



Student participation in the 2019 general election activities to realize the practice of Pancasila

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ABSTRACT

The 2019 election for President, Vice President and members of the legislature has been held and has ended. The implementation of the 2019 General Election attracted many parties to evaluate it. Students as the next generation of the Nation are expected to participate in General Election activities, especially Adisutjipto Dirgantara College of Technology Students who are a part of students in general. In the 2019 General Election activities, out of 100 respondents, 87% took part in General Election activities as voters. The involvement of these students is also the general election committee, student participation is divided into committee parts, including: being the general election organizing committee, and witnessing the general election process at TPS. Based on the interviews, 12 percent of the data was obtained from participating in committee activities and witnesses. From the 12 percent data obtained details of 9 percent as general election committee, 3 percent as witnesses. If we look at the data, it can be seen that students as the younger generation also contribute to the success and expedite the general election process.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The elections for the President, vice President and legislative members in 2019 have been held and have ended. The holding of the 2019 General Election attracted many parties to conduct evaluations. The evaluation aims to improve the system and process of general elections in the future. General election is one of the real implementations of democracy. For first-time voters who are dominated by young people aged 17-25 years, the general election is new, because most of them are participating in this general election celebration for the first time.

Political knowledge for new voters must continue to be improved through political education and issues related to politics. This is to prevent people from taking advantage of first-time voters for their political interests. As students, first-time voters must be smart in responding to political issues and be able to choose their political choices according to information obtained from various sources (Haryati, 2018). General election activities to elect state leaders or regional leaders who will bridge the interests of their voters greatly impact national resilience. This impact can be seen from the general election preparation process (campaigns to gain sympathy from supporters, political maturity from voters if they have different opinions and choices, the general election process, after the general election process if the candidates they support lose or win).

National resilience is composed of eight elements, one of which is the political dimension. In this regard, the discourse of political resilience is not only seen from state centric dimensions, for example the importance of coordination between the executive and legislature, the law enforcement process, and so on. Political resilience can also be seen from the grassroots side of the community, we can judge that political resilience is also influenced by the existence of people who are critical of policies and situations in society so that they can support the process of checks and balances on the political situation in the local sphere (Fimmastuti et al., 2018).

The holding of General Elections in 2019 is a general election in order to elect people's representatives who will represent the interests of the people at level II (district and municipality), level I (province), and central level (People's Representative Council), in addition to the election of people's representatives who will represent the interests of the people in the 2019 general election in order to elect the President and Vice President. In the 2019 election, there were two candidates for President and Vice President trying to convince the people to vote for him. To determine their choice, the people are faced with a rational choice, in accordance with the considerations of the situation of society and the country, the ability of the candidate, the track record of the candidate, the program or vision and mission offered.

Humans are rational creatures. These assumptions come from thinking that in terms of available information, humans will count the sacrifices and rewards of what they have done and earned and this can be the basis for him to behave and act. So that if he is faced with a situation that does not get an award, then that person will choose an option that requires the least sacrifice, this is with the assumption that man is a rational being, Social Exchange Theory is stated, humans use a rational thought in making a choice and carry out his choice (Haliim, 2017).

General election (election) is a political practice, with this process can produce a government with a representative system (representative government). Because with the existence of a general election process both in terms of the process and the results, the public has the right to be elected as a leader or a people's representative but can also elect a leader with representatives who will sit in the legislative body. Elections will often be related to a democratic party, this happens when people from various levels of society and various social structures will flock either individually or collectively to participate in determining leaders. There is something interesting if we discuss activities related to political participation and voter behavior in determining their choice (Maulana, 2019).

Election is used by the people to elect the leader they want or termed the people's vote. However, people are often confused about determining their attitude and making their choice, this is because there is a dirty practice of politics from the candidates and their success teams by giving empty promises that are impossible to implement and the practice of giving a number of rewards to the people. This is also supported by the attitude of the voters who are already apathetic to the election results, namely the thinking of some people who think that candidates who give big rewards will definitely be generous to the people. So this situation raises the possibility that the votes produced in the election are not really the votes of the people. To ensure that the Election is held in accordance with the wishes of the people, a general election organizing commission is formed.

The role of the organizing commission for an election has a role so that the results of the election can reflect the votes of the people. The commission in charge of taking care of the general election with the assistance of the election supervisory committee as an organizing component must be maximized. To be able to maximize the role of this commission, this can be done by aggressively socializing the election management process, especially in this case to first-time voters, groups with disabilities, people living in rural areas, and to communities with low levels of education. This is because this community group lacks an understanding of the objectives of a process of election administration. This group has access to limited information on election administration as well as candidates competing in an election. The higher a level of participation can indicate that the people follow and understand and involve themselves in a state activity. On the other hand, a low level of people's participation can indicate that the people lack appreciation or interest in these state activities (Maulana, 2019).

Research on democracy has been conducted by several researchers, among them research by (Saud et al., 2020). which examines the role of youth in democratic activities and can change the political scenario in Pakistan. Research on the relationship between social media and democracy was carried out by (Jha & Kodila-Tedika, 2020). According to Jha & Kodila-Tedika (2020) there is a link between social media and democracy in more than 125 countries around the world. In the 2019 general election in Indonesia, the use of social media is quite rampant. Both in terms of promoting the candidate's vision and mission to be better known by the people, the general election commission reports about general election activities, as well as attacks between political opponents and even leads to matters related to criminal acts such as insults, fake news that can have a negative impact on national resilience, this is due to the lack of community literacy skills as seen in research (Subarjo & Setianingsih, 2020).

For most people democracy is the hope of improving the country's economy, research on this has been researched by Daoust & Nadeau, (2021), According Daoust & Nadeau (2021) citizens in poor countries assess their satisfaction with the democratic system by looking at its economic conditions. The democratic system is also influenced by voter considerations, for citizens living in rich countries political considerations are very important. Meanwhile, according to Correa-Lopera (2019) In a country with a direct democracy system, voters (citizens who own the votes) are uncertain about the future state of their country, whereas in countries with a system of representation the voters (citizens) are not sure about the nature and ideology of the candidates. The relationship between the success of the candidate and the party as his political vehicle in the Indonesian Election has been studied by (Dettman et al. (2017).

In a country with a direct democracy system, voters (citizens who own the votes) are uncertain about the future state of their country, whereas in countries with a system of representation the voters (citizens) are not sure about the nature and ideology of the candidates. The relationship between the success of the candidate and the party as his political vehicle in the Indonesian Election has been studied by (Grzywacz, 2020). Good democracy can affect the level of government, Tarverdi et al. (2019) conducted a study using data from more than one hundred countries and a follow-up panel data analysis for the period 1996–2012, with the result that political freedom and civil rights affect the level of government, but this effect turns out to be not linear. Governance is usually higher in dictatorships than in countries that are partially democratized (electoral democracy). However, once a threshold is crossed, democratic practices aid good governance. According to Lewis et al. (2020) The candidate who come back to become candidates in the General Election have the opportunity to be re-elected if in the first preode they have achievements. The candidate has the chance to be re-elected in the second election period. (Rumayya et al., 2020).

Research on general elections was also researched by (Morrison, 2016). This study tries to look at the political participation of social media users as first-time voters in the 2014 general election. Toda (2015) conducted research with the aim of looking at the extent to which the role of youth in general elections in 2015 and analyzing the factors that cause non-voting (not voting) among youth in Indonesia. Ritaudin (2013) also conducted research on the prospects and perspectives of students in facing the Lampung post-conflict local election, in this case what is meant is the election for governor and vice governor of Lampung in 2014. What distinguishes from the previous three studies is that this research was conducted on youths who were represented by students and assumed to be young people who have higher education and is carried out in order to see the role that has been played in participating in the general election process held in 2019 to elect the President, Vice President and members of the legislature at the central and regional levels. This research was conducted because most of the respondents did not live in accordance with the identity cards they had.

With this research it is hoped that it will be known about the role of youth, especially Adisutjipto Aerospace Technology Institute (ITDA) students in democratic activities, especially in general election activities to elect the leaders of the Republic of Indonesia. By knowing student participation in general election activities, it is hoped that in Pancasila learning activities, lecturers can better explain the implementation of Pancasila precepts, so that learning is more interesting for students

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research on youth participation in supporting the implementation of the 2019 Election as an effort to support national resilience seeks to describe and analyze the perspective of youth political participation in the implementation of general elections. In accordance with the research objectives to be achieved, this research uses descriptive qualitative research methods (descriptive qualitative research). The method used in this research is qualitative and quantitative research methods, quantitative expressed in percentage. According to Sugiyono in Maulana (2019) Qualitative research methods are research methods that are based on the philosophy of positivity, used usually to examine the conditions of natural objects, where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques can be done in a triangulation (combined), data analysis can be inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize the meaning of generalizations. To use a qualitative research method, the authors conducted interviews, observation and documentation during the interview. Interviews can be conducted in various places, but most of the activities are carried out at the Adisutjipto College of Aerospace Technology. Interviews were conducted with respondents aged 17 to 25 years.

According Nugroho (2019) "In a qualitative research, there is no other choice by making humans as the main research instrument. The reason is that, everything does not yet have a definite form. The problem, the focus of the research, the research procedures, the hypotheses used in the study, even the expected results cannot be determined with certainty and clearly in advance. Everything still needs to be developed in that research. In a situation that is uncertain and unclear, there is no other choice and only the researcher himself as a tool is the only one who can achieve it."

Research sites

The location in this study is the Adisutjipto College of Aerospace Technology. The researcher chose the Adisutjipto College of Aerospace Technology because it is expected to be able to provide complete data about the primary data for researchers regarding youth participation (students).

Research focus

The focus of the research is to reveal the data collected during the research process, the data is processed and analyzed and a discussion is carried out in order to obtain a conclusion in accordance with the objectives of the study. The focus of this research is: a) Political participation of youth represented by STTA students as the primary data of this research on the implementation of general election activities that were held in 2019. In the 2019 general election activities, activities for the election of the President-vice president and members of the central and regional legislatures were carried out, b) The driving factor behind the political participation of youth in general election activities that have been held in 2019.

Data collection technique

Data collection in research with the following data collection techniques: Interview (interview), According to Berg in Kusuma (2016) mention three types of interviews, namely: Standardized interview, Unstandardized interview, Semistandardized interview.

Standardized interview, the term esterberg in Kusuma (2016), this type of interview is called Structured interview, while Patton in Kusuma (2016) terms this interview as an open standard, namely interviews using standardized questions with standard. Standardized interview, the term esterberg in Kusuma (2016), this type of interview is called Structured interview, while Patton in Kusuma (2016) terms this interview as an open standard, namely interviews using standardized questions with standard. Semistandardized interview according to the term Esterberg in Kusuma (2016) semistructured interview (semistructured interview) while according to Patton Kusuma (2016) free guided interview (controlled interview). Type interviews are a combination of guided and non-guided interviews and by using several points from the core of the questions as an interview guide, the interviewer is the main points of the conversation, but when the interviewer is carrying out the activity, the interviewer asks questions freely, the core questions formulated do not need to be asked in sequence but can jump according to situation and choice of words are not standard but can be modified to suit the interview situation.

In a study involving adisutjipto high school students, the researcher chose to use semi-standard interviewing techniques, with the consideration that the research object is young people so that it will be easier to approach in formal and in language that is easily understood by the object of research.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The General Election process that has been carried out in 2019 is a general election that aims to elect the President-Vice President and members of the legislative at the central and regional levels which are carried out directly by the people and cannot be represented alone, even though it can be assisted by officers and is a political process for Indonesian nation to lead a democratic and responsible political life. Research on the general election process was also carried out by Usfinit et al. (2014), with the results of the research showing forms of political participation in the success of the General Election in Malang, consisting of voting, campaigning, seeking political positions, participation in voting process activities. In addition, there are factors driving political participation by the community, including: Factors of length of stay, community environment, number of polling stations, and the level of public curiosity. To be able to realize a general election process that fulfills the elements of integrity, is credible and that has direct, general, free, confidential, honest, fair and democratic principles, participation from all people as voters who have met the requirements to exercise their voting rights is required.

Youth Political Participation in this study was represented by Adisutjipto College of Aerospace Technology Students in the 2019 General Election. We can clearly see a person's political participation through his political activities, as well as youth political participation, in this case the Adisutjipto College of Aerospace Technology students can be seen from the activities carried out. Based on interviews with research respondents, a number of data were obtained: In connection with the general elections that have been held in 2019, students of the Adisutjipto Collage Of Aerospace Technology (STTA) are quite enthusiastic in exercising their voting rights in the 2019 general election. This can be seen from interviews with research respondents, of the 100 respondents, 87 percent answered that they use their voting rights in the general election process that was carried out in 2019.

Based on the research data on STTA students, there were 87 percent who used their voting rights in the election process, so further interviews were conducted with the 13 percent who did not use their voting rights to find out the obstacles they had and the reasons for not exercising their voting rights. 7 percent of them stated that they did not use their voting rights because they did not have time to return to their home areas according to the identity cards they had. So that they conclude that they cannot use their voting rights. Actually, to use their voting rights to elect the President and Vice President, they can still use their voting rights. When conducting in-depth interviews with the 7 percent of respondents, they expressed ignorance and reluctance because they were worried about the inconvenience they would experience when they came to the polls if they still wanted to exercise their voting rights, out of the 13 respondents who did not vote It is known that 4 percent of respondents stated that they did not know the location of the polling stations and 2 percent of respondents stated that they forgot when the voting was held. If we look at the data, it is necessary to conduct further socialization so that voting rights holders can obtain and distribute their constitutional rights and know the procedure if they want to obtain their constitutional rights but do not have identity cards according to where they were during the voting process.

There is research which states that the higher the level of education will correlate with a relatively higher commitment to democratic values and practices Przeworsky in Firmansyah & Hariyanto (2019) Research on first-time voters, especially those related to gender, was also researched by Prihatini (2018), with the results of the study that the majority of Indonesian youth were relatively uninformed about the political system and electoral process, there was a gender gap in political knowledge and preferences. 75% of research respondents are more likely to vote for male candidate.

Student involvement in the success of election activities is not only limited to voting in the general election process, but this involvement is also shown in the general election committee, this

is one form of political participation that has been shown by students. Student participation in committee activities is shown by STTA students in the general election, this student participation is divided into committee parts, including: being the organizing committee for the general election, and being a witness to the general election process at the polling stations to the voting process and signing activities. minutes of general election activities. Based on interviews, it was obtained that 12 percent of the data participated in committee activities as well as witnesses to general election activities. From the 12 percent data, it was obtained details of 9 percent as a committee for the general election process, 3 percent as a witness at the general election process. If we look at these data, it can be seen that students as the younger generation also take part in the success and launch of the general election process.

A campaign is an election participant activity organized by individuals or institutions which is carried out and aims to influence prospective voters in an effort to obtain as many votes as possible in general election activities. In the 2019 election campaign activities, STTA students have participated in political campaigns in accordance with the actual campaign objectives, because in these campaign activities not only aiming for entertainment, usually when campaign activities take place there are community entertainment events, but entertainment is usually to lead viewers / listeners to be able to support certain candidate contestants. Election campaigns are also carried out by the commission in charge of election management with the aim of introducing all contestants who are competing and disseminating election activities, the election process. The purpose of the organizing commission in charge of this election is to make the public more familiar with the prospective leaders and their vision and mission as well as their programs if elected, in addition to making the public aware of the process of general election activities. The campaign activities that were followed by respondents were generally followed by respondents through mass media, both print and electronic.

Students also participate in discussion activities that discuss the implementation of general elections, both discussions that discuss contestants and discussions about the implementation of general elections. Most respondents (80 percent) actively participate in campaign activities through electronic media (television and radio), in the 2019 general election the General Election Commission allowed contestants to campaign through electronic media, the general election commission also socialized the implementation of general elections through electronic mass media. Electronic mass media has advantages over other media for socializing, namely the wider audience and audience coverage than other media.

Data from 80 percent of respondents participated in campaigns through electronic media because the average Indonesian people already have television and radio as entertainment media. Apart from electronic media such as television and radio, 78 percent of respondents stated that they also participated in the general election campaign through the internet or social media such as path, instagram, facebook, tweeter. This is understandable, because students who are on average still need social media, on average they have the means to socialize via the internet, namely mobile phones (smart phones) and laptops. From the data obtained, only 2 percent of respondents stated that they had participated in open campaign activities in the field or in meetinghouses attended by mass mobilisers. This is due to the density of lectures and practicum activities so that they cannot take the time to attend, besides this reason, there is also a concern about friction between the contestants' supporters. Apart from these factors 79 percent of respondents also stated that it is more comfortable to participate in campaigns through mass media or social media. This can also be seen from the data on the penetration of internet users based on research by the Indonesian internet service providers association in 2018, the number of adolescents is quite large, at the age of 15-19 years there are 91 percent of users, at the age of 20-24 there are 88.5 percent users.

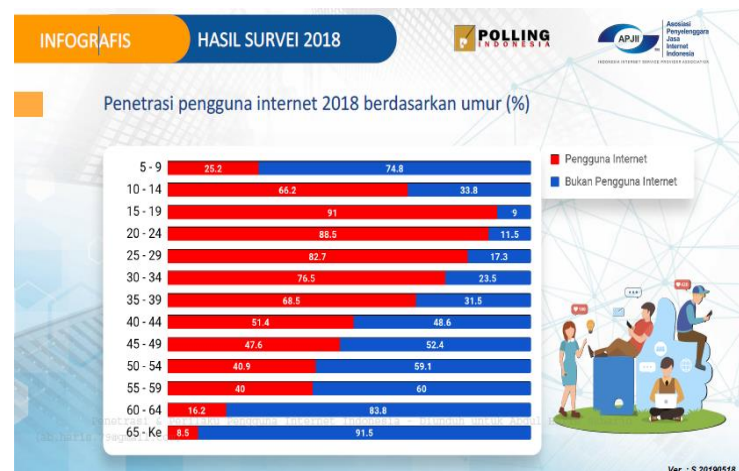


Figure 1. 2018 Internet User Penetration by Age in Indonesia
Source: (Indonesia, 2017)

Whereas in the table below is a table of the main reasons for using the internet, there is data of 18.9% for social media. 11.5% of internet users for information seeking purposes. When connected with research data, a temporary conclusion can be drawn, that the role of the internet as a medium for seeking information and social media also plays a role and is used to exchange information.

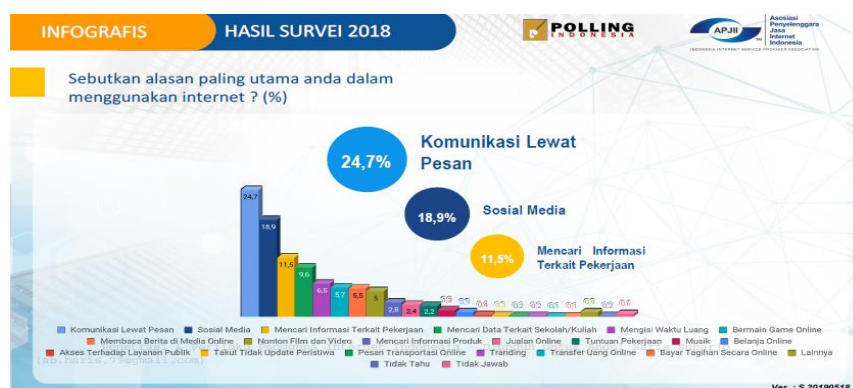


Figure 2. Your Most Main Reason In Using The Internet
Source: (Indonesia, 2017).

But unfortunately, the use of internet media by the younger generation (students as representatives of the younger generation who have higher educational abilities) is not matched by sufficiently good literacy skills, such as the results of research conducted by Subarjo & Setianingsih, (2020) Based on the results of this study, most respondents research does not do information literacy. This can be seen from the data that the number of respondents who check news sources and news content is very small. Respondents also did not record news sources that often spread hoaxes in the community. Only a few respondents searched for news originating from official news sources with more reliable authenticity. This is because respondents do not have the ability to identify what is hoax news and which news is true.

Research on the influence of the internet on democracy was also studied by Nam, (2017) with the results of analyzing national level variables on a global scale (national economy, human capital, ICT deployment, electoral rights, civil liberties, and online filtering). With the results of research across various countries, it is found that the presence of the Internet does not significantly affect the political process from elections to realizing democracy to liberal democracy. On the other hand, online filtering or censorship is significant for both electoral democracy and liberal

democracy. Moreover, if the research is carried out in countries that do not have the capacity to support internet technology. Ben Ali, (2020) conducted research on the influence of the internet and mobile technology on the level of democracy in several countries, with the results in developed countries that the development of internet and mobile technology has a positive impact on the democratic process, this results in the opposite for developing countries.

The factors that determine the choice of respondents

The candidate factors to be chosen, based on the data obtained, 42% of respondents made their choice based on the popularity or familiarity of the candidates who participated in the general election. Respondents argued that the more familiar candidates who were competing in campaign activities, the more opportunities they had to be elected. 40% of respondents think the growing popularity of a candidate who competes in election activities means that the candidate has been involved in society first before they run for election. 37% of respondents think that incumbent candidates or candidates who have previously served as members of the legislature or have been public officials have a greater chance of being elected when compared to their opponents who have never become public officials, because respondents think that these candidates do not need to adapt and just continue the policy which they had created in the previous period. So that there is a continuity of government programs.

Apart from the well-known factors of the candidates who competed in the general election, 21% of respondents thought that they chose to choose based on an invitation from an older family member and were considered to have a better understanding of the track record of the candidates participating in the general election. This older family refers to father, mother, uncle, aunt and brother. This is due to the consideration of respondents having the first opportunity to participate in making choices in the five-year democratic party so that they do not have the experience of participating in general election activities.

From the data obtained, only 4% stated that respondents made their choice based on the vision and mission of the candidates who participated in general election activities. The vision and mission are obtained from broadcasts carried out by the general election commission or banners for the campaign props of candidates on public streets. For most respondents, 56% are not too interested in the vision and mission presented by the competing candidates because respondents think that the vision and mission presented by the candidates are mostly the same, so respondents think that there is no uniqueness of the vision and mission. also the vision and mission presented by the candidates are mostly too difficult to be realized.

Indonesian society currently has a good quality of education, especially the education of these respondents (all respondents have graduated from high school or vocational school and are currently pursuing further studies at higher education), this is also supported by respondents who are quite adept at finding electronic information, electronic information is usually more updates quickly compared to other information media, so that every development of issues is always followed and scrutinized, such as the vision and mission carried by the candidates and not just being heard, but the public begins to study the realization of the vision and mission of the candidates, whether the campaign promises put forward by the candidate leaders are sufficient sense to be implemented or not. At present, in the era of information disclosure, many scientists have studied the feasibility of a prospective leader campaign promise to be implemented or just a promise, with input from these scientists, pre-voters, especially youth (respondents) can determine their attitude.

Respondents saw and considered their choices based on campaigns or reviews by scientists from the mass media, most respondents (86 percent) actively participated in campaign activities through electronic media (television and radio) and 92 percent of respondents stated that they also participated in general election campaigns through internet media or social media such as path, instagram, facebook, tweeter. Through these media they can consider their options

In addition to these factors that determine respondents in choosing the choice of candidates who are considered worthy of representing their interests, if we see that the political awareness of respondents is high enough, this is proven by being willing to take the time to vote and participate in election activities. According to Usfinit et al., (2014) Public political awareness is a determinant factor for seeing participation in community political activities, meaning that it is

related to the level of knowledge and awareness of rights, obligations are a measure of someone being involved in the processes of political participation.

The Indonesian people have experienced direct democracy party activities several times, especially after the New Order era, at the democratic party the Indonesian people experienced many events and experiences, namely the people were given full freedom to choose and determine leaders without intimidation from any party, this was also felt by the youth (respondent). On average, young people (respondents) were born after 1998, so they immediately experienced a democratic party in the reform era, this can be seen from interviews with respondents with the results that 100 percent of respondents were aged between 18 and 22 years. So that with these data it can be ascertained that they did not experience the situation of the democratic party during the New Order era and they could not directly compare the situation of the democratic party at the present time (after the New Order era) with the New Order era. They can compare the situation of the democratic party during the old order, the new order, the reform order based on stories from their brothers, parents and grandparents or based on literature studies.

A democratic party organized by the State and wholly given to the people to determine leaders and as a representation of human rights is often misused by elected leaders in ways that ignore the interests of the people and prioritize personal or group interests. Some of the leaders who have been elected have forgotten the campaign promises that they have put forward, to generate public political participation in a democratic party requires a figure who is able to see and hear the interests of the people and is considered capable of representing the interests of the people and taking care of people's needs. In the past and present (2000s era) in Indonesia to determine candidate leaders is still seen from the figure of descent, extended family and parties that are political vehicles of candidates

4. CONCLUSION

Students of the Adisutjipto Collage Of Aerospace Technology (STTA) are quite enthusiastic in exercising their voting rights in the 2019 general election. This can be seen from interviews with research respondents, of the 100 respondents, 87 percent answered that they use their voting rights in the general election process that was carried out in 2019. Student involvement in the success of election activities is not only limited to voting in the general election process, but this involvement is also shown in the general election committee, this is one form of political participation that has been shown by students. Student participation in committee activities is shown by STTA students in the general election, this student participation is divided into committee parts, including: being the organizing committee for the general election, and being a witness to the general election process at the polling stations to the voting process and signing activities. minutes of general election activities. Based on interviews, it was obtained that 12 percent of the data participated in committee activities as well as witnesses to general election activities. From the 12 percent data, it was obtained details of 9 percent as a committee for the general election process, 3 percent as a witness at the general election process. If we look at these data, it can be seen that students as the younger generation also take part in the success and launch of the general election process. This research can be used as a basis for lecturers to find out the extent of student participation in general election activities which are the elaboration of the Pancasila precepts. In this research we can see that students have an interest in participating in general election activities. So from this research the Pancasila subject lecturer can explain more about the practice of the Pancasila precepts, especially those related to the implementation of democracy.

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