

Increasing Public Participation in The 2024 Elections: A Stakeholders Mapping Analysis Approach

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Abstract

In the context of the successful implementation of the 2024 Election, it is necessary to have Synergy between stakeholders and stateholders from all groups involved. Stakeholders play a role in realizing better democracy, one of which is by increasing people's political participation amid situations and conditions that are still in the recovery period due to the Pandemic. The existence of this study problem requires new steps to deal with this unusual situation by maximizing the role of stakeholders. The purpose of this study is to map the roles of various stakeholders involved in maximizing the role of each actor in building synergy in the implementation of elections which directly or indirectly affects the level of community political participation. This study uses a type of qualitative research using secondary data analysis techniques in writing. The results of stakeholder mapping show that the central and local governments are the contest setters, KPU, Bawaslu, NGOs, the media, and political parties as players, candidates and pairs of candidates are designated as subjects, and the voting public as crowds. Stakeholder mapping in the 2024 Election, can be used as a strategic policy step to increase public political participation in the 2024 Election.

Keywords: 2024 General Election, Political Participation, Stakeholders Mapping



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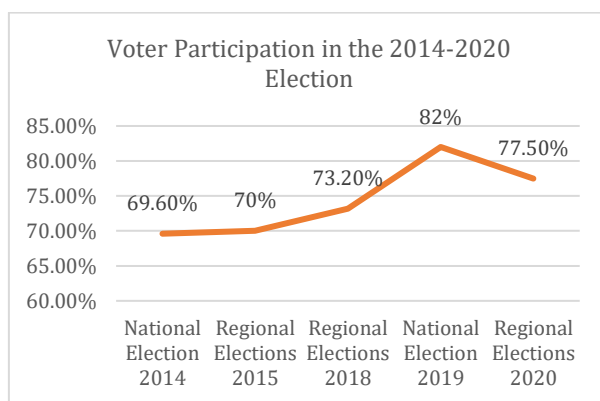
Introduction

Indonesia is one of the largest democracies in the world after India in first place and the United States in second place. Democracy in Indonesia has evolved from time to time and has experienced ups and downs that are influenced by many factors, including culture, behavior, and political forces (Zuhro, 2019). The main problem is how, in addition to promoting democratic socio-political life, the level of economic life can be increased in a society with diverse cultural patterns. This involves preparing a political system with adequate leadership to carry out economic development and nation-building. Built with social participation (Rozi & Heriwanto, 2019). In most democratic countries, elections are seen as symbols and instruments for the success of a democracy.

Based on Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers, Article 1 paragraph 1 states that general elections are a place to uphold national sovereignty, and in a unitary state, directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly, and fairly. This Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerns Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The results of the general elections which were held in an open atmosphere with freedom of expression and association, accurately reflected people's participation and aspirations.

The practice of democracy through the election mechanism reflects the nature of popular sovereignty which has long been practiced in advanced democracies, with political participation being the basis of government legitimacy. On the other hand, people's participation is often only a complement to democracy, as in Indonesia, where the political transition to democracy is only 15 years old (Riskiyono, 2013 & Setiyaningsih et al, 2023). Political participation is the activity of individuals or groups of people who play an active role in political activities, such as general elections, which directly or indirectly influence the development policies of the state and the region in the future (Budiardjo, 2010).

In Indonesia, political participation is an indicator of the exercise of the highest legitimate state power (people's sovereignty) by the people, which is manifested in participation in political parties, namely general elections. The higher the level of political participation, the more accurately the community follows, understands, and participates in state activities (Wulandari, 2018), and the need to build a mindset of society in increasing awareness of participating in elections.



Source: Lidwina (2021).

Figure 1. Voter Participation in the 2014-2020 Election

The data above show that election participation in the five consecutive elections has fluctuated. In the 2014 Presidential Election, the political participation rate was 69% Which increased to 70% in the 2015 Regional Election. In the 2018 local elections, there was also an increase of 73.2%, and in 2019 in the presidential election, it was 82%. However, in the 2020 regional elections, voter turnout decreased by 77.5%. Various studies state that the main factor in the decline in political participation in the 2020 elections is the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic (Wahyuningsih, 2021).

In Indonesia, political participation is an indicator of the implementation of the highest legitimate state power (people's sovereignty) by the people, which is manifested in participation in democratic parties, namely general elections. Higher political participation indicates that people follow, understand, and participate in governmental activities. Conversely, low political participation usually indicates that people do not respect or care about government affairs and activities. The low political participation of citizens is reflected in the attitude of the white group (abstentions) toward elections. Based on the data, the number of abstentions from the 1999 to 2009 elections continued to increase, although in 2014 it decreased and in 2019 it also decreased, in 2020 it increased to 22.5%. Even so, the number of abstentions in the 2014 election still reached 24.89%, which shows that the number of abstentions was still quite large. It can be said that people's participation in politics is still quite low and their legitimacy is still weak. This is evidenced by data from the General Election Commission as follows:

Table 1. Development of National Election Results and Winning Parties in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019 National Election

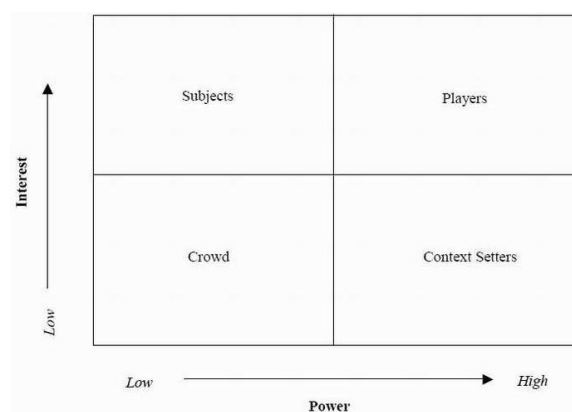
National Election	Name of Election Winning Party	Votes of the Election-Winning Party	Number of Abstentions	Percentage of Abstentions
1999 National Election	PDIP	35.689.073	8.320.010	7,06 %

2004 National Election	Golkar	24.480.757	23.580.030	15,93%
2009 National Election	Demokrat	21.655.295	49.677.076	29,01%
2014 National Election	PDIP	23.681.471	46.252.097	24,89%
2019 National Election	PDIP	27.053.961	-	19,24%

Source: Processed by the Author (2022).

Based on the table above, the number of abstentions in the last two National Elections reached 20% and above, especially in the 2009 National Election, the number of abstentions almost reach 30%. As shown in the table, in the 2009 and 2014 National Elections the number of abstentions was even greater than the number of votes by the party winning the election. This means that the number of abstentions is still quite large, if most of the abstentions cast their votes then the election results could also be different. This high abstention rate also means that it is difficult for the government to obtain maximum support from the community, (Hidayaturrehman et al., 2022; Prayoga et al., 2023) which can lead to a loss of leadership legitimacy. Therefore, it is necessary to promote socialization and education about politics to create the political participation of the electorate.

Political participation is inseparable from current political conditions in power. To increase people's political participation, the government cannot do it alone but requires the role of other interest groups as a functioning form of democracy. Each stakeholder plays a role in influencing society to engage in political participation. Synergy is among various interest groups that play a role in increasing people's political participation in elections. Stakeholder role analysis can be seen using a two-times-two matrix according to stakeholder interests in a policy and stakeholder power in influencing policy (Brysson, 2004).



Source: Brysson (2004).

Figure 2. Stakeholder Role Analysis Matrix

This study uses stakeholder mapping analysis to identify strategies during program or policy implementation based on stakeholder power sources. There is a stakeholder role that is

regulated and managed to become an institution that takes part in increasing the political participation of the community in a concrete form of the Indonesian democratic system (Wulandari, 2018; Muhammad et al., 2020; Kurniati et al., 2022). Provide an overview of the discussion of your research, state the purpose or focus of your research, the reasons for writing this research issue or topic, the underlying hypothesis, why this issue is important to be raised as a study, what arguments the author builds, mention the literature related to the problem being studied, what is the gap you want to fill, and the novelty of your research, briefly describe the approach or method used by the research.

Method

This study uses a qualitative research method that seeks to identify and analyze the background of a phenomenon or social phenomenon. Researchers try to describe the results of the phenomenon under study, in the form of a description that shows the practical role of interest groups in increasing political participation. This research focuses on mapping stakeholders/related stakeholders to increase public participation in elections. This is analyzed using the concept of stakeholder mapping which is a series starting from the process of identification, and mapping, to set priorities that are determined by the two groups of actors involved including primary stakeholders and secondary stakeholders. who played a role in the success of the election in a qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2015), to study social and human problems, researchers collect data in the field and are sensitive to local social conditions, analyze inductive and deductive data, and use various modern qualitative approaches by forming patterns or themes.

Secondary data analysis in this study used secondary data analysis techniques were used for data analysis. This is an analysis process carried out on existing data without the need to conduct interviews, surveys, observations, and or data collection techniques. This technique is a research strategy that uses existing data to identify new problems or test the results of existing research (Heaton, 2020). The data sources in this study, are first, data from previous research results, and second, institutional administrative data available on the websites of the KPU, Bawaslu, and other credible and relevant agencies.

Result and Discussion

The high percentage of abstentions in Indonesia must be addressed immediately to increase public participation in elections because one vote determines the future of the nation. One way to increase public participation in elections is to use the stakeholder mapping method. Stakeholder mapping produces a mapping strategy for each actor involved in the election.

a) Proposed Approach Representing how Community Resilience could be accomplished through a Social Capital

The first stage involves collecting data on existing stakeholders involved in the election activities. Stakeholders in elections are identified, and categorized into groups to show how each actor can influence or receive the impact of the decisions taken (Freeman, 1984 & Maulana et al., 2023). According to Ma, Wu, and Tseng (2018), stakeholders are divided into two, namely, first, primary stakeholders, namely the main stakeholders who are related to and influence the continuity of the election. Second, supporting stakeholders (secondary stakeholders) are other stakeholders consisting of central/regional governments.

Table 2. Main Election Actors

No	actors	Duties and Authorities
1.	KPU	<p>As for task and the regulated KPU authority in Law no. 15 of 2011 Article 8,</p> <p>A) The task and Commission's authority in the maintenance of the Election is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Execute planning policies, budgets, and programs and set a timetabled series of electoral events; 2) organize, control, and coordinate all stages of the election; 3) Socialization importance Election and KPU's role in maintenance elections. <p>B) The task and Commission's authority in the maintenance Election of President and Vice President, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Execute planning policies, budgets, and programs as well as set timetable series of electoral events; 2) organize, control Also coordinate all stages election; 3) Socialization importance Election and KPU's role in maintenance elections. <p>C) The task and Commission's authority in maintaining election governors, regents, and mayors, such as:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Execute planning policies, budgets, and programs as well as set timetable series of electoral events; 2) organize, control Also coordinate all stages election; 3) Socialization importance Election And KPU's role in the maintenance of Election.
2.	Bawaslu (Body Supervisor Election general)	<p>The task and Authority Supervisor Election based on mandate Constitution Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Election General is as follows:</p> <p>A) Bawaslu on duty:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Compile a standard system such as supervision Administration Election for supervisor elections at each level; 2) Do prevention and prosecution against (a) Violation of election and (b) Election process disputes; 3) Supervise preparation Administration Election 4) Supervise implementation stages Administration Election 5) Prevent happening to practice of political money; 6) Supervise the neutrality apparatus of the civil country, neutrality member Indonesian National Armed Forces, and neutrality member Police Republic of Indonesia; 7) Supervise implementation decision/decision 8) Convey guess violation code ethics Organizer Election to DKPP; 9) Convey guesses follow the criminal Election to Gakkumdu; 10) Manage, maintain, and nurse files as well as carry out their shrinkage based on timetable retention files following provision regulation legislation; 11) Evaluate supervision election; 12) Supervise the implementation of KPU regulations; And 13) Carry out other appropriate assignments with provision regulation legislation.

		<p>B) Bawaslu Authorized:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Accept and follow up related reports with guess exists violations to implementation regulation devastating legislation about the election; 2) Checking, reviewing, and disconnecting violations, administration election; 3) Checking, reviewing, and muttering violations of political money 4) Receive, examine, mediate or adjudicate, and disconnect settlement election process disputes; 5) Recommend to the agency concerned about results supervision to neutrality apparatus civil-state, neutrality member Indonesian National Armed Forces, and neutrality member Police Republic of Indonesia; 6) Take over temporary duties, powers, and obligations of Bawaslu Province and Bawaslu Regency /City by tiered If Bawaslu Province and Bawaslu City District is absent temporary consequence subject to penalty or consequence other per provision regulation legislation; 7) Request material required information to party related in framework prevention And prosecution violation administration, violation code ethics, presumption follows criminal Elections, and election process disputes; 8) Correct decision and recommendation Bawaslu Province And Bawaslu Regency /City if there are things to the contrary with provision regulation legislation; 9) forming Bawaslu Province, Bawaslu Regency / City, and Panwaslu LN; 10) Lifting, building, and dismissing member Bawaslu Province, member Bawaslu Regency / City, and member Panwaslu LN; And 11) Carry out other appropriate powers with provision regulation legislation.
3.	DKPP	<p>A) DKPP set specified in the Act Number 7 of 2017 Chapter III, Article 155-Article 166. The duties of the DKPP are mentioned in Article 156 paragraph (1), namely:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Accept complaints and/or report guess exists violation code ethics do _ by Organizer election; And 2) Do investigation and verification, as well inspection on complaint and/or report guess exists violation code ethics done by Organizer election. <p>B) DKPP has authority among others:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Call Organizer Predictable election do violation code ethics for give explanation and defense; 2) Call reporter, witness, and/or other related parties for asked description for asked document or other evidence; 3) Give penalty to Organizer Proven elections violate code ethics; And 4) disconnect violation code ethics (Article 159 paragraph (2)).
4.	TPD	<p>Task team This operates One DKPP authority to inspect existing guess violation code ethics do _ by KPU and _ Bawaslu in 34 provinces of Indonesia.</p>
5.	Public	<p>It works as a voter And supervisor in the implementation Election</p>

6.	Party Political	<p>In relationship with the Commission, the role Expected party:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Synergize in a manner positive with the Commission, with the method participate actively in every implementation stages election; 2) Help do socialization to various rules about Elections in the internal political parties each, in particular to candidate member the legislature; 3) Do recruit political and capable understanding aspirations public to candidate member legislature; 4) Do education political in a manner active to the public in framework increase participation voters; 5) Assisting the KPU in framework scrutiny of voter data, so that voter data is accurate, valid, and by regulation of existing legislation; 6) Increase understanding of ethics and culture political for candidates, in particular in the implementation stages of Election like campaigns and others; and 7) Together with the KPU and stakeholders interested in Election other, guard condition fixed society conducive, safe, And peaceful.
7.	Candidate And partner candidate	<p>Nominate self as member legislative / executive with use right chosen in elections.</p>

Source: Supriyanto and Pratama (2020).

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the main actors/primary stakeholders who play a role in holding elections are the KPU, Bawaslu, DKPD, TPP, voters, political parties and candidates and pairs of candidates to be elected. The role of this actor is dominant because he is the implementer of election policy and determines the success of holding elections. elections are not only the affairs of organizers, participants, and voters, but also in the interests of many parties with all their backgrounds and interests. There are supporting or secondary actors who support the successful implementation of elections.

Table 3. Supporting Actors in Elections

No	Actor	Duties and Authorities
1.	Central/Regional Government	<p>Playing a role in providing budgets for the implementation of general elections, the Regional Government provides facility support following statutory provisions. The forms of assistance and facilities include assignment of human resources to district or city regional Panwaslu secretariat, PPK, Panwaslu at the sub-district level and PPS; Provision of room facilities for the secretariat of district/city Panwaslu, PPK, sub-district Panwaslu and PPS; smooth delivery of logistics transportation; monitoring the holding of general elections; and other activities following the needs of holding elections that are carried out at the request of the general election organizers.</p>
2.	Police	<p>The Republic of Indonesia Police has the task of dealing with the criminal acts of legislative elections,</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Carry out security at every stage of the general election implementation so that it can run safely and smoothly;

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2) Conduct investigations into election actions that are reported to the National Police through Bawaslu or Regency/School Panwaslu. 3) Carry out other tasks according to applicable laws and regulations.
3.	attorney	<p>The duties and powers of the prosecutor's office in the criminal division are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Doing research; 2) Determine judges and court decisions with permanent legal status; 3) Supervision the implementation of conditional criminal decisions, supervision of criminal decisions, and conditional release decisions; 4) Conducting investigations into certain criminal acts based on law; 5) Complementing certain case files based on which additional examinations can be carried out before being handed over to the court, the implementation of which is coordinated by the investigator.
4.	Judicial Institution	Functioning in the settlement of election cases
5.	Election Observer	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Election observers are obliged to report the results of their monitoring to the Provincial KPU or Regency/Municipal KPU that provides accreditation to the public. 2) The submission of monitoring results to the public is carried out after submitting a report to the Provincial KPU or Regency/City KPU providing accreditation.

Source: Supriyanto and Pratama (2020).

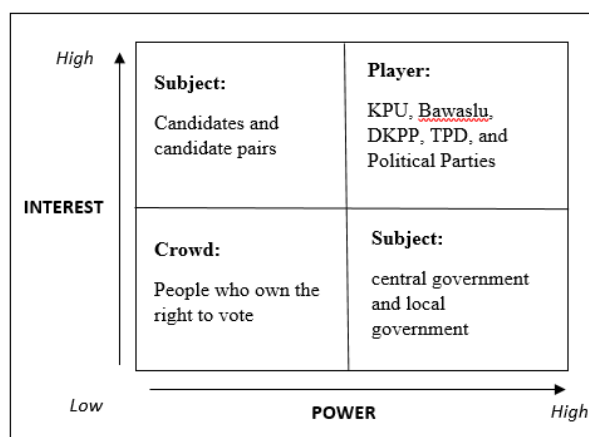
Based on the table above, it can be seen that the supporting actors/secondary stakeholders who play a role in holding elections are the central and regional governments, the Indonesian National Police (Polri), the Attorney General's Office, the Judiciary, and Election Monitoring Institutions. Secondary stakeholders have a high level of concern in carrying out their role in the success of the election to be able to supervise, maintain, and technically monitor the election implementation process starting from planning, the process of distributing ballot boxes, counting to escorting which is carried out to be able to protect the people's vote so that the implementation of the election is correct should be carried out honestly and fairly in maintaining the mandate of the voice of the people.

b) Identification of Power and Interest Stakeholders to Increase Public Participation

One of the successes in the implementation of the election can be seen from the number of people's political participation where the target in the 2024 election was 79.5% of the people attending the general election. Stakeholders collaborate, create synergies, and work together to achieve this goal. Collaborative approaches between stakeholders began to emerge as an answer to the need to manage resource management to achieve maximum and expected results. All the participants were evenly spaced so that they could contribute to their roles. With the existence of a strategy to optimize the role of various stakeholders who

synergize with each other to achieve the goal of achieving community political participation, 79.5% of voters participate in exercising their right to vote.

The planning process for the implementation of the 2024 election must be carried out maturely and systematically, to involve all existing contributors. This planning involves various main actors including the government, KPU, and Bawaslu as well as participating political parties, so the government needs to be able to make policies ranging from budgeting, and implementation, to policies regarding security and tranquility in the implementation of the 2024 elections. Public policy is closely related to stakeholder engagement. This is following Lattimore's (2010) statement that stakeholders have consequences for one another. Stakeholder role analysis uses a two-times-two matrix according to stakeholder interests in a policy and stakeholder power in influencing policy (Brysson, 2004). Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the mapping of stakeholders in the 2024 election is as follows:



Source: Processed by the Author (2023).

Figure 3. Matrix of Analysis of the Role of Election Stakeholders

First, contest setters or supporters are stakeholders who have a high influence on the implementation of elections but have little interest. Stakeholders with low interest but high power or influence can pose a risk, therefore their presence must be monitored and managed appropriately. These stakeholders can become key actors (key players) in an event. Good relationships with these stakeholders must be built continuously. For this reason, all information needed must always be provided so that they can continue to play an active role in achieving goals. Contest setters in the context of increasing public participation in elections include the Central and Regional Governments. The central/regional government has high power in organizing elections, especially in planning and determining the election budget, but has a low interest in the success of increasing elections, socialization is needed from the government through synergy between institutions related to the implementation of elections to increase political participation in 2024.

Second, the players are active stakeholders in the implementation of election policies. The players in the election are KPU/KPUD, Bawaslu, DKPP, TPD, and political parties. These stakeholders have a strong interest in and influence over the 2024 election policy program. The role of the KPU as stated in General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 8 of 2017 includes socialization activities, voter education, and community participation in the election of governors and deputy governors, regents and deputy regents, and/or mayor and deputy mayor and presidential election and DPR/DPRD. In this case, according to Law Number 7 of 2017, Bawaslu not only acts as a supervisor but also as an enforcer for judges who decide

cases. In the future, Bawaslu face historical challenges and needs to prove its strategic role and presence in loyally defending elections for the betterment of the nation (Afdillah, 2020). Political parties have a role as stated in Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Amendments to Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties that cannot be separated from the objectives and functions of political parties in a democratic political system. The objectives of forming political parties are general and specific. Regarding special objectives, Article 10(2) of Law Number 2 of 2011 states that the specific objectives of political parties are: (a) increasing the political participation of Members and the public in carrying out political and governmental activities; (b) The struggle for the ideals of political parties in society, state and state life. (c) fostering ethics and culture in the life of society, nation, and nation; On the other hand, the function of political parties is as a means of political education, creating an atmosphere conducive to national unity and integrity, absorbing, collecting, and distributing community efforts, political participation, and political recruitment.

The third is the Subject which is a stakeholder who has high interests but low power. These stakeholders have a low capacity to achieve goals but can become influential by forming alliances with other stakeholders. Subjects in the election are candidates and candidate pairs, media, and NGOs/NGOs. Candidates and candidate pairs according to PKPU N0. 3 of 2017 is to become a citizen of the Republic of Indonesia and be nominated to take part in general elections by political parties, political coalitions, or individuals who are registered or registered with the KPU. Stakeholders in this quadrant have high interest but do not have high power in elections. On the other hand, the media in providing information to the public in the implementation of elections. The great responsibility of the mass media as a strategic force in disseminating information is that for each mass media to pay attention to the principles of wise cultural ideals to change people's behavior, it should be balanced with the values of freedom of the press, independence or neutrality, the feasibility of news that is loaded with truth and accuracy, mutually agreed regulatory rules, and full consideration (decency). As a means of disseminating information, the media conducts socialization related to the election agenda. The news is disseminated with the involvement of various parties as a form of collaboration.

The mass media is the fourth pillar of democracy. This is because the mass media functions as a supervisor and controller of political leaders and rulers (Valerisha, 2016). However, it is also necessary to ask about its effectiveness, because it is feared that the truth that is constructed will instead be based on who can best convey his views. This will of course lead to media neutrality towards data from objects which will be reported later. In general, the mass media contributes to elections through three things, namely news coverage, socialization, and political education, and driving public opinion and propaganda (Wulandari, 2018).

Fourth, Crowd, which are stakeholders, have low interest and power in implementing election policies. Little consideration is needed to involve these stakeholders further because their interests and influence usually change over time (Berliandaldo, 2021). These stakeholders must be monitored and communicated well. The crowd is the electorate in elections who are in the country or abroad. Stakeholders influence the desired results and are considered to be involved in decision-making. Interests and powers will change, so consideration is required from policy implementers. People over 17 years of age have high power but low interest. The 2019 simultaneous elections experienced a yellow code phenomenon. Some of the problems include, first, political literacy (political literacy), people do not have political knowledge so they do not know how democracy and political institutions work as a system. This causes the community to not have adequate political stock of knowledge so the attitude of not caring about elections appears. Second, there is an

assumption that elections do not affect the socio-economic community. Third, the rise of politics that uses hoaxes, hate speech, money politics practices, and intolerance causes people to be reluctant to participate in political activities. Fourth, the decline in constituents' trust in political parties has resulted in poor relations between voters and political parties. Fifth, there is no convenience in voting, for example, the number of ballots, the size of the ballots, or changing domiciles. Sixth, the high number of abstentions is a phenomenal form of voting protest (Hertanto, 2017).

Conclusion

Early stakeholder mapping can be used as a strategic step to increase political participation in the 2024 election. Some of the recommendations include the KPU socializing the 2024 election with methods and social media that are often used by the community so that awareness of participating in the election arises in the community. Early political education is to prepare people under 17 years of age to consciously participate in elections from an early age so that it is certain that when they are over 17 years old they will participate in elections. Making electronic media Aware of the 2024 Election to build public awareness of the importance of one vote for Indonesia in the future. the government needs to optimize its role to oversee political education for the community and the younger generation as first-time voters. The implementation of educational activities and political socialization that has been carried out so far is only a formality of implementing a work program. This is of course a pragmatic method. Socialization activities and political education are carried out where the recipients of the information are only a few groups of people. Of course, in this case, a new method is needed so that information reaches all spaces of the younger generation and the general public. For example, using media and technology according to people's interests, and conveying balanced information. Political socialization and political education must be carried out with innovations such as optimizing socialization through social media and going directly to the community with new methods and methods targeting all levels of society.

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