies to one another. They sat and enjoyed a meal together at the same table. Somewhat different from Soekarno, President Joko Widodo conducted Halalbihalal with parties supporting the government at the Merdeka Palace. Even without the Nasdem party, the aim of the meeting was for political figures to think

together about the results of economic development within the framework of Indonesia's national vision.

This year the celebration of Eid al-Fitr has entered preparations for the 2024 elections. As religious people in Indonesia, Syawalan reminds us physically and mentally to build awareness of the nation and homeland.

Greatest Democracy

Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, has given an abundance of political stability so that people with their diversity can continue to help each other to prosper together. Currently, Indonesia is the largest Muslim-majority country in the world, as well as the third-largest democracy in the world.

According to the International Monetary Fund, Indonesia is in 17th place with a growth rate of 5 percent globally. Indonesia's economic growth can have an impact on increasing people's welfare. The government and civil society have played a role in facilitating citizens to achieve prosperity as part of their responsibility to develop themselves by managing the natural resources around them. Muslims can exercise their rights to worship according to Islamic sharia by legal products. Even the application of Islamic sharia in economic products also opens access for non-Muslim citizens to be involved. For example, a Muslim supervisor facilitates the process of halal products from non-Muslim entrepreneurs.

The report from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), shows that Indonesia's human development index (IPM) is at a "high" level in the Asia Pacific region. Indonesia's HDI 2022 is 0.705. The indicators are related to citizens' access to internet use evenly, education, and health services which cause changes in the increase in life expectancy categories.

Gap Space Social

Simulations conducted by UNDP show that Indonesia's HDI in 2018 was 0.707 in the 111th position out of 189 countries. Between 1990 and 2018, Indonesia's HDI increased from 0.525 to 0.707, or an increase of 34.6 percent. In the same period, there was an increase in Indonesia's life expectancy at birth from 9.2 years to 71.5 years with the average school age increasing 4.7 years to 8 years. Meanwhile, the expected length of schooling increased from 2.8 years to 12.8 years. Meanwhile, Indonesia's per capita Gross National Income increased by around 155.9 percent between 1990 and 2018.

So the social gap in Indonesia is narrowing as more and more people can overcome the poverty, hunger, and disease they experience. Even so, new lameness still needs to be watched out for. For example, the BKKBN report on "stunting children" is still being facilitated so that families have access to additional availability of nutritious food and knowledge of food processing for consumption by children under five as the golden generation of Indonesia in 2045.

Indonesia's economic success is largely determined by the democratic process in which citizens' political rights and civil rights can be fulfilled. The FreedomHouse Institute gives a score of 30

out of 40 for political rights while civil rights gets a score of 28 out of 60. Community responsibility for eradicating systemic corruption, resolution of the Papuan conflict, and the rights of minorities to worship are FreedomHouse's notes on civil rights issues that must be resolved together in Indonesia. Let us all oversee preparations for the 2024 elections so that citizens' political rights can be exercised by improving the civil rights of all Indonesian citizens in equality before the law. God willing, Indonesia will become a nation that continues to bless the world.

*) a Lecturer in Master of Management, Faculty of Business, Duta Wacana Christian University, Yogyakarta, anthropologist