

Voters Participation Target Vs Democracy

* Election organizer program on the use of voting rights in East Java 2018

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Abstract— This research aims to find a midpoint between the theory of democracy and election organizers who intend to increase voter participation. Public participation in the election is an interesting concern because their existence from the election to the election is the target of the election management program, namely in the form of socialization. The program is different from voter education, it targets increased voter participation in elections. For example, the increase in voter participation from 60% to 70% and the KPU RI to design the 2018 Regional Election has targeted an increase in participation to a minimum of 77.5%. This phenomenon is the opposite of election participation in America that has never targeted the participation of voters. It is also contrary to the theory of democracy.

Keywords— *participation, voters, percentage, politics, democracy*

I. INTRODUCTION

Voters are the determinants of the implementation of a democratic party, it has a big influence on the victory and defeat of the candidate pairs because in the dictionary of democracy that is from the people, by the people and for the people. Even if you see the election results, the Parliament seat equals the percentage of vote received [1] there is no difference between voters with each other even though their social status is different, in general Culture of Higher Education, Influence of Family and Friends [2] but in the same choice.

The use of voting rights is the full authority of the electorate, it is a human right that is not permitted by someone to intervene, either the intervention of the use of the right to vote, directing to one candidate or prohibiting them from exercising their right to vote. The political significance of negative participation is that it has the potential to strongly influence voter decision-making. [3]

The candidate pairs of regional heads are allowed to campaign against voters, with the hope that the community will be attracted to the candidate, then direct his choice to the candidate. The campaign still featured a number of interesting moments. [4] In this position it is likely that voters will exercise their voting rights by using the votes entirely when there is a match between the voters' wishes in accordance with the vision, mission and programs offered by the candidate pairs of regional heads.

Conversely, when there is no match between the voters and the vision, mission and program of the candidate pairs, they are not interested in using their voting rights because there are no attractive choices. They do not exercise their right to vote, cannot be blamed because there is no choice for the candidate pairs, their choice is not to make a choice. The resulting variety in the conduct of elections across the states. [5]

Election Organizers (KPU and Bawaslu) feel they have a burden of responsibility for the participation of voters. This is because there is an election socialization program in both institutions, although sometimes the socialization program is only giving knowledge about how the voting procedure is done, such as what the candidate pairs look like with their vision, mission and program.

The visions, missions and programs presented by candidate pairs are not necessarily attractive to voters, so that they do not necessarily make a lot of voter participation, but the organizers feel guilty if the voter participation is small, for example not up to 50 percent, not more than voter participation with the last previous election.

The electoral system makes one unusual and coalition governments are the norm party majorities. Voters are not affected by the majority party unless this occurs in a country whose democracy has not developed. Free voter independence, illustrates that voters have rights that cannot be disturbed by others. [1]

II. RESEARCH METHOD

Researchers use qualitative methods for research with voter participation targets programmed by election organizers. This study seems to contradict democratic principles because democracy gives freedom of voters to exercise their right to vote freely. The researcher initially wanted to interview all voters who were the subject of research, but this was impossible because millions of voters with a large area of research.

2.1. Research Question and Objective Based on this background, there are two questions that will be explained in this paper. The first is "How do people know about elections". The second is "How is the community's participation in voting rights". The Third is "Is the KPU's target for voter participation up to 77.5% not injuring

democracy?" The objectives of this research are, firstly, to find out voter participation in East Java and, secondly, to analyze its impact on participation on election on democracy.

2.2. Methodology. The first method used is to survey the districts in East Java using multistage random sampling Based seven Sub-regions: Surabaya, Madiun, Malang, Jember, Bojonegoro, Kediri and Madura, who have a right to participate in election. Choosing the area with consideration, their first district / city implementation part of local democracy governance of East Java province, both of them are symbols of sub-government from the government of East Java province, all three of them have different typologies in daily traditions and habits on a micro scale. The total sample is 1,000 respondents. The next is the social group and society organization in all of east java.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The use of voting rights is associated with the implementation of procedural democracy in a country or region. The democracy is the best form of government. Public officials should be chosen by majority vote. Every citizen should have an equal chance to influence government policy. The minority should be free to criticize majority decisions. [2]

The General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia provides targets for voter participation in the implementation of regional head elections in 2018 at least 77.5% of the total number of voters registered in the Permanent Voter List (*DPT*). An election organizer attempts to bring more participation to procedural democracy in Indonesia.

There is a wrong understanding, that is, if there are not many voters present at the regional elections, their assessment that the organizers (*KPU*) are not successful in carrying out the election. Conversely, if the election is attended by many voters, then the election is successful. This is a false democratic assessment, because substantive democracy does not see the quantity of carrying out a democratic party, but what is seen is the quality of the democratic party. [6]

Voters participation is related to the victory and defeat of candidates who contest, he can influence the results of the contest. The outcome of the national general election is a change in the parties in the governing coalition. Cooperation in government is built on the same program, vision and mission among competing leaders. [7]

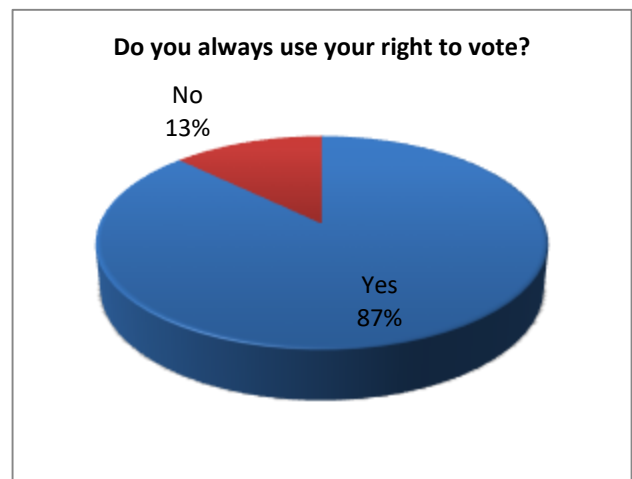
Election organizers are obliged to facilitate the election participants and the people as voters so that they can exercise their right to vote for the election of the prospective leaders they want. They do not have an obligation for large or small voter participation because this relates to human rights, which is risky to be misused by the government by using the hands of election organizers.

The campaign presented by candidates influences voter participation. The campaign largely focused on economic and social issues, such as creating new jobs, increasing salaries for public sector employees, and investing in the agricultural sector. [8]

The positive intentions of the election organizers in terms of voter participation, are not necessarily responded positively by the public, because all movements in the political region have potential to be suspected because Indonesia has a bad experience during the New Order government, namely high voter participation, but no democracy in practice, because the government regime controls the voting rights of voters so that the winners can be ascertained before the election.

Researchers conducted a survey of the people of East Java who were undergoing the 2018 regional election process. The first question posed was related to the use of voting rights, namely whether they always participate in exercising voting rights in every election. Previously the researchers did not know the exact answer because the people had freedom in involvement for the use of voting rights. Community answers can be considered as follows:

Table I. The Right to Vote



Based on the results of a survey conducted on 1,000 respondents, 87% or 872 respondents answered that they always used their voting rights and 13% or 128 respondents did not use their voting rights in the election. Looking at the results of the survey shows that voter participation is quite large in the implementation of elections. There was a quantitative increase in voter participation if compared with some previous elections.

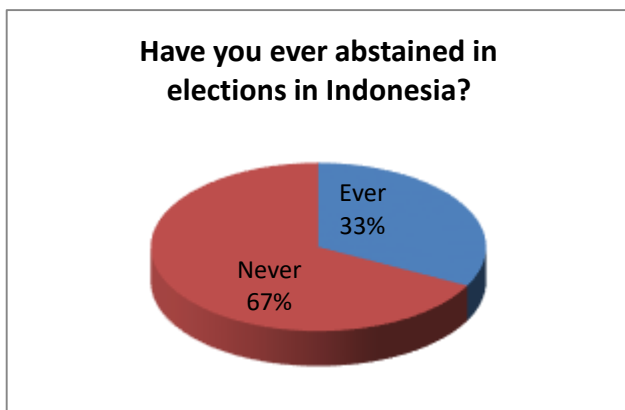
There are questions related to the results of the survey, namely why voter participation in various elections was relatively low, not to 77.5%? So that the *KPU RI* is targeting the implementation of the 2018 Pilkada, namely voter participation above 77.5%. For example, taking the example of the implementation of elections in the province of East Java, in the implementation of 2008 that voter participation did not reach 55%, so did the 2013 election that voter participation did not reach 65%.

The answers to questions about the 2008 and 2013 elections were: first, government administration was not as good as in 2018 because it had used the population registration number carefully in the *KTP*, both interests in the use of voting rights were better in 2018 than before because there were many choices for prospective candidates. District head.

The first question in the survey was to determine voter participation before the implementation of regional head elections, namely how community participation in several elections had been carried out previously. This was presented as a response to the KPU RI target of 77.5% voter participation as the main program in the implementation of 2018 elections.

The second question is to find out about voters' lack of interest in the use of voting rights or they become white groups (No choice) in elections, namely groups of people who do not exercise their right to vote. This interesting question is presented as a follow-up to the first question about the use of voting rights for voters. The process and results of the survey can be considered as follows:

Table II. Abstaining in the Election



Based on the results of a survey conducted on 1,000 respondents, it resulted that 67% or 671 respondents answered never abstentions and 33% or 325 respondents answered ever abstentions in the general elections held in Indonesia. Amounts and percentages that use voting rights are greater than those who have never exercised the right to vote.

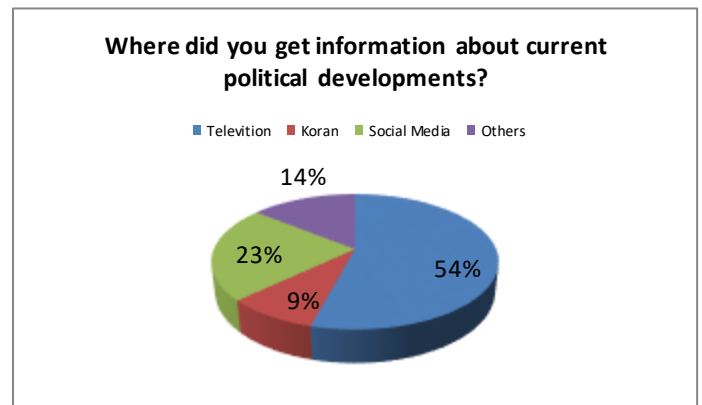
Those who always use the right to vote or are anti-abstentions have a greater number than the abstentions (do not vote). This shows that the public has great attention in the implementation of procedural democracy. Voters have a great concern for the process of leadership change

The community follows the development of Pilkada information, that is, with details that citizens who very often follow the development of the election by 7% or 72 respondents, often by 30% or 301 respondents, which sometimes amount to 49% or 485 respondents, and who never follow the development of the election by 14% or 139 respondents.

Based on those who use more political rights, then the researchers ask about the sources of East Java society to get information about politics, elections and democracy.

The response of the people of East Java can be considered as illustrated below:

Table III. The Source of Information Concerning Politics



Based on the results of a survey conducted on 1,000 respondents, the public obtained information on political developments from television by 54% or 541 respondents, from newspapers 9% or 88 respondents, from social media by 23% or 228 respondents and 14% or 142 respondents received information from sources. other.

In addition to the traditional ways of campaigning, parties also used social media extensively to communicate with the voters. [9]

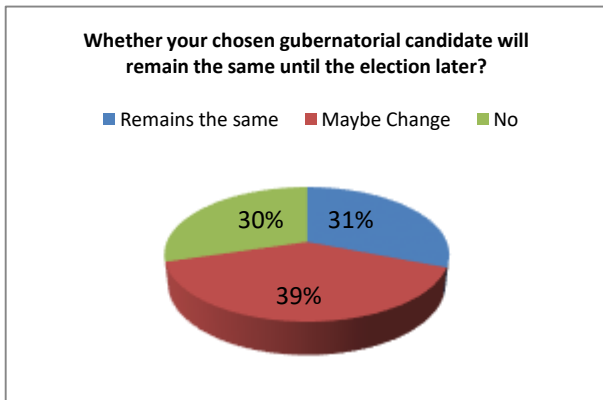
Many pilkada have used social media tools such as Twitter and Facebook have been known as politically disruptive communication technologies. He used to win in contestation. If the use of social media without a good plan, instead it results in counter-productive against the desire to win, on the contrary it sometimes presents negative judgments from voters which result in voters not choosing it. [10]

The public is open in their eyes to the development of information on general knowledge from electronic media, not to other information media, so that their answers are mostly in obtaining information on political developments from electronic media. The quantity of information obtained is more than from other media.

After exploring the community's knowledge about the elections, the alternative was asked regarding the possibility of a change in choice for the people of East Java between the initial stages of the Pilkada running, compared with the choice of the day of the 2018 elections.

In the picture as follows, there will be a change or not related to the choice of voters with the time interval between before and during the democratic party.

Table IV. The Choice Consistency of Voters

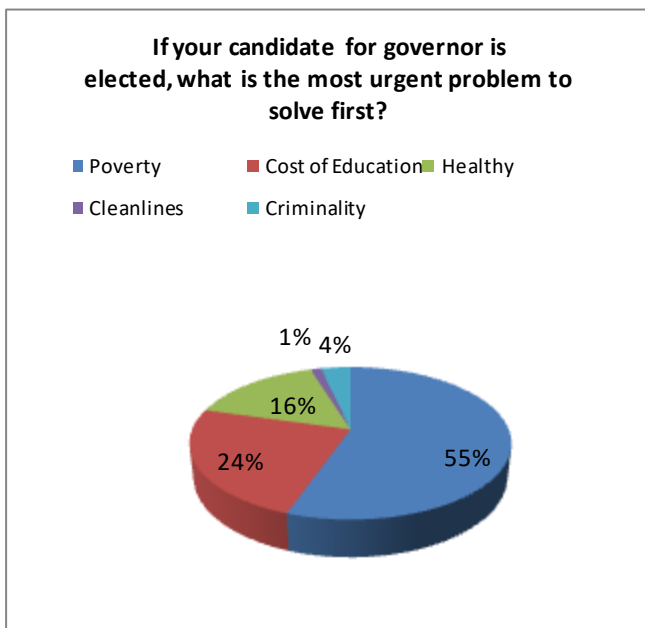


Based on the results of a survey conducted in the five months prior to the elections, interviewing 1,000 respondents about "will your chosen gubernatorial candidate remain the same until the election?". they answered that they would remain on the choice of gubernatorial candidates by 31% or 310 people, which might change by 39% or 393 people, and there were no choice changes of 30% or 297 people.

This is an opportunity for the candidate pair with his campaign team to influence voter choice. There are still great opportunities before the day of the implementation of the local election.

The next question is "if your governor candidate is elected, what is the most urgent problem to solve first?". The answers to these questions can be considered in the following figure:

Table V. The Problem Solving Priorities



Based on the results of survey research conducted on 1,000 respondents, respondents answered the most urgent problem to be solved first by the elected governor, as many as 55% or 554 respondents answered poverty, 24% or 240 respondents answered the cost of education, 16% or 158 respondents answered health, 1% or 13 respondents answered cleanliness, and 4% or 35 respondents answered crime.

The poverty response of up to 55% shows that all types of voters have the greatest attention to poverty. Society makes poverty a common enemy to disappear immediately from human life.

IV. CONCLUSION

a) The East Javanese people in the majority know the development of elections from various sources so that the majority of them use their voting rights in various democratic parties. This is the answer to the first question presented in this study.

b) Public participation in elections is better if the comparison is between the current elections and the previous elections. The voter participation rate increases, in other words fewer voters who do not exercise their right to vote. This is the answer to the second question.

c) The voter participation is getting better because: first, the administration in managing voter data is getting better. Changes to the Manual Identity Card (*KTP*) turn into electronic ID card (*E-KTP*), making voter data more valid. Second, Election Organizers (*KPU*) provide the opportunity for voters to use voting rights more easily, for example if the previous election for voting was limited to about seven days, changed to one day before the election, the voter was allowed to look for the transfer form select (A5). Third, voters have better awareness than the previous elections, this is because there is an awareness of the importance of the election which has led to five years of leadership in the country or region.

d) The target of the election organizers on voter participation, in the 2018 Regional Election namely voter participation up to 77.5%, this can be a violation of democracy, on the contrary, one can also consider that action is not a violation of democracy.

Democracy violations become a sensitive disease, since the New Order implementation of elections in Indonesia was intervened by the authorities so that voter participation achieved high numbers. Good intentions to build democracy must be equated in a good way, which does not violate democracy.

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