

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF DISABILITY VOTERS IN GENERAL ELECTIONS IN SUKABUMI CITY IN 2018 (CASE STUDY IN CITAMIANG DISTRICT)

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Abstract

This study takes the title "Political Participation of Disability Voters in General Elections in Sukabumi City in 2018". The problems studied in this study are that (1) disability voters so that in 2018 disability voters who do not exercise their voting rights are 86 people. (2) there is still a lack of awareness of disability voters towards political activities (3) A political environment that is not conducive at the time of the issuance of an open plenary decision, in which hundreds of supporters of the pair. The results of the study show that the City of Sukabumi has held three direct elections, Governor, Mayor and Deputy Mayor, namely in 2008, 2013 and currently 2018. The total number of voters disabled in Citamiang District in 2018 was 86 people. As a matter of fact, the participation rate in 2013 has decreased the participation rate of disability voters, because the individual character of a disability voter who does not have concern for politics. Whereas the driving factor for disability voters to participate is from the political stimuli that the organizers have given, the social characteristics and the situation of the political environment itself. The advice given to increase the political participation of disability voters is that it needs support from the family to introduce the importance of political participation and from political stimulation provided by the organizers. voter data collection due to many voters including disability voters who are not registered.

Keywords: Political Participation, Disability voters, election, family introduce

Introduction

Elections are an effort to realize the ideals of the Proclamation of Independence of the Republic of Indonesia to continue in the administration of the government as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945). Provisions regarding regional elections are stipulated in article 18 clause 4 of the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) which states that governors, regents and mayors are democratically elected. These provisions are stipulated in the Second Amendment to the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945). Provisions for general elections are regulated in Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution (UUD 1945) which specifically regulates general elections to elect members of the DPR (House of Representatives), DPD, DPRD (Local House of Representatives), and president and vice president.

Political participation can be explained as taking part in participating or participating in activities related to political activities both in general elections. However, not all people use their voting rights in general elections because of physical conditions that do not support, for example, voters with disabilities may be among them few who exercise their right to vote. A person with disabilities is someone who, according to medical science, has a physical or mental disorder because it is an obstacle or obstacle for him to carry out activities properly.

The City of Sukabumi has held directly governor, mayor and deputy mayor elections three times in 2008, 2013 and currently 2018. The total number of voters is disabled in Citamiang Sub-District which is recorded in the DPT (Permanent Voters List) and DPTb (Additional Voters List) that is as many as 86 people. Based on observations made on the researchers found a phenomenon in the Citamiang sub-district in using suffrage in persons with disabilities that can be seen from the phenomena as follows:

1. Personal characteristics of a person (Lack of political understanding)
2. Factor situation or political environment (Age Factor)
3. A person's social character factors (lack of interest in political activities)

Literature Review

Etymologically, the concept of participation can be traced to the root of English, namely the word "part" which means part. If the word "part" is developed into a verb, then this word becomes "to participate", which means taking part.

The life of participation growth requires an operational value system (manifested in the form of real behavior), which accepts and respects equality, openness, differences of opinion, and thinking critically in Aziz Saleh (1990: 13). Abdul Aziz Saleh's recognition of the appreciation of equality values, openness, differences of opinion, and thinking of questioning, means that the concept of participation does not contain the last value, meaning that this is not included as a concept of participation.

Participation is also understood as making role, which has been understood by the people of Indonesia. Many public activities, both those that have political and non-political dimensions, can be carried out properly due to participation or various electoral activities of citizen participation. In various general elections (legislature, president, regional head, and village head). In Indonesia, residents designed the place and location of the election in such a way that citizens were interested in coming to the polling place. Such activities are understood as participation.

Huntington and Nelson limit political participation as "citizen activities that act as individuals, which are meant to influence government decision making. Partisipasi can be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, steady or sporadic, peacefully or with violence, legal or illegal, effective or ineffective."

According to Milbarth in Maran (2014: 156) distinguishes political participation in several categories based on the level and type of activities first, namely:

1. Because of the incentive, people want to participate in political life. In this case the interest to participate is influenced for example by often participating in political discussions through mass media or through informal discussions.
2. Because of a person's personal characteristics. People who are social in character, who have a big concern about social, political, economic, and other problems, usually want to be involved in political activities.
3. A person's social character factors. Social character concerns one's socio-economic status, hard group, ethnicity, and religion. However, the social environment influences a person's perceptions, attitudes, and behavior in the political field. People who come from a more rational social environment and value values such as openness, honesty, justice, and others will certainly want to fight for the upholding of these values in the political field. And for that they want to participate in political life.
4. Factor situation or political environment itself. A conducive political environment makes people happy to participate in political life. In a democratic political environment, people feel more free and comfortable to engage in political activities than in a totalitarian political environment. The political circle which is often filled with brutal activities and violence by its own means alienates people from the political sphere.

Disability Voters

Disability refers to the physiological, anatomical and psychological deficiencies caused by injuries, accidents or disabilities from birth and tend to settle down. Handicap, trying to do daily tasks, caused by these shortcomings. A similar definition, stated by Wright (1960: 9). Disability is an incomplete condition, both physically and mentally.

Electoral Law (UU) Article 5 Number 7 of 2017 concerning election states: "Disabled persons who meet the requirements have the same opportunity as voters, as candidates for DPR members, as candidates for DPD members, as candidates for President / Vice President, as candidates for DPRD members, and as an election organizer."

Methods

In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods. Qualitative research according to Anderson in Sugiyono (2008: 1) qualitative research, namely: *"Qualitative Research Methods is a research method used to examine the conditions of natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is a key instrument, the technique of collecting data is done triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive, and the results of qualitative research emphasize the meaning of generalizations."* Determination of informants in this study using nonprobability sampling is by using purposive sampling method, which means that the determination of informants of this study is based on certain considerations that researchers determine themselves and researchers assume that pre-determined informants know the information the researcher needs and is relevant to the focus of the problem that the researcher will do.

The data collection techniques used are primary data collection techniques and secondary data. Primary data is data that can be obtained directly from the field or place of research. The main data source in qualitative research is words and actions. Words and actions are sources of data obtained from the field by observing or interviewing. Secondary data is data that is already available so we just have to find and collect. To obtain primary data and secondary data using several data collection techniques used by researchers are observation, interviews, and documentation.

Data Collection Techniques

a. Observation

Nasution in Sugiyono (2008: 64) states that, observation is the basis of all science. Scientists only work based on data, namely facts about the world of reality obtained through observation. Observations were made by looking at how the role of PPK in increasing political participation for disability voters in the Citamiang sub-district of Sukabumi City in 2018.

b. Interviews

According to Esterberg in Sugiyono (2008: 72), interview is a meeting of two people to fight information and ideas through question and answer, so that meaning can be constructed in a particular topic.

In this study, researchers used structured interviews. Where researchers must prepare research instruments in the form of written questions. According to Sugiyono (2012: 138), structured interviews are used as a technique of data collection, if researchers or data collectors know for sure about what information is obtained. So that the main points of the question are arranged in a very structured manner.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a method of collecting qualitative data by looking at or analyzing documents made by the subject itself or by others about the subject. Document study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2008: 82).

Data Testing

- a. **Triangulation of Resources.** Source triangulation is testing data to test data credibility, done by checking data that has been obtained through several sources.
- b. **Triangulation Technique.** Triangulation techniques are tests carried out to test data credibility by checking data to the same source with different techniques.
- c. **Triangulation of Time.** Time is also one of the factors that can affect data creativity. Data collected by interview techniques in the morning when the resource person is still fresh, there are not many problems, will provide more valid data so that it is more credible.

Result and Discussion

The simultaneous regional election in 2018 was held on July 5, which was attended by 171 regions in Indonesia, consisting of 17 provinces, 115 regencies and 39 cities, one of which was in the City of Sukabumi

depending on KPU regulations No 1/ 2017 on stages, programs and schedules the implementation of the elections in 2019. Starting from 07:00 WIB until 13:00 WIB and the implementers carried out by the Polling Organizing Group (KPPS) of Citamiang District which all covered 88 polling stations in Citamiang District.

Based on the results of the research conducted, the results of the political participation of disability voters are:

1. The existence of political incentives. Political stimulation is very important given to the community to foster awareness of a voter including disability voters to participate in political activities. Disabled voters are groups of voters who lack understanding of democracy. Political stimuli were given in the form of socialization, installation of candidate banners, or formal or informal discussions relating to political life. Political stimuli have also been given by the organizers.
2. Personal Characteristics of Someone. In people's lives there are often inevitable differences. Likewise in political life, and of course each individual has a different pattern of thought and event in determining his choice. People who are social in character who have a big concern for socio-political problems and others usually want to get involved in political activities such as joining the committee or entering the committee in Disability voters in Sukabumi City. Or just by using their voting rights in the General Elections in Sukabumi City in 2018.
3. Karakteristik Sosial. How also the social characteristics here are very influential, such as the social environment that influences people's opinions, attitudes, behavior in political life. Therefore they participated. Regarding the General Election in Sukabumi City in 2018 in Citamiang Subdistrict it has not been fully aware and independent in determining first time voters to issue their voting rights, and some disability voters who use their right to vote fully know who they will vote for, they recognize that their choice is based on means from the surrounding environment including the family. From the recognition of several informants it was seen that the political participation of disability voters was still driven by other people.
4. Political Situation and Environment. Indonesia as a democratic country that guarantees the rights of its citizens to express their opinions, then the rights of citizens to determine the direction of this nation make disability voters in Citamiang Sub-District do not have any pressure to limit in their efforts to participate in political participation. A conducive political environment will make people happy to participate in political life. In a democratic political environment, people feel more free and comfortable to be involved in one of them in Political Participation in Disability Voters in General Elections in Sukabumi City in 2019.

Supporting and Obstacle Factors

Supporting Factors

Supporting factors of political participation according to Milbarth in Maran are: The presence of political incentives, where political stimulus provided by the organizers is optimal and the people including disability voters already realize it starts from the large number of billboards about the schedule of voting rights and candidate pairs. and they have also provided socialization to disability voters by visiting residents' houses face to face.

Obstacle Factor

In the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Sukabumi in 2018, it was revealed that there was something that was hampering in order to increase the political participation of disability voters. Namely the individual characteristics of disability voters who are still ignorant of politics and still care about their own activities. Even though political stimulation has been given by the organizers, if there is no sense of desire to participate from the individual itself, it will be a barrier to political participation.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions

Based on the results of the research described by previous researchers regarding Political Participation of Disabled Voters in the Election of Mayors and Deputy Mayors in 2018. By looking at or referring to the Mibrath theory, namely:

1. The presence of political stimulants, stimuli provided by the organizers and KPU officers are optimal, disability voters in general already know about candidates for Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Sukabumi in 2018, they know from banners, social media, stickers attached to the walls residents' house and socialization from Sukabumi City KPU.
2. Personal Character Someone, the character of individual disability voters who need to be improved and improved again, because they are still lacking in thought, understanding, and less concerned about political activities and still choose to carry out their activities rather than taking time to participate politically such as issuing their voting rights in elections Mayor and Deputy Mayor in 2018.
3. Social characteristics, disability voters who have used their voting rights are due to the influence of the surrounding environment which is their motivation to use their voting rights.
4. The political situation and environment, the conditions in Citamiang Subdistrict are fairly safe, from every informant who uses his voting rights reveals that there is no incident that makes disability voters reluctant to participate, from before the election to the end of the calculation of the situation in Citamiang Sub-District conducive.

Supporting factors from Milbrath's theory of increasing Disability Voter Participation in the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Sukabumi City in 2018 are: (1) the presence of political incentives (2) social characteristics (3) political situation and environment. The inhibiting factor of Milbrath's theory that needs to be improved is a person's personal character, which means here is the individual character of Disability voters who need to be raised awareness to actively participate in political activities.

Recommendations

To increase the Political Participation of Disabled Voters in Citamiang Subdistrict, there are several suggestions from researchers who submit:

1. There is support from the family to increase the importance of using voting rights, such as accompanying if there are family members who have disabilities such as: blind, hearing impaired, physically disabled, mentally disabled.
2. For PPK officers in Citamiang Subdistrict, it is further increased in the administrative process because the administration in the form of data collection carried out by officers to persons with disabilities has many difficulties, as a result the officers do not understand the conditions of persons with disabilities.
3. Increased in terms of facilities provided at the polling station to make it easier for disability voters to exercise their voting rights, for example: Physical Disability, Mental Disability. Intellectual Disability, Sensory Disability, Developmental Disability.

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