Community Participation in General Elections: Study in Malang City

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Abstract

Political participation refers to the active involvement of individuals or groups in political activities, such as electing state leaders and influencing government policies. This study focuses on the participation of voters in regional head elections, specifically those who cast their votes incorrectly. The form of political participation under scrutiny is community involvement in general elections. The objective of this research is to examine the nature of community participation in general elections in the city of Malang, Indonesia. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, utilizing interview techniques to gather data. It also adopts a case study method to provide an in-depth analysis of the specific instances of political participation in Malang. The research process involved qualitative analysis of data sourced from various libraries. Data and library sources were accessed using online search tools such as Mendeley, Zotero, Publish or Perish, and Google Scholar. These platforms provided access to a wide range of journals, including those on the Scopus platform, ScienceDirect, and other supporting journals. The findings of this research indicate that the model of political participation employed in Malang is of a conventional nature. There has been a noticeable increase in voter turnout in general elections in the city, suggesting a growing level of political engagement among the community. In conclusion, this study provides valuable insights into the nature and extent of political participation in the city of Malang, highlighting the importance of community involvement in shaping the political landscape. It underscores the need for further research to understand the factors influencing voter behavior and to develop strategies to enhance political participation.

Keywords:: Community, General election, Participation.

Introduction

Indonesia is a unitary state based on Pancasila and the 1945 constitution. In its government system, Indonesia uses the Pancasila democratic system. Pancasila democracy could be a law-based system received by Indonesia that controls the government as the foremost specialist. (Humaira, 2021) Democracy provides the image that strength and power come from individuals. All Indonesians have the right to elect somebody to a public government position and acknowledge or dismiss political propositions through voting. Political participation in a country that follows a majority rule framework is one pointer of usage within the authentic work out of incomparable state control by the individuals (prevalent sway), which is shown in their association with majority rule parties (General election).

General elections, or general elections, are a means of holding coordinated, free, public, and secret general decisions for leaders by citizens of the Republic of Indonesia, based on the standards of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. General elections are one of the means for people to express their conclusions. in the occasion of choosing the country's leader as well as deciding the destiny of the government. General election activities are one of the political activities that attract the most attention and inclusion from the public, so General elections have become an awfully important moment of political instruction for developing citizens. General decisions instruct the public to be included in the political decision-making process using voting for a particular political party of their choice.

According to Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning the holding of general decisions, the holding of general races is controlled by the Patriot, changeless, and autonomous General Race Commission. The most important assignment and specialist of the KPU is the method of holding general decisions, counting general races for the People's Representative Committee, Regional People's Agent Committee, General Territorial Agent Chamber, Regency/City Territorial People's Agent Committee, holding General election for the President and Vice President, as well as holding general elections for Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads. One of the privileges of citizens that must be protected is the right of everyone to express their views, either orally or in a written composed frame.

Community participation in general elections is a crucial aspect of democratic societies, as it serves as a means for the community to control the government that will be elected (Subroto, 2021). However, under normal conditions, several factors contribute to low levels of community participation in elections, including distrust towards candidates, disinterest, and a perceived lack of benefits from the elections (Ananingsih & Pettalolo, 2021). Political participation, in the form of community involvement in exercising their political rights during general elections, is essential at both national and regional levels (Anderson & Kuswanto, 2021).

This participation is a measure of the success of the political system in a democratic country (Asrikah & Anom, 2023). The quality of voter participation in elections greatly depends on the effectiveness of community participation, which is influenced by factors such as political awareness, political socialization, mass media, and the completeness of the ballot (Abrianti et al., 2021; Ardiyansyah & Maielayuskha, 2022). Additionally, the active involvement of the community at all stages of the election is crucial, as it significantly impacts the quality of democracy (Halim et al., 2018).

The certainty for the individuals to specific their choice to specific their point of view is a sign and sign of equitable life. In this manner, the part of the community in empowering community participation is exceptionally important. The role of the community in association with general decisions is one frame of actualizing a vote-based system. Other than that, inside the larger part of the show, get ready. The right to vote may be a clarification of the people's influence inside the organization of open endeavors. Those who are chosen through General election get a command from the royal people, and so the grand people have the right to ask

those who are chosen to be held dependable on an ordinary preface for each action they do and do not take. In this way, General election choices can as well be portrayed as suggestions utilized by voters in particular in their evaluation of the government's execution as a whole. The people express their deportment of being happy/agreeing or not happy/disagreeing with the approaches made and executed through General election choices.

Community individuals got to take part in the process of defining and deciding government approaches; in other words, each citizen, notwithstanding their sexual orientation (both male and female), ought to be included in the handling of holding general elections. In this way, the wants and trusts of each citizen can be obliged through a created political framework. Community political interest in the General election could be a frame of reference that points to an impact on political decision-making.

Research on general elections and community political participation (Study on the Election of Legislative Members and the Election of President and Vice Presidential Candidates in Minahasa Regency in 2014) Daud M. Liando found that the characteristic of a democratic country is how much the state involves the community in planning and implementing general elections. Because the political participation of the community (voters) is an important aspect of a democratic state structure, about democracy, political participation influences the legitimacy of the community towards the running of a government. In general elections, for example, political participation influences the legitimacy of society towards the elected candidate or pair of candidates. Each community has its preferences and interests that determine their choices in general elections.

Public participation influences the legitimacy of a government. The higher level of political participation indicates that the people follow, understand, and involve themselves in-state activities. On the other hand, when people are indifferent to state issues or activities, it indicates a low level of political participation. Other than that, inside the larger part of the show, get ready. The right to vote may be a clarification of the people's influence inside the organization of open endeavors. Those who are chosen through General election get a command from the royal people, and so the grand people have the right to ask those who are chosen to be held dependable on an ordinary preface for each action they do and do not take. In this way, the General election can also be portrayed as suggestions utilized by voters in particular in their evaluation of the government's execution as a whole. The people express their deportment of being happy/agreeing or not happy/disagreeing with the approaches made and executed through the General election.

Community individuals got to take part in the process of defining and deciding government approaches; in other words, each citizen, notwithstanding their sexual orientation (both male and female), ought to be included in the handling of holding general elections. In this way, the wants and trusts of each citizen can be obliged through a created political framework. Community political interest in the General election could be a frame of reference that points to an impact on political decision-making. The Economist research team ranked the Democracy Index in 2017. In this ranking, Indonesia experienced a decline. Namely,

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ranking 48th in 2016 became 68th in 2017, lower than Timor Leste which was ranked 43rd. The event that was in the spotlight for the decline in ranking was the General Election process for the regional head of DKI Jakarta.

Apart from that, Elkhori's research (2013) shows that community participation in general elections in the city of Malang is not commensurate with the interest of its citizens in participating in political participation. In the 2014 presidential and legislative elections, the number of invalid ballots was 6,407 votes and 103,916 votes. This means that in total, the abstention rate in 2014 was 28.09% and 48.68%. This number is large. The low number of public participation in general elections in legislative elections is caused by several factors 1). Leader figure, 2). Voters are starting to get bored with the five-year democratic process which has brought no change to people's lives 3). General elections are no longer seen by voters as something that is prioritized or needed (Iswanto & Pamungkas, 2023). Community participation can increase public trust Sentanu et al (2023). For this reason, This research analyzes participation models to decide the level of community participation it is very fundamental to restore public trust in the government in arrange to increase public participation in general elections. Because the success of this general race rests with the community. From this research, it is necessary to analyze the form of community participation in general elections in Malang City.

Literature Review
A. Community Participation

Zamroni (2011) said that interest is all individuals in a country's society who have a voice within the arrangement and making of choices specifically or through organizations that speak to the interface of the general public. Community support may be a right that the community must take a portion in choice-making within the stages of the improvement handle, beginning from the starting of arranging, execution, observing, and natural preservation. Here the community isn't as it were the beneficiary of offices and benefits but the subject of feasible improvement (Dewi, Fandeli, & Baiquni, 2013). Separated from the conclusion over, Mulyadi (2009) said that Community Support is community cooperation within the decision-making handling and executing a program, where the community moreover feels the benefits of the program approach. Separated from that, in carrying out an assessment the community is of course too included in arranging to make strides in community welfare.

B. Stages of Community Participation

Mulyadi (2009) states that in community cooperation there are a few stages of cooperation that more clearly happen in society, including: a). Support in choice making. It is community involvement in forming decisions through improvement plans. Such as taking an interest in going to town improvement gatherings, giving conclusions in town assembly exercises, giving data at town advancement gatherings, additionally taking part in the decision-making preparation. B). Usage support. It is community association in town

improvement execution exercises, not as it were at the arranging organize. At this execution, the community can make more concrete commitments such as commitments with vitality, commitments with cash, and commitments with materials. Based on the supposition over, it can be concluded that the stages of community cooperation comprise support in choice making, interest in town advancement usage exercises, cooperation in benefits for the town government, and additional support in observing and giving evaluations from the planning organize to the execution organize.

C. Community Participation

Talizuduhu Ndraha in Febby Fajrurrahman (2007), states that shapes of cooperation incorporate: a. Cooperation within the frame of thought commitments. This sort of participation is participation within the frame of thoughts, proposals, and conclusions, both for planning programs and for the supportability of activity by giving encounters and information to create progressing exercises. b. Participation within the frame of fabric This sort of cooperation could be a fabric commitment within the shape of cash, products, and arrangement of offices or offices for the advantage of program execution. c. Cooperation within the shape of skills/expertise This sort of support is cooperation within the frame of giving help with skills/skills for the improvement of a program. d. Interest within the frame of physical labor This sort of support is interest within the shape of labor in different exercises for enhancement or to back the victory of a program, offer assistance for other individuals, and cooperation on an intentional premise without any restraint. Based on the clarification over, it can be concluded that community support is support of the interface or needs of each person or gather. The open can take part in the policy-making preparation by passing on issues or desires related to the issues being faced. No arrangement is taken without the endorsement and cooperation of the community. This emphasizes how important community support is in the preparation of making open arrangements. The fundamental point of community cooperation is to deliver input and recognition that are valuable for the General election of society

D. Political Participation Model

Show political Interest In connection to political exercises, these political exercises can take the frame of community exercises within the preparation of making political choices, voting in decisions, or taking portion in political or government positions. Almond's show of political cooperation is cited by Mohtar Mas'soed (2011:57) in the diary (Andriyus, 2013) There are two shapes, specifically customary political support and non-conventional political interest. The clarification of ordinary and non-conventional political interests is:

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Table 1. Political Participation Model, conventional and non-conventional

CONVENTIONAL	NON-CONVENTIONAL
Form and join interest groups	Filing a petition
Campaign activities	demonstration
Individual communication with political or administrative officials	Conformance
Political discussion	Strike
Voting	Acts of political violence against property
	Acts of political violence against humans
	War and Revolution

Sources: Almond, Gabriel A. (1960)

Conventional political participation may be in the form of ordinary political support, can be carried out through sensible strategies, and does not take the form of acts of violence. In the interim, non-conventional political participation may be a frame of political interest carried out in ways outside sensible methods and can indeed take the shape of illicit activities and acts of viciousness. Roth and Wilson in Rahmat (2014: 13) depict "shapes of citizen cooperation based on their concentration." The most reduced escalated is as a spectator, the medium escalated is as a participant, and the most elevated escalated of interest is as a dissident. Although there's a small understanding of what shapes of political participation ought to be characterized as customary and non-conventional, voting is considered an ordinary shape (e.g., Akram et al. 2014; Barnes and Kaase 1979; Lamprianou 2013; Linssen et al. 2011; Riley et al. 2011; 2013; Van Deth 2001, 2014). Hence, routine support will be essentially based on voting illustrations. It is an activity carried out by citizens to choose their agents at each level of state administration (agent popular government).

The purpose of voting is to gain control over state organizations. In the literature on voting and political participation in general, we are ready to find six characteristics used to describe routine cooperation. At the same time, these characteristics speak to the characteristics of a law-based framework of political representation. Most of these characteristics are well-known in political interest inquiries and are related to customary shapes of cooperation, such as legitimacy and institutionalization (Barnes, and Pitti, 2018; Rowe and Bog, 2018).

E. General Election

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Method

This research uses a qualitative strategy with a case study approach as much of previous studies (Putra et.al., 2023). The research has been conducted qualitatively using library investigation tools. Searching for data and library sources was carried out using online search tools such as Mendeley, Zotero, Publish or Perish, and Google Scholar which contains Scopus platform journals, ScienceDirect, and other supporting journals. Then analyze relevant articles regarding the general election in the city of Malang in 2014. So that researchers can interpret the data obtained and explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups related to a social phenomenon (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

The information collection was carried out through a compilation of the latest written sources such as scientific publications, reports, news, and documents to help analyze public interest within the 2014 general elections. Data collection and analysis were driven by (Schwade&Schubert, 2018) studying the literature survey design in a continuous process and interrelated. First, determine the scope of the assessment based on the research objectives as a phase that helps narrow the focus. The second step is to design priority topics and relate previous findings. The third step is the identification of up-to-date relevant information and sources. Next, as the final step, an analysis of the outgoing literature is carried out. It should be noted that identifying and analyzing literature is a repetitive task, given the need for consistent data and information (Maulana et al, 2023). Then, this paper analyzes the participation of Malang city residents in the 2014 general election. With theoretical analysis based on the Almond model of political participation from Almond, Gabriel A. 1960.

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Result And Discussion

Model political activities, these political activities can take the form of community activities in the process of making political decisions, voting in elections, or taking part in political or government positions. Almond's model of political participation is cited by Mohtar Mas'oed (2011:57) in the journal (Andriyus, 2013) There are two forms, namely conventional political participation and non-conventional political participation.

A. Conventional Political Participation

1. Form And Join Interest Groups

An interest group is often defined as, a group of persons who share a General election cause, which puts them into political competition with other groups of interests (Benditt 1975). Based on this definition, the function of interest groups is limited to the aggregation and articulation of interests only. They are organized groups with shared goals that actively seek to influence government (Janda, Berry, & Goldman 1997). In other words, their objective is simply to try to "influence" the government's policy-making preparation so that it is in understanding with the wishes of the gather they speak to. Intrigued bunches are political parties. Political parties deliberately aim to place their representatives in government or achieve positions in government. In 2019 there were 16 political parties registered in the city of Malang. Every political party has the right to register leadership candidates, meaning that the political party has an interest in its political organization. This is by theory (Janda, Berry, & Goldman 1997). States that interest groups are organized groups that have General election goals that actively seek to influence government.

2. Political Campaign

The answer to the question What is a campaign? isn't simple. To begin, there are two conceptually particular, but observationally linked, ways of looking at a campaign. One focuses on institutional or quasi-institutional conditions. The second considers campaigns as periods of unprecedented escalation within the political order, which can either broaden the period identified as a campaign or limit it Brady, H. E., Johnston, R., & Sides, J. (2006).

According to Rice and Paisley, a campaign is the craving to influence the beliefs and behavior of other people with communicative appeal. A political campaign is a shape of political communication carried out by a group of individuals, a person, or a political organization at a certain time with the point of getting political back from the community. (Fatimah. S. 2018). The method of activities in implementing the 2019 election campaign is as follows: 1. Campaign for limited meetings, face-to-face meetings, distribution of BK, installation of APKs, social media, debates, and other activities 2. The campaign starts 3 days after the determination of the DCT and the presidential & vice presidential candidates (Article 24), namely: 23 September 2018 – 13 April 2018. 3. Advertising campaign in mass media & general meetings (for 21 days) starting March 24, 2019 – April 13, 2019. (KPU Malang, 2019)

From this data, it can be analyzed that the campaign in the city of Malang was carried out for one year. Elections are an effort to increase community participation. Elections are

inseparable from the method and stages called campaigns. A campaign could be a program designed to support a people's party with the aim of a general election. A campaign is an opportunity to promote and introduce oneself and pass on ideas and thoughts in the form of a vision and mission. (Corputty, P., 2019).

3. Individual Communication With Political Or Administrative Officials

The general election is also a principal means of distributing the human rights of citizens. Therefore, implementing the human rights of citizens is a necessity for the government to ensure that general elections are held in agreement with the predetermined constitutional schedule. By the principle of well-known sovereignty where the people are the sovereign, all viewpoints of the implementation of the general election itself must also be returned to the people to decide. It could be a violation of human rights in case the government does not ensure the holding of general elections, delays the holding of general elections without the consent of the people's agents, or does nothing so that the general decisions are not held as they should be Zazili (2012).

As a consequence of the democratic representative system that is generally adopted by modern countries today, the formation of a people's representative body is accompanied by the holding of a general election institution. The aim and purpose of establishing this last institution is none other than as a means for citizens to appoint their representatives who will sit in the People's Representative Body. Political communication within the city of Malang is carried out in bunches through campaigns, talks about, outreach to citizens, and personal communication. This was carried out for the primary time in 2014 by Jokowi Dodo, the 2014 Indonesian presidential candidate. Jokowi-JK's political campaign strategy within the 2014 presidential election is real work with the people. The campaign implementation carried out at that time was "*blusukan*", people's parties, community participation, and people's campaigns (Damayanti & Hamzah, (2017).

The term Blusukan comes from Javanese in the Big Indonesian Dictionary V edition. The meaning of "blusukan" in the dictionary is entering a place to find out something. Implementation of "blusukan" such as dialogue with traders, farmers, pedicab drivers, drivers, and others. Try to empathize, dialogue, and absorb problems and absorb aspirations. This is an individual communication style in politics. Including in the city of Malang, individual communication is implemented using the "blusukan" method.

According to Alwi Dahlan (2005), political communication is a field or discipline that examines communication behavior or activities that are political, have political consequences, or influence political behavior. The three elements of political communication stated by Mc Nair (2003: 4), include: political organizations, media, and citizens. McNair (2003) believes that there are three elements in political communication, namely: political organizations, media, and citizens. Individual political communication with the term "blusukan" is a strategy for communicating individually with society. The media used are mass media and citizens.

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4. Political Discussion

According to Surya (2002), a Discussion is a scientific conversation by several people who join in one group to exchange opinions about a problem or together look for solutions to get answers and truth to a problem. The definition of discussion according to Samini (2012) is an exchange of ideas (sharing of opinions) between two or more people with the point of getting a general view on a problem that's shared.

Thus, the discussion is a learning method in which there are conversations between individuals and other individuals who are shaped into forums or groups that are faced with a problem so that they can exchange ideas to induce the right solution to the issue through shared assertion. Hence, it can be said that the discourse strategy may be a way of conveying lessons through exchanging thoughts to solve the issues confronted. From the KPU Kota Malang, it is clear that during the general election process, the KPU held public discussions in the city of Malang about quality campaigns for the 2019 general election. Political discussions were carried out by holding political discussion forums, socialization, and debates.

5. Voting

Voting is realized in the voting process (such as general elections, voting, etc.). The process of voting and counting votes in Indonesia is divided into two stages, namely the voting and counting stage at TPS and the recapitulation stage of vote counting results at PPK, Regency/City KPU, Provincial KPU, and KPU according to the type of state administrator chosen. The process of voting and counting votes referred to in this paper is all activities, starting from the preparation, implementation of voting and counting votes at the TPS, and sending the vote count results from the TPS to the PPK, as well as preparation, implementation, and recapitulation of the vote count results at the PPK

Voting also takes place generally in the sense that all citizens who on voting day are 17 years of age or older or are or have ever been married, have the right to be registered/register themselves as voters regardless of their employment background, education, economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, physical condition, place of residence and domicile. Therefore, in terms of voter coverage (the number of registered citizens entitled to vote), up-to-date and accurate Daftar Pemilih Tetap (DPT) / Permanent Voter List.
In Malang City, voting is only carried out by the permanent voter list. The number of final voter lists (DPT) for 2019 was 623,185. Apart from that, 2019 KPU data states that. In 2014, the participation rate of Malang City residents was recorded at 75%, in 2019 community participation increased to 78.8 %. Community participation in the general voter list in Malang City.

Votes are cast by the people who have the right to vote directly, without intermediaries. Anyone cannot vote on behalf of another person, including tribal chiefs who are not allowed to vote on behalf of members of their tribe or husbands who are not allowed to vote on behalf of their wives. Persons with disabilities (disabled people), including those who do not have both arms, cannot be represented by another person in voting unless at the request of the

person concerned. This is based on a recognition of the ability of citizens who have the right to choose to determine their fate

B. Political Participation Non-Conventional

Non-Conventional Political Participation is a form of political participation that is carried out in ways outside of normal strategies, and can indeed take the frame of unlawful activities and acts of violence. in the shape of violence (nonviolence) such as voting in general elections, submitting petitions, making face-to-face contact, and writing letters. As for unnatural methods and within the form of violent demonstrations.

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C. Political Participation in Malang City

Analysis of political participation uses Almond's theory (1960), Almond states that the Political Participation Model consists of conventional and non-conventional. In Malang City, conventional political forms are used. Thus, conventional participation will be defined primarily based on voting examples. It is an action carried out by citizens to elect their representatives at every level of state administration (representative democracy).

The purpose of voting is to gain control over state administration. In the literature on voting and political participation in general, we can find a series of six characteristics that have been used to describe conventional participation. At the same time, these characteristics represent the characteristics of a democratic system of political representation. Most of these characteristics are known and recognized in political participation research related to conventional forms of participation, such as legality and institutionalization (Marien et al. 2010; Mouffe 2005; Halupka 2012).

Conventional participation is designed to foster some plurality, but the main argument against conventional participation and representative democracy is that through aggregation it reduces social plurality (Dryzek 2010; Escobar 2017). Therefore, conventional participation is a tool to achieve these goals, increasing unity and supporting the goals and interests of the majority. Conventional participation is a form of democracy in Indonesia. Democracy provides an understanding that there is power from the people. With such an understanding, the people will create rules that benefit and protect their rights. For this to happen, a joint regulation is needed that supports and becomes the basis for the life of the state to guarantee and protect the rights of the people. Democracy in Indonesia uses people's participation as a parameter for the success of democracy. Elections are a form of Indonesian democracy based on Increasing participation (or inclusiveness) means increasing the number of citizens who obtain political rights and freedoms.

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Conclusion

Elections in Indonesia from year to year: 1. Election of 1955 2.1971 Election, 3. Elections in 1982, 1989, 1992, and 1997, 4.1999 Election 5.2004 Election. 6.2009 Election 7.2014 Election 8. 2019 Election. In Malang city, there has been an increase in community participation through the permanent electoral list. The political participation model used is conventional political forms are used. Thus, conventional participation will be defined primarily based on societal participation example: (1) Form and join interest groups: In Kota Malang 2019, 16 political parties are joining the general elections. (2) Campaign activities: The process of activities in implementing the 2019 election campaign is as follows: (a). Campaign for limited meetings, face-to-face meetings, distribution of BK, installation of APKs, social media, debates, and other activities (b). The campaign starts 3 days after the determination of the DCT and the presidential & vice presidential candidates (Article 24), namely: 23 September 2018 – 13 April 2018. Advertising campaign in mass media & general meetings (for 21 days) starting March 24, 2019 – April 13, 2019. (KPU Malang, 2019). (c). Individual communication with political or administrative officials: Political communication in the city of Malang is carried out in groups through campaigns, debates, outreach to citizens, and individual communication and "blusukan" direct communication. Political discussions were carried out by holding political discussion forums, socialization, and debates. (d). Voting: In Malang City, voting is only carried out by the permanent voter list. The number of final voter lists (DPT) for 2019 was 623,185. Apart from that, 2019 KPU data states that. In 2014, the participation rate of Malang City residents was recorded at 75 percent, in 2019 community participation increased to 78.8 percent. Community participation in the general voter list in Malang City.

The suggestions given by the author are to increase political participation not only by voting in general elections and establishing relations with government officials but also by attending general meetings and becoming a member of a party or interest group. Provide a good response to input provided by the community. Based on the research results above, it can be seen that the community has good input to follow up on There is a need to increase awareness of their rights and obligations as citizens, this concerns interest and attention to the environment and politics.

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