

Implementation of Political Parties in Increasing Public Participation through Political Education

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the implementation of political parties in increasing public participation through political education, whether it is running in accordance with the political functions that have been determined by law and to find out the obstacles in carrying out these functions in the community which result in the implementation of these functions not going well. This article uses literature study research methods sourced from books, journals and articles. From the literature study conducted, it is obtained data that the implementation of the function of political parties to provide political education to the public has not been implemented in accordance with the established regulations and there are obstacles due to the lack of enthusiasm of the young generation and the role of the government in carrying out these functions.

Keywords: political parties; society participation; political education.

Introduction

Talking about a democratic country is inseparable from the role of political parties. Because the role of political parties is needed in a democratic country as the responsibility of the government to give space for freedom to the people, on the other hand political parties also serve as a way to connect people with the government. A country cannot be said to be a democracy if there is no role of a political party in

it (Muhadam & Teguh, 2015). Political parties have meaning as a political organization in which there is a group of people engaged in politics (Muhadam & Teguh, 2015).

Political parties here are the benchmarks of the implementation of a country's democracy, because it can be said that a country will have a good quality of democracy if its political life is also carried out properly. Therefore, the government gives authority and responsibility to political parties in the form of

functions contained in the law of political parties, namely the function of political education, as the creator of a conducive climate and the glue of unity, the function of absorbing and assembling and channelling political aspirations, the function of political participation and the last function of political recruitment.

In this article the author will only discuss about the implementation of one of the functions of political parties as political education. As Dudih said, political education is an absolute education, because in political education teaches awareness about nationhood and statehood (Sutrisman Dudih, 2019). In a developing country, political education is indispensable for the creation of a qualified cadre for the creation of a solid country. Then political parties should be able to carry out their functions well so that the collapse of a democratic country with good quality can be realized.

However, in its implementation in the field of political parties have not fully carried out its functions, it is known that the reality in the field of political education function is carried out only when the campaign is approaching the general election, which this activity is not based on providing political education because there is no content of political education but more inclined to attract the public to vote for him at the time of his candidacy in the general election. Political education is still carried out at the time of the General Election, so this political education is only about the purpose of winning

political parties alone (Akmal et al., 2019).

The implementation of political education carried out by political parties for the community is considered to be less than optimal, because there are still some political parties that do not carry out their duties properly, but there are no sanctions given by the government. Low political education received by the public will result in a decrease in participation rate and the community will be more easily mobilized by the political elites (Masriyani & Yanti, 2019). From the results of the research conducted the implementation of the function of political education to increase political participation of the community is still constrained, which is due to the lack of government supervision in the implementation of the function of political parties (Firmansyah Noor Affandi, 2019).

Ideally if a country has many political parties, then the political insights received by the public will be more and make people more aware of the values, norms in accordance with Pancasila so as to create good citizens. However, until now the function of political parties as political education has not been carried out to the maximum, due to the lack of socialization or political education that then impacts the low quality of democracy of a nation (Nurdiansyah, 2015).

In a research conducted by the Human Rights R&D Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia (2011) on the role of political parties in the implementation of political education in the community

conducted in the provinces of Papua, West Kalimantan, East Java and north Sumatra obtained results that state that the seriousness of political parties in carrying out their functions is still very lacking, because political education is only conducted at the time of approaching elections through recess and or campaigns, the content also presents the vision of the mission of the parliament concerned, which indirectly this is implemented only aimed at the election of political party groups, and participatory education content does not yet exist (Suparno & Karmanis, 2020).

Therefore, this research is considered necessary to analyze the implementation of political parties in increasing public participation through political education whether it has been running in accordance with the functions of political parties that have been stipulated in the political law, as well as knowing the real obstacles that occur in society that result in the implementation of such functions do not go well.

Method

The research method used in this study is literature review method that is sourced from books, journals and articles with library research data collection techniques. The data obtained from these sources will be the main idea in the writing of this article. This literature review was carried out to obtain data as reinforcement and support from the writing of this article the data obtained was used as a secondary source, because the data obtained by researchers was second-hand data,

not first-hand or first-hand original in the field. Then the data obtained from the library study is described and analyzed further adjusted to the conditions that occur in the field related to the implementation of political parties in increasing public participation through political education.

Result and Discussion

A political party is an organization consisting of a group of people who have a purpose in the field of politics. The activities of a person who belongs to a political party is a form of political participation. R.H.Soltou, said political parties are groups consisting of citizens who are more or less organized in one political unity with the aim of alienating their government and general wisdom.

While according to Miriam Budiardjo is an organized group has the same orientation, values and ideals to gain political power and political position through the constituency for the wisdom of the organization (Zainal & Saleh, 2008) A political party is a characteristic of a democratic state, because the presence of a political party indicates that the state is responsible for the freedoms granted to its citizens. In the implementation of political parties have functions, as said by Miriam Budiardjo who stated that political parties have 4 functions (Rolos & Fernando Marchel, 2015).

The first function as a means of political communication, this function makes political parties as a place of aspiration. Channeling the aspirations that the community wants

to the government for example through councillors. The second function, political parties as a form of socialization or political education. This function is given to introduce norms, values and beliefs given to the community in order to carry out a good national and state life. The third function, the function of a political party as a place of political recruitment, this function is carried out in the form of preparing cadres of political parties, selection of cadres, making qualified cadres and highly dedicated to get support from the public in order to get a high political position. The last function, the function of political parties as a means of managing conflict.

Miriam Budiarjo (2000, 166-168) also said that political parties have several functions, including:

1. Political parties are a means of political communication, in this case political parties are assigned as aspirational channelers because in a modern country so many aspirations are wanted to be given therefore what if there is no means to accommodate and unite or named as a process of interest aggregation then this aspiration will disappear and public opinion and straighten the confusion in society so that there is no mistake of precept.
2. Political parties are the vehicle of political socialization, political socialization is intended for the process through which a person acquires an attitude and orientation to a political event, which comes from where they are. This process takes place gradually from small to adult.

Socialization is carried out by means of lectures, special information for cadres, and upgrading courses. That is intended to increase political participation and encourage the younger generation to engage in future recruitment.

3. Political parties ride political recruitment, serve as a data search and attract talented people to engage in political activities as political members, it is also intended to expand political participation and invite the younger generation to engage in the recruitment of the future dating through persuasion and others.
4. Political parties ride conflict management in a democratic environment the occurrence of conflicts resulting from differences of views and opinions is a natural thing, therefore politics plays a role to deal with.

Of the four functions presented by Mirim Budiardjo the first, second, and third functions are the same aimed at expanding political participation. From the description of the above function, the function of political education is a topic of discussion in this writing, Rusadi Kartaprawira said that political education as a form of efforts to increase the political knowledge of the community to be able to actively participate in the political system (Kharisma, 2015). Kansil (in Pasaribu, 2017, p. 56) politi education aims to create a young generation that is sensitive to national and state life based on pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as one form of building a whole

human being that is seen in people's lives (Pasaribu, 2017).

From the above, it is known that political education is an effort made to create citizens who are sensitive to political life, with the instillation of values and norms to make citizens who play an active role in political life and create a state life and a nation that is fair and prosperous. Political education is also a form of process of improving the quality of democracy in a country.

So in the implementation of political education there are several aspects that need to be built, namely the aspects (Ashar, 2011) :

1. Aspects in the field of cognitive or knowledge. In political education building citizen politics is one of the goals. Thus, an understanding and knowledge of citizens about basic concepts in politics is an important thing that raises critical political awareness. Because critical political awareness is an important requirement for the creation of political participation of a citizen. Therefore there are 5 aspects of politics that need to be built, democracy as well as the rights of citizens, the sovereignty of the people, an institutional system, central power with the region and the latter economic system.
2. Aspects of the affective field, to build a character that favors national politics. Because in the content of character education there is the planting of values diama values that form the attitude and character of citizens that should be implemented in daily life. The values given are

charged with democratic values such as freedom, responsibility, independence in terms of making choices, and tolerant whereas as a supporter for the realization of a democratic state. The latter aspect is psychomotor, the aspect to build the proficiency of citizens. The basic element of a democratic society is the existence of a society that has intellectual skills such as critical thinking and participation.

With the granting of the function of political education by political parties is expected to increase public participation in political activities so that democracy in a country can live. Participation referred to in this case is a form of community involvement in political activities either directly or indirectly. Such political activities can include voting in elections, becoming a member of a political group, attending political activities such as policy implementation meetings. The participation rate can also be seen during the general election, from the number of people involved in the general election (Hidayansyah et al., 2018). The level of public participation in elections is very important because it determines the direction of democratic progress of a nation.

Community participation according to Conyers has important properties, including as a tool to obtain information about the needs, attitudes of local conditions, to smooth the development process. Secondly, the community will trust a development plan more if they are involved. And third, there is a democratic response when people are

involved in the development of their own society (Liando, 2017).

From the discussion above political parties have various functions and it is expected that the function can be carried out properly, especially the function of political education vehicles for the community. Political parties usually carry out political education through cadreization and campaign activities. In the campaign activities usually conducted in the days leading up to the election, the parties will try to find as much time as possible in an area that is then collected and the active party members will carry out the mission with the aim of attracting public sympathy. The officials of the parliament will vigorously convey the vision and mission with the intention of influencing the period.

While cadreization is the most important part of the political party, the core of the party is a member of a political party. Cadreization is a step taken to create human resources that are able to be leaders who build the role and improvement of the functions of the organization (Pasaribu, 2017)

The process of organizing political education by political parties to the community and cadres through several stages, starting with political parties providing educational materials, materials given to cadres is different from the material given to the community. To cadres, the materials provided in the form of orientation of the establishment and development of a party program, increased loyalty of cadres to the party, as well as dedication of cadres. While the material given to the community

includes the position, obligation, rights and responsibilities of the community to live a nation and a state well.

The next stage is the method of education, the method used for cadres and the community is also different. The method used for cadres is direct and intensive delivery for the formation of mindset to foster a sense of loyalty and integrity to the party. For methods that are done to the community, namely direct and indirect delivery methods, and more often indirectly through media intermediaries.

Furthermore, the purpose of this education is to increase solidarity to jointly maintain the integrity of a nation, provide knowledge about the rights, functions, tuhas, and obligations of political parties. As well as creating a society that understands its obligations in national and state life (Muhadam & Teguh, 2015).

However, from what happened in the field described the implementation of the function of political education has not been carried out properly or maksimal. As in the article stated that the results of his research showed that political education has not gone well in accordance with its function as a political socialization, because in reality there are still many voters who are indifferent despite having participated in the 2014 pileg in manado city (Kharisma, 2015).

The implementation of political education is only done in the lead-up to the election so it feels less effective. Some research suggests that political parties tend to carry out activities in party routines only,

evidenced by the lack of activities carried out outside campaign activities in elections. Political parties are preoccupied with internal consolidation activities as well as briefings for caleg which are also carried out close to the time of the election (Hasanudin, 2018).

The results of other research conducted by the Human Rights R&D Agency of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia (2011) on the role of political parties in the implementation of political education in the community carried out in the provinces of Papua, West Kalimantan, East Java and north Sumatra obtained results stating that the seriousness of political parties in carrying out their functions is still very lacking, because political education is only launched at the time of approaching elections through recess and or campaigns , the content also presents the vision of the mission of the parliament concerned, which indirectly this is implemented only aimed at the election of political party groups, and participatory education content does not yet exist (Suparno & Karmanis, 2020).

In addition, from the results of the study literature in a study results stated what constraints are obstacles to the implementation of political education by political parties, among others (Ashar, 2011) namely the lack of communication between the DPC and DPRanting which is the determinant of the implementation of political education, this is due to the management of the village and inactive branches that result if

political education activities are carried out they do not participate.

Then the obstacles in the form of facilities and infrastructure in the implementation of political education such as the media for its delivery. The next obstacle is the allocation of funds, because funds are important for the implementation of political education. The lack of resource persons or material providers in political education activities, because material is an important element in political education, whether political education is successful or whether a material is delivered or not all depends on the speaker.

In the implementation of political education carried out by political parties, the background is obstructed by :

1. Lack of participation of the younger generation, weak participation of the younger generation on the background of a sense of indifference and indifference to the political development in Indonesia. And this is a serious problem that must be addressed. The participation of the younger generation in the implementation of elections is still relatively low. The mindset that political parties view as very bad in the eyes of the public, especially for the younger generation resulted in them being reluctant to join. The younger generation is only concerned with the hot issues that are being discussed, such as participation only surfaced only not in depth. And if it is not accompanied by education, there will be a passive participation. So

it is expected that the involvement of the younger generation can be seen in actual as seen active involvement during elections and local elections. The main step is to raise awareness of each individual to succeed a political activity.

2. Weak or turtle role of the government, the government in this case only serves as a policy maker only. However, it is not involved in accompanying the implementation of this educational program. The role of the government is very minimal, judging by the lack of facilities provided in the implementation of political education. As the government conducts socialization activities through political parties, but after completion there is no follow-up to political education. There is no balance between matter and practice. The lack of cooperation between the government and educational institutions also leads to low participation rates (Affandi et al., 2017)

Conclusion

In a democratic country a political party is an important role. Political parties are a form of government responsibility to give freedom to their people. In its implementation, political parties have a function that is regulated in the laws of political parties whose one function is as a vehicle for political education. Political education is given not only to cadres of political parties, but also to the

general public. Political education is carried out in order to create good citizens who live a fair and prosperous nation and state and in order to increase public political participation in political activities such as elections. However, in reality the implementation of the function of political parties to provide political education to the public has not been implemented in accordance with the established regulations. This function has not been carried out to the maximum because the majority of political parties only carry out political education close to election time and no clear content of political education material is given. In its implementation there are also obstacles resulting from the lack of enthusiasm from the younger generation and the weakness of the government.

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