

Basic Concepts of Political Education for Beginner Voters through Citizenship Education

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Abstract

Policies that exist within a country is a political product that is used by a group of people, in this case is the Government, to influence or change an order of people's lives. Of course it is not easy to influence or give a political understanding on the community. There are several factors that can affect the dominant understanding of the political community, namely educational factors, environmental factors, factors of gender, heredity factors to livelihood. Citizenship education has an important role in influencing or providing an understanding of politics through means of education in the school environment in particular like a novice voters and the public in General. The purpose of this writing is to make the students as well as community voters beginners can have fundamentally understanding about politics through means of civic education as a political education. So the student as novice voters and the public in general political literacy and are able to demonstrate participatory attitude towards politics. Writing method used in this study is a journal paper libraries supported by the results of relevant research. Citizenship education as one of the media means of political education is expected to increase political participation on the young gerasi or commonly referred to as novice voters, resulting in the application of the concept of community Democratic concluded properly.

Keywords: The Basic Concept; Political Education; Novice Voters.

Introduction

Politics is the most elegant means of reaching or gain power. The existing policies in a country are: political product used by a group people, in this case the government, to affect or change an order community life. For example, the policy for increase the price of fuel oil, raise the staple food prices, raising tariffs electricity base, increase motor vehicle tax, changing educational curricula, etc etc. Therefore, the community is required to political literacy or in other words understand the politics, so as not to be easily provoked or deceived by policies that are not pro- people. People have a very important role important in a country, because of success or whether or not an election will be measured by the limit Where is public participation in elections? the general. Be it legislative elections, presidential and regional head elections. The general implementation of the election is always there are novice voters. According to the Law 10 of 2008 Chapter IV article 19 paragraphs 1 and 2

and Article 20 states that novice voters are Indonesian citizens who on election day or voting is a citizen Indonesia, which is already 17 years old and or more or have/have been married have the right to vote, and previously had not including elections due to the provisions of the Election Law. Novice voter in category politics is a group for the first time exercise their voting rights (Setiajid, 2011: 19). Means the members of the election are them who are 17 years old and over or are married or for the first time using rights vote at the time the general election is held. One of the roles of the community or novice voters in politics is to have a control function to government, from function this is so that it can affect the policies that are made, the government must consider everything based on on the wishes and needs of the people, not because on the basis of the wishes of a group only.

Citizenship Education has important role in influencing or provide an understanding of politics through educational facilities in the

school environment especially for novice voters and the public in general. Related materials with politics explicitly contained in subject matter at the high school level (SMA) class XI (eleven), namely in the Culture Chapter Political. This chapter explains the meaning of culture, politics, political culture, types of culture politics and so on. So hope, After students have completed this material, students are able to describe understanding of political culture, analyzing the types political culture that develops in society, describing the importance of socialization of the development of political culture, as well as able to display the participation of political culture participant. Likewise, political education we can give to the surrounding community on in general, namely by taking an active role in community activities such as participating in RT meetings, participating in patrol activities, participate in general elections (Village/Dukuh Head) and so on

Method (for original research)

The writing method used in this research is a study literature supported by relevant research results. Literature study also means data collection techniques by conducting review of books, literature, notes, and various reports related to the problem to be solved (Nazir, 2003)

Result and Discussion

Politics has quite a variety of meanings. There is called art and science government, science of the state, and division power. Basically politics with human behavior in obtaining power, power of power, and maintain power.

Political science is a science oldest of several existing branches of science. By Etymologically, politics comes from the Greek "polis" which means city-state. From the term polis In this case, the concept of polis which means citizen has developed the state and the meaning of the concept of politicians citizenship. From the etymological meaning, Politics can be defined as something that relating to or between citizens in a city-state. In English, root he said is politics, which means wisdom (policy). If you look at the two

those languages, Greek and English, then Politics can be understood as a process and system for determining and implementing policies that closely related to citizens in one city-state (Sitepu, 2012).

Political definitions from experts include: stated by Laswell et al (1952) that Politics is a process in the form of "Who gets what, when and" how" (politics as who gets, what, when, and how). Easton (1981) defines politics as patterns of power, rules and authority, public life, government, and conflict.

Affandi (1971) argues that the What is meant by politics is actually the efforts carried out by citizens to gain power in the state. According to Budiarjo (2008) politics are various activities in a (social) system that regarding the process of determining and carry out goals.

1. Political Culture

According to Larry Diamond (2003), culture Politics is beliefs, attitudes, ideas, values, sentiment, and a society's evaluation of the political system of their country and the role of each individual in that system. According to Mas'ood and Andrews (1986), political culture is an attitude and orientation of citizens of a country towards state government and politics. According to Almond and Powell (1966), political culture is a concept consisting of attitudes, beliefs, values, and skills that applies to all members of society, including the pattern of tendencies special and customary patterns that exist to groups in society.

According to G.A. Almond and S. Verba (1991), Political culture is the attitude of citizen orientation to the political system and various part, and attitudes towards the role of citizens state in the system. According to Marbun (2005), political culture is a political view that affect attitudes, orientations, and choices one's politics. More political culture prioritize the psychological dimension of a political system, namely attitudes, belief systems, symbols that are owned by individuals and which implemented in society.

2. Political Education

According to Kantaprawira (2004), education politics is to increase knowledge people so that they can participate maximum

in the political system. According to understand people's sovereignty or democracy, the people must be able to carry out participatory tasks. Forms of political education can be done through:

According to Gabriel Almond in Mas'ood (1986), political education is part of political socialization that specifically shapes political values, which shows how each community should participate in the political system. Mohammad Noah as quoted by Wayan Sohib (2009) said that political education is not limited to one's introduction to individual roles in his participation in government, party politics and bureaucracy. But in reality is the establishment of the maturation process and one's intelligence of responsibility individually and collectively to complete the nation's problems according to its authority contains the meaning of mentality and ethics in politics.

Alfian (1990) identified education politics in the loose sense of the word, namely socialization politics is a direct part of life everyday society. Liked or not, know it or not, realize it or not, things it is experienced by members of the community, both ruler or the public. So if you can concluded, political education (in the sense of the word strict) can be interpreted as a conscious effort to change the process of socialization in society so that they understand and really appreciate the political values contained in a system political ideal to be built. Results appreciation that will produce / give birth new political attitudes and behavior support that ideal political system, and At the same time, culture is born new politics.

3. Forms and Processes of Political Education

Forms and processes of socialization or political education according to Kavang (1998), that divided into two types, namely: (a) Form and process which is latent or hidden where activities or activities that take place in non-political social institutions such as family environment, social environment and religion, work environment and environment school or college. (b) Forms and processes that is open where the activity takes place in certain political institutions (including elections and devices).

As for the form of political socialization based on the number of participants (audience) or the masses who follow it are divided into:

general and limited form. Common form occurs if the masses (audience) who carry it out do not limited in number while the form limited in number limited to circles certain.

4. Political Participation

Etymologically the word participation comes from Latin words "pars" and "capere". Pars means parts and capere means to take or join as well as. So it means participation is "taking part" take part". Then in English, called participate or participation means to take part or take role. Rush and Althoff (2001) say that political participation is engagement individuals to various levels within political system.

According to Budiardjo (2008), as a definition In general it can be said that political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to actively participate in life politics, among others by choosing a leader state and directly or indirectly influence government policy (policies). This activity includes activities such as vote in general elections, attend public meetings, have relationships (contacting) or lobbying with officials government or members of parliament, become party member, or one of the social movements with direct action and so on.

5. Forms of Political Participation

According to (Mas'ood & Andrews 1986) Political participation is divided into 2 (two) forms, namely Conventional and Non-Conventional. These are:

- a. Political participation conventionally is voting, political discussion, campaign activities, forming and join interest groups individual communication with political officials and administration.
- b. Non-conventional political participation is the submission of a demonstration petition, strike confrontation, political action against property (vandalism, bombing, arson), acts of political violence against humans (kidnapping, murder, guerrilla warfare and revolution).

6. Beginner Voter

Voters are all parties who be the main goal of the contestants to they influence and belief to support and then vote for the contestant concerned. Voters in this case can be either constituents or society in generally. Constituents are groups people who feel represented by a certain ideology which is then

manifested in political institutions such as political parties (Prihatmoko, 2005).

Voters in Indonesia are divided into three category. First, rational voters, namely voters who actually chooses the party based on in-depth assessment and analysis. Second, voter emotionally critical, namely voters who are still idealistic and uncompromising. Third, novice voters, i.e. voters who are voting for the first time because they are just entering the voting age. Novice voters are registered citizens by the election organizer in the voter list, and just following the election (voting) for the first time since the elections held in Indonesia with an age range of 17-21 years (Fenyapwain, 2013).

Pahmi (2010) said that voters is an Indonesian citizen who has completed 17 years old or older or already/ever Marry.

According to Law no. 10 year 2008 Chapter IV article 19 paragraphs 1 and 2 as well as article 20 mentions that novice voters are citizens Indonesia which on election day or voting is an Indonesian citizen who are already 17 years old and or more or have/have been married who have rights select, and previously did not include the selector because of the provisions of the Election Law.

Meanwhile, according to Suhartono (2009:6) Novice voters, especially teenagers, have value a relaxed, free and inclined culture on things that are informal and seek pleasure, therefore, all things that unpleasant will be avoided.

Conclusion

Students as novice voters or society in general is required to be literate to politics, in order to play a role as a control over the running of the government power. To create a society that political literacy, political education is needed since early stage. Citizenship Education has important role in providing understanding to politics through educational facilities in school environment for novice voters. Political can be understood as a process and a system determination and implementation of policies that closely related to citizens in one city state. Political education is part of political socialization that specifically shapes political values, which shows how each community should participate in the political system. Education politics in this case is done through the eyes civic

education lessons, explicitly contained in the subject matter at the level of High School (SMA) class XI (eleven), namely in the Political Culture Chapter. Political participation is the activity of a person or group of people to actively participate in life politics, among others by choosing a leader state and directly or indirectly influence government policy policies). Novice voters are citizens Indonesia registered as voters under the provisions of the election law general with a minimum age of 17 years or have/have been married and this is the first time get the right to vote at the time of the election held. Voting behavior can be analyzed with three approaches, between others (a) Sociological Approach, (b) Approach Psychological, (c) Rational Approach. Approach used in this case is the approach rational, namely the consideration of profit and loss in choose a party or candidate for a leader candidate, especially to make a decision whether to join choose or not to choose what to do by students as novice or community voters in general.

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