



The Analysis of Conditions of Political Participation on Regional Head Election in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency (OKU) 2014

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Abstract

The objectives of this research are (1) as a reference for the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Government and interested parties in conducting studies on public political participation; (2) become data and information for the Regional Government and particularly the Research, Development and Statistics Agency in providing recommendations to related parties to increase public political participation. The designs used in this research are quantitative and qualitative. Respondents in this study are individuals who have the right to vote in accordance with the provisions in force. Respondents were taken in a limited purposive manner. The data analysis technique used in this research is interactive model analysis. The results showed that from the four aspects that have been stated above, it was found that the aspects of political awareness in three different districts showed the same score, namely the Good category. On the other hand, the socialization aspect by the KPUD in the three sub-districts is in the Enough / Moderate category, the percentage generated is in the same range. This study also found a peculiarity in the situation aspect where in the Lubuk Batang sub-district, both the percentage and the mean value were similarly low compared to the higher East Baturaja and Peninjauan districts. On the other hand, in terms of the change in the election system, the Peninjauan sub-district scored lower than the other two sub-districts. It can be assumed that the dissemination of information regarding changes in the election system could have been influenced by distance / location factors.

Keywords: *Analysis; Participation; Pilkada Politics*

Introduction

Every country in the world that claims to be a democracy should have an election process. Election is a medium for fulfilling the rights and obligations of every citizen who has met the requirements to participate in government administration, decision making and influencing policies. With the existence of elections, representation of the needs and desires of citizens can be represented through competing political parties or people promoted by political parties either to sit in the executive or in the legislative body. Elections also guarantee freedom of opinion and make choices according to conscience without coercion. If not, then the elections that take place in a democratic country are considered a failure or vice versa, the country is no different from the previous royal system which organized government

with the process of direct appointment of various political positions, thus ignoring the rights of citizens in general. However, it must be realized that the election is not a panacea which is the only satisfactory remedy, of course there will be a lot of dissatisfaction from various parties because they feel that their interests are not represented even though the election has been going well. But at least, with elections, most of the people's aspirations in general can be absorbed and become the basis for decision making.

The differences in holding elections in various countries are determined by the party system in that country. It is clear if a country that adheres to a single party, two parties and even multi parties will have their own characteristics and characteristics in the general election. In Russia (Soviet) which has a one-party system or the USA and England which have a dominant two-party system, of course it will be different from Indonesia which has a multi-party system. In Indonesia, a party that wins an election with the understanding of obtaining the highest percentage of votes acquired by a majority has the right to seat more members than others, and can even become the leader of a coalition to run a government, even though this is not something absolute. The government system in Indonesia which adopts a presidential system makes elections also a means of electing the leadership of the highest executive branch, namely the President, as well as heads of provinces and districts / cities. Every political party that is declared valid to compete has the right to nominate the candidate it carries in the regional head election, either individually or together with other political parties. The current electoral system which requires direct, honest and fair elections has shifted from the previous system where currently candidates are faced with head to head conditions with their constituents. This system of course demands the ability of candidates and political parties to gain direct sympathy from voters, in other words, voters have many options for choosing the available candidates.

The electoral stages are carried out in outline, first, voter registration and sustainable population data collection (P4B) with the determination of the number of voters, followed by the making of voter cards, secondly, registration, research and determination of political parties participating in the election involving the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. At this stage there is a serial number determination by lottery in the KPU plenary which is open to the parties' attendance, as well as for the DPD through a draw that is open for the candidates to attend. Third, the determination of the number of seats for each electoral district (DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency / City DPRD). At this stage there is a mapping of the electoral district as well as responses from the public and political parties, fourth, submission of a list of candidates to the KPU, fifth, campaign, sixth, voting and vote counting, seventh, announcement and determination of election results, eighth, determination of the number of seats for elected candidates, and ninth, pronouncing the oath / promise of the elected candidates.

All of these stages require the performance of all KPU members / commissioners at the central and regional levels. Alignment of information and smooth communication are vital for creating quality elections. Therefore, various efforts are needed both regarding the process and the results. From the process side, it is a moral obligation and the responsibility of each member to proactively carry out the process of socializing and communicating to the wider community about the importance of the role and contribution of voters in the implementation of elections so that the number of registered DPT and voters who come to cast their votes on the spot can meet the target and sync with previously available data. If the total number of voters who cast votes is below the target and out of sync, then it is not qualified, because in terms of elections it is clear that there is a strong relationship between the quantity of votes and the quality of the final election result. How can we claim that the election was successful if only a handful of voters participated in it while most of the others who were entitled to vote but ignored it. Therefore, instilling the value of the importance of elections for the future of voters, regions and the nation is a message that must always be echoed so that they can inspire their hearts to spend time participating in general elections. From the several times the elections were held, there was a trend of decline / skepticism from the voting community about the importance of elections so that what we know as 'golput' has ballooned. It must be addressed by us that there is a big job waiting, namely how to rebuild public trust in

elections while at the same time obtaining collective agreement from the wider community that elections are as important as our involvement when celebrating religious holidays or national holidays. Besides that, a conducive atmosphere that is safe, orderly, smooth, honest and fair is an aspect that must be fulfilled as well. Meanwhile, in terms of results, quality can be seen if the people's representatives or elected leaders are figures who work for the interests of the people and can represent broad interests above personal, family, group and organizational interests without involving manipulation and political intrigue.

Elections are one of the important pillars that represent the sovereignty of the people, so it can be said that there is no democratic country without general elections which are conducted systematically and periodically. Therefore, elections are also classified as an important element in democracy along with elements of press freedom. If a country has carried out the electoral process properly, transparently, fairly, regularly and continuously, then that country can be classified as a democratic country, but on the other hand, if a country does not hold elections or is unable to carry out its elections properly, where there are various cheatings, discrimination, then that country is also considered a non-democratic country.

In the country's political system, elections are a political process that is held every 5 years, both to elect legislative members and to elect executive members. The legislative members elected in the five-year election consist of members of the central legislature / parliament which in the Indonesian constitution are usually referred to as DPR RI, DPRD Province, DPRD Regency / City, and DPD RI. Meanwhile, in the context of elections for executive elections, the people have been given the opportunity to elect the President, Governor and Regent / Mayor. General elections, including regional head elections, are an important instrument in the process of democratization and governance. Through general elections (elections) the process of recruiting public officials and mandatory power occurs, namely between the people as holders of state sovereignty to public officials who are mandated to manage and exercise power for the sake of common interests and goals.

Elections cannot be claimed as a successful political process without high political participation from the community. Political participation can be defined as the participation of the public in the political process. Politics in a sense is not only related to the problem of how power is obtained and maintained, but is broader than the issue, namely concerning; (1) the process of making and implementing state (government) policies, (2) state efforts and actions in realizing the common good and glory, (3) administering and implementing state governance. With such a broad political meaning, political participation actually concerns how society as citizens of the nation (national state) is involved in these processes.

Regional Head Election (Pilkada) is a form of political process. Citizen political participation is very important in the election process. Participation is not only at the time of voting, but starts from the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the entire election process. This is because citizen participation concerns the legitimacy (legitimacy and / or recognition) of citizens for the process that occurs. Ironically, the graph of public participation from the election to the next election tends to experience a decrease in percentage, if you don't want to say it is fluctuating, it tends to decrease as in the table below:

Table 1. Citizen's Political Participation

Election Year	Percentage of Participation (%)
1955	91.4
1971	96.6
1977	96.5
1982	96.5
1987	96.4
1992	95.1
1997	93.6
1999	92.6
2004	84.1
2009	71.7
2014	75.2

Source: Central KPU, 2014

The existence of this national fact raises an interesting question how the level of participation at the regional level in regional head elections in various provinces / districts / cities in Indonesia, even though each of these regions has only held it on average 2 (two) times. Referring to the trend of national elections which tends to decrease in percentage, research on political participation in regional elections is a challenging strategic study to be projected in the future.

One of the main tasks and functions of the Ogan Komering Ulu District Government's Research, Development and Statistics Agency is to conduct studies or studies on various problems. Considering that the issue of political participation in the Pilkada is very relevant and strategic in development in OKU Regency, this research was conducted.

Research Methodology

The design used in the research is a combination of quantitative and qualitative. By using this combination, it is hoped that comprehensive and in-depth research results will be obtained. Thus, respondents or informants who are used as the source of study data become an integral part of organizational problems. In other words, it is assumed to represent and understand various organizational problems that are being studied (reflecting on the organization).

Respondents in this study are individuals who have the right to vote in accordance with applicable statutory provisions. Respondents were taken in a limited purposive manner, that is, deliberately taken without particular consideration, except for the age that has met the right to vote. Meanwhile, key informants are selected based on their capacities and positions that are competent on issues of political participation, such as the KPU. It is assumed that with such considerations, the informant has control over the problems, data and information that are truly relevant and competent with the research problem. The data analysis technique used in this study is interactive model analysis developed by Miles and Huberman (1992: 15).

Finding and Discussion

Finding

The research was conducted in 3 (three) different locations in the Ogan Komering Ulu (OKU) district, namely East Baturaja District, Lubuk Batang District, and Peninjau District which represent characteristics as research areas close to the capital city, the area between the capital city, and areas far

from the capital. In each study area, 50 respondents were taken randomly with different professional characteristics but with age restrictions who had met the requirements to vote.

This study uses the Lickert scale with the formula = $T \times P_n$. T is the total number of respondents who voted while P_n was the choice of Lickert's score. For the interpretation of the calculation score is determined by the formula Index percent = $\frac{\text{Total score}}{Y \times 100}$, where Y is the highest score of Lickert x Number of respondents and X is the lowest score of Lickert x Number of respondents. Then the formula for interval = $100 / \text{total lickert score}$ ($100/5 = 20$) is also used, then the result of the interval (I) = 20, in other words, the following criteria for interpretation of the score are based on the interval:

Numbers 0% - 19.99% = Strong (disagree / bad / very poor)

Figures 20% - 39.99% = Disagree / Less

Figures 40% - 59.99% = Fair / Neutral

Figures 60% - 79.99% = Agree / Good / Like

Figures 80% - 100% = Very (Agree / Good / Like)

Aspects of Political Awareness

One of the variables examined in this study is the aspect of political awareness which consists of 9 (nine) statements submitted to respondents to be filled in as attached in the list of statements.

Judging from the descriptive statistical data in the East Baturaja District, the results were obtained with a value (Mean) of 3.62, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 3.52, and a value of 3.28 in the District of Review so that the overall average value was descriptive statistics from the aspect of political awareness OKU Regency is 3.47. This means that the general political awareness of the community represents a moderate level of political awareness, not low or not high because it is in a grade between 3 and 4 as in the table below;

Table 2. The Political awareness of the elector

	Mean		Std	Variance
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Baturaja Timur	3,62	,11	,780	,608
Lubuk Batang	3,52	,10	,677	,459
Peninjauan	3,28	,09	,671	,451

Judging from the large percentage of the level of political awareness in three different districts, the results show that for the East Baturaja District a score of $\frac{181}{250} \times 100 = 72,4\%$ was obtained, while for Lubuk Batang District a score of $\frac{176}{250} \times 100 = 70,4\%$, was obtained, meanwhile for the Subdistrict Peninjauan obtained a score of $\frac{164}{250} \times 100 = 65,6\%$. Of the three scores, which are in the range of 60% - 79,99%, it is assumed that the level of political awareness in the three research districts is Good. So if the total scores in the three sub-districts are added up and divided by three, the numbers are obtained: $181 + 176 + 164 = 521 / 3 = 173,6/250 \times 100 = 69,44\%$ which can also be categorized as Good.

Aspects of Political Socialization by KPUD

Judging from the descriptive statistical data in the East Baturaja District, the results are obtained with a value (Mean) of 2.58, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 2.62, and a value of 2.84 in the District of Reviewing so that the overall average value is descriptive statistics from the aspect of political

awareness in OKU district is 2.68. In other words, the aspect of political socialization by the KPUD to the general public is lacking.

Table 3. Political Socialization conducted by KPU

	Mean		Std	Variance
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Baturaja Timur	2,58	,12	,859	,738
Lubuk Batang	2,62	,11	,753	,567
Peninjauan	2,84	,10	,681	,464

Judging from the large percentage of political socialization by the KPUD in three different districts, the results show that for the East Baturaja District a score of $\frac{129}{250} \times 100 = 51,6\%$ was obtained, while for Lubuk Batang District a score of $\frac{131}{250} \times 100 = 52,4\%$, was obtained, meanwhile for the Observation District the score was $\frac{142}{250} \times 100 = 56,8\%$. Of the three scores, which are in the range of 40% - 59,99%, it is assumed that the level of political awareness in the three sub-districts of the study location is Enough. So if the total scores in the three sub-districts are added up and divided by three, the numbers are: $129 + 131 + 142 = 402 / 3 = 134/250 \times 100 = 53,6\%$ the arrests can be categorized as Enough too.

Aspects of the Situation

Judging from the descriptive statistical data in the East Baturaja District, the results are obtained with a value (Mean) of 3.18, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 2.86, and a value of 3.08 in the District of Review so that the overall average value is descriptive statistics from the aspect of political awareness in OKU district is 3.04. In other words, the political situation aspect of society in general represents the Political Situation on average Medium, not low and not high.

Table 4. Situational Aspects of the Elector

	Mean		Std	Variance
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Baturaja Timur	3,18	,09	,661	,436
Lubuk Batang	2,86	,10	,700	,490
Peninjauan	3,08	,08	,566	,320

In terms of the percentage of situations in three different districts, the results show that for East Baturaja District a score of $\frac{159}{250} \times 100 = 63,6\%$ was obtained, while for Lubuk Batang District a score of $\frac{143}{250} \times 100 = 57,2\%$, was obtained, meanwhile for the District of Review the score was $\frac{154}{250} \times 100 = 61,6\%$ %. Of the three scores, Lubuk Batang is in the range of 40% - 59,99% (Enough), but East Baturaja and Peninaman are in the 60% - 79,99% (Baik). category. So if the total score in the three districts is added up and divided by three, the numbers are obtained: $159 + 143 + 154 = 456 / 3 = \frac{152}{250} \times 100 = 60,8\%$ which means that it can be categorized as Good.

Aspects of Changing the regional election System

Judging from the descriptive statistical data in the East Baturaja District, the results are obtained with a value (Mean) of 3.22, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 3.12, and a value of 2.92 in the District of Reviewing so that the overall average value is descriptive statistics from the aspect of political awareness in OKU district is 3.08. In other words, the aspects of changes in the Pilkada system in the community in general represent changes in the Pilkada system on average moderate, not low and not high.

Table 5. The changing aspects of the regional election system

	Mean		Std	Variance
	Statistic	Std. Error	Statistic	Statistic
Baturaja Timur	3,22	,10	,737	,542
Lubuk Batang	3,12	,10	,718	,516
Peninjauan	2,92	,10	,724	,524

In terms of the percentage change in the Pilkada System in the three different districts it shows that for the East Baturaja District a score of $\frac{161}{250} \times 100 = 64,4\%$ was obtained, while for the Lubuk Batang District a score of $\frac{156}{250} \times 100 = 62,4\%$, was obtained, meanwhile for the Sub-district Peninjauan obtained a score of $\frac{146}{250} \times 100 = 58,4\%$. Of the three scores, only the review is in the range 40% - 59,99% (Enough), while the other two sub-districts are in the range 60% - 79,99% (Good) So that if the total scores in the three sub-districts are added up and divided by three obtained numbers: $161 + 156 + 146 = 463 / 3 = 154,33 / 250 \times 100 = 61,73\%$ which means that it can be categorized as Good.

Discussion

From the four aspects that have been stated above, it was found that the aspects of political awareness in three different sub-districts showed the same score, namely the Good category, meaning that the level of political awareness of their people was at the same level without considering the distance / location, education level and other factors. previously assumed to be able to influence the high / low level of their political awareness.

On the other hand, the socialization aspect by the KPUD in the three sub-districts is in the Enough / Moderate category, the percentage generated is in the same range. It's just that, seen from the descriptive statistic, the value often appears that the socialization aspect by the KPUD is at the insufficient level.

This study also found a peculiarity in the situation aspect where in the Lubuk Batang sub-district, both the percentage and the mean value were similarly low compared to the higher East Baturaja and Peninjauan districts. This means that the situation greatly affects the voters registered in the DPT in the district

On the other hand, in terms of the change in the election system, the Peninjauan sub-district has a lower score than the other two sub-districts. It can be assumed that the dissemination of information regarding changes in the election system could be influenced by distance / location factors.

Conclusion

Based on the research results, the following conclusions were obtained:

1. Aspects of political awareness in East Baturaja District obtained results with a value (Mean) of 3.62, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 3.52, and in District of Review a value of 3.28 so that the overall average value of descriptive statistics from the aspect of political awareness in OKU Regency is 3.47.
2. The socio-political aspect of the KPUD in East Baturaja District obtained results with a value (Mean) of 2.58, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 2.62, and a value of 2.84 in Observation District so that overall the average value is descriptive statistics from the aspect of political awareness in OKU Regency it is 2.68.
3. The situation aspect in the East Baturaja District obtained results with a value (Mean) of 3.18, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 2.86, and a value of 3.08 in the District of Reviewing so that the overall average value is descriptive statistics from the aspect of political awareness in the Regency OKU is 3.04.
4. Aspects of changes in the regional election system in East Baturaja District obtained results with a value (Mean) of 3.22, in Lubuk Batang District a value of 3.12, and a value of 2.92 in the District of Reviewing so that the overall average value is descriptive statistics from the aspect of political awareness in OKU Regency it is 3.08.

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