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Beginner Voters Perspectives About Political Participation Nearing 2024 Elections In SMAN 3 Takalar

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Abstract

This study specifically look at, analyze, and describe the viewpoint of beginner voters at SMAN 3 Takalar with regard to political participation in advance of the 2024 election. It will also look at how much knowledge first-time voters have about exercising their voting rights in advance of the 2024 election and how that knowledge relates to what factors encourage and discourage political participation. The research method utilized in this study to explore the issues is a sort of normative legal research This study is descriptive-analytical in nature. This research is descriptive in nature since it takes the form of an explanation and seeks to fully describe the legal situation. The statutory approach and the case approach were utilized as the research methods in this study. The results of the study show that: 1) still many students in SMAN 3 Takalar who still do not know the meaning of political participation and what to do in exercising and using the right to vote due to lack of socialization and information related to his position as a beginner voter. 2) Factors that can influence the involvement of a novice voter in expressing himself in the election are: awareness of the importance of the right to vote and his obligation to give the best representative to represent himself, then there is an incentive for a newbie voter to use his right of vote either from the mass media and others, and lastly political factors and the environment in which he lives. The Conclusion is Views on political engagement among first-time voters at SMAN 3 Takalar are thought to be lacking as a result of a lack of knowledge and socialization regarding the significance of exercising one's right to vote and taking part in the success of political contestation prior to the 2024 election.

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This is due to a lack of awareness and stimulation of the desire to engage in democratic parties as well as a lack of knowledge regarding the repercussions of failing to exercise one's right to vote

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Keywords: Political participation, beginner voters, SMAN 3 Takalar.

1. INTRODUCTION

Every community has the greatest opportunity to directly elect regional leaders in an open democracy. opens the door for select communities to choose a member of their community to serve as regional leaders. Additionally, it creates room for political elites to construct fundamental issues to influence people's decisions regarding a particular race.

Democracy is a political system in a nation that is a dream, particularly for those who are politically conscious and want to live by it every day. Because it gives the people the most appreciation and gives them the chance to participate in setting public policy, expressing ideas, and founding organizations with noble values that do not harm society, democracy is highly regarded in Indonesia and is seen as the most ideal system. Discussing the means of putting democracy into practice, such as the Democratic Party, cannot be done in isolation from discussions of democracy. (Rozali, 2009) Elections have been utilized as a tool for democracy in a number of nations, including Indonesia, which incidentally has a diverse population. To elect members of the Legislature and Executive (President/Head of Region), Indonesia establishes a democratic party.

Elections are frequently seen as a test of whether a nation is democratic or not, but how they are conducted is occasionally at odds with the principles of democracy itself because there are still political maneuvers, fraud, injustice, mobilization, and money politics that are problematic and have an adverse effect on how the government functions. In developing nations like Indonesia, political engagement is still viewed as being confined to exercising one's right to vote in general elections in order to support candidates. According to political experts, this assumption about participation in society as a whole is false because political participation is the act of taking part in general elections, which begins with the right to vote, as well as participating in campaigns, whether they are legal or illegal, mandated or voluntary. Alone. Politics has also been practiced by those who will be elected in general elections and those who are party members (Samuel, 1994).

Citizens of Indonesia who are at least 17 years old or who are currently married are eligible

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to participate in and engage in political activities. An Indonesian citizen who already possesses the right to vote may only exercise that right if he or she has registered to vote and satisfies the legal requirements (Jimly, 2013). People who are registered as voters for the first time and want to exercise their right to vote are called Beginner voters. Beginner voters really have a big share in the election. They play a very important role as participatory supervisors in the elections that will be held. Participation/participation is the determination of the attitude and involvement of each individual's desires in the situation and conditions of the organization, so that in the end it encourages the individual to participate in achieving organizational goals, and take part in every shared responsibility.

The experience of general elections that have lasted for several decades shows that many voters do not vote. In the case in Indonesia, for example, the results of research from Sodikin, et al. who noted that the number of non-voters (commonly called white groups or golput) who are mainly dominated by young people, continues to increase from election to election; 10.21% in the 1999 election, increased to 23.34% in the 2004 election, and 39.10% in the 2009 election. Meanwhile in the 2014 legislative election the General Election Commission (KPU) has validated the recapitulation results stating that voter participation in this year's legislative elections has increased when compared to 2009. KPU recorded that the total number of valid votes was 124,972,491 votes with an abstention rate reaching 24.89% (Budiarjo,2005).

By definition, participation is "the mental involvement or thoughts and feelings of a person in a group situation that encourages contributions to 17 groups in an effort to achieve certain goals and is also responsible for the business concerned," according to Sastropeotro (2011). Based on the perspectives of experts, it can be said that participation is the involvement of a group of people in expressing proposals or opinions to influence government policies in order to bring about positive changes.

Theodarson in Mardikanto (2012) suggests that in an everyday sense, participation is "the participation or involvement of a person (individual or community) in a particular activity. The participation here or the involvement referred to here is not passive but is actively shown by the person concerned.

Political involvement is the activity of an individual or organization that actively engages in political affairs and provides direct voting rights, among other things by choosing state officials and people's representatives and, either directly or indirectly, influencing governmental policies. Voting in general elections, including legislative and executive elections, attending general

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meetings, corresponding with or lobbying lawmakers, joining a party or a direct action social movement, among other things, are actions that fall under this category.

From 70% in the 2014 presidential election (Pilpres) and 75% in the 2014 parliamentary election (Pileg), to 81% in the 2019 election, the simultaneous general election (Pemilu) was successful in raising the voter turnout rate to about 10% (Farisa, 2019). The increase in voter turnout in the 2019 elections, according to the Indonesian General Election Commission (KPU), was proof of the public's increased confidence in the KPU. Meanwhile, a KPU member in the area claimed that a number of factors, including the 2019 simultaneous election, which combined the Presidential Election and Legislative Election so that enthusiasm doubled, the success of KPU socialization to stakeholders, especially first-time voters, rural community solidarity high rates, money politics, and intentional voter suppression, were to blame for the high political participation in the 2019 election. [5]

One vote has a significant impact on the outcome of an election since it can change the outcome. Additionally, millions of ballots were cast, as is typical of new voters. Because of this, young voters in general elections turn into a "fight" for various political forces. Political parties or other election players typically produce political commercials or propaganda before to the election that appeals to first-time voters. Additionally, they create a youth group with a variety of events that draw young people, particularly first-time voters. The intention is for first-time voters to be enthusiastic about the party or candidate and cast their ballots for them in order for them to receive a substantial number of votes and triumph.(Firmanzah.2007)

Due to this, beginner voters participation often have a large contribution. Based on the above information, the participants are eager to talk more in-depth on the Perspective of Beginner Voters in Politic Participating in 2024 Election.

2. METHODS

The kind of normative legal research that was employed to look at the issues in this study. Research on legal principles, legal systematics, levels of vertical and horizontal synchronization, comparative law, and legal history are all examples of normative legal research, which is legal study done by choosing literature or secondary data centered on one type(Rianto,2005). This research is descriptive-analytical based on its nature. Because it takes the form of an explanation and seeks to provide a comprehensive image or description of the legal situation, this study is descriptive in character (Rianto,2005). Analysis seeks to discover the substantive significance of

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the study of a given circumstance.

Meanwhile, to obtain comprehensive information related to the issues raised in this study, several approaches were used. According to Peter Mahmud Marzuki, there are five kinds of approaches in legal research, namely statutory approach, case approach, historical approach, comparative approach, and conceptual approach.) (Rianto,2005). The research approach used in this study is as follows:

1. Approach to the Law (statutory approach), which is carried out by examining the legal basis for Beginner Voters.
2. The case approach is used to look at facts related to the knowledge of adolescents, especially students at SMAN 3 Takalar regarding political participation and their readiness to exercise their rights in.

According to the strategy that the writer employs, namely the normative method, the writer will use a variety of methods to find the data for this study. The author perform a literature review of legal resources, including primary legal materials and secondary legal materials, as part of normative legal research. Legislation pertinent to the study's focus on political participation and new voters is included in the primary data. Secondary data is information that has been gathered from library resources like books, documents, research findings, or legal texts. In order to support the secondary data collection connected to the problem, the author attempts to conduct a literature study, combining data from literature studies with the literature.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Knowledge of Beginner Voters regarding Political Participation

Students, university students, or voters between the ages of 17 and 21 who are beginner voters make up a sector that is truly unique, frequently surprising, and undoubtedly promising in terms of size. It is said to be unique because new voters tend to behave in a way that is unusually rational, change-hungry, and unpolluted by pragmatism. Political awareness is a determining factor in voting, or as it relates to knowledge and understanding of environmental rights and obligations, it is a measure of a person's level of involvement in the electoral process(Rahman H, A. 2007).

Beginner voters differ from other groups in that they have less political experience, which means that the factors they rely on to make decisions are more prone to alter or become unstable

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in response to new information or preferences. It is in the hands of the younger generation that a country may genuinely sustain its freedom and achieve its objectives. Ironically, however, today's youth have abandoned politics. Politics is viewed as a dishonest and deceptive field (, Santoso. 2008).

Political leaders who share similar traits further demonstrate how little the younger generation is still inclined to be interested in politics. The large number of abstentions in a number of regional head elections highlights the fact that people, particularly first-time voters, are becoming more and more disinterested in politics.

The findings of the researchers, which were based on questions about what new voters can do to participate in a democratic party, how to choose a good leader, and how to avoid becoming a victim of a black campaign for the people, show that there is still a very low level of understanding of novice voters, in this case students at SMAN 3 Takalar, regarding political participation.

Beginner voters have high enthusiasm while the unanimous choice decisions actually place novice voters as real swing voters. Their political choices have not been influenced by certain ideological motivations and are driven more by the context of the dynamics of the local political environment. Beginner voters are easily influenced by certain interests, especially by those closest to them such as family members, from parents to relatives and friends.

In addition, the mass media also has an influence on the choice of first-time voters. This can be in the form of news on television, banners, brochures, posters, and others. Beginner voters, especially teenagers (17 years old) have cultural values that are relaxed, free, and tend to things that are informal and seek fun, therefore all things that are not fun will be avoided. Besides seeking pleasure, peer groups are the most important in the life of a teenager, so for a teenager it is necessary to have their own group of friends in association.

A number of surveys show that the millennial and Z generations are predicted to be the group of voters with the largest proportion in the 2024 election. Young voters or millennial voters are voters with an age range between 17-37 years. In the 2024 Simultaneous Election, it is predicted that the number of young voters will increase.

If you reflect on the 2019 Simultaneous Elections, data from the KPU RI website the number of young voters has reached 70-80 million out of 193 million voters. This means that 35 percent to 40 percent of young voters already have power and have a big influence on participation in the election later. Understanding first-time voters and the tools that can reach

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them is an advantage, especially with the existence of digital media such as social media today.

Social media is a powerful weapon to attract new voters. Socialization strategies using social media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Telegram and the like are expected to be a bridge. And during the current High School and Vocational School Environment Introduction Period (MPLS), the Klungkung Regency KPU also conducts education for first-time voters and introduces them to social media which is used in disseminating socialization. The behavior of novice voters who tend to be indifferent and unstable towards the world of politics causes a lack of awareness in politics which has an impact on participation.

With voter education or socialization, it is hoped that novice voters will play an active role in exercising their right to vote because elections and elections are means of realizing people's sovereignty which are carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly to produce aspirational, qualified and responsible leaders or representatives of the people. responsibility in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Factors that influence the political participation of the beginner voters in SMAN 3 Takalar

Low voter turnout, particularly among new voters, is caused by at least four variables. First, the Takalar Regency KPU doesn't perform any socialising. Because of this, some voters do not think that local or national elections can improve their lot in life. Additionally, voters do not think that political parties are now improving their quality of life. so that inexperienced voters won't be motivated to cast a ballot

Second, there is dissatisfaction with both candidates who will serve in government and legislators who are now serving. The notion that the candidate or candidate duo cannot affect anything is at least present. This is a result of citizens actually believing that politicians are currently corrupted.

The third method of electoral administration forces a person to abstain since they are not listed on the final voter list (FVL), which is an unavoidable outcome. And finally, someone would rather take a vacation than cast a ballot due to the momentum of the municipal elections and the fact that elections are designated as holidays.

The degree of one's political participation is influenced by a person's political awareness and amount of faith in the government. Political awareness refers to knowledge of one's duties and rights as a citizen. This relates to one's awareness of his or her social and political

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surroundings, as well as to their interest in and observance of such surroundings. Meanwhile, what is meant by attitude and trust in the government is a person's assessment of the government's performance whether he judges the government to be trustworthy and pro-people or not. In addition, other factors that influence a person's political participation include education, gender, profession, etc.

Generally speaking, novice voters still do not fully understand what is meant by political participation, and it turns out that they have unknowingly participated in the election of regional heads and members of the legislature based on the findings of research on the political participation of novice voters at a democratic party in Takalar District in 2019. It is clear from the field data that new voters want their friends or family to support their voting decisions in the general election. Additionally, some new voters encourage their friends to participate in socializing about the general election held by the Takalar Regency KPU (Azirah, 2019).

Beginner voters face a variety of political barriers as they make their decision. The current ambiguous political environment causes political confusion among voters, notably newcomers. First-time voters often have a lack of interest in politics due to a variety of political issues like corruption and legal challenges. The tarnished reputation of state administrative agencies and the reorientation of some political parties are the main contributors to this political indifference.

Inexperienced voters must also contend with the issue of a lack of political education. Of sure, they need direction, coaching, and political understanding because they are inexperienced voters. Election participation will be limited due to low political education. Money and groceries can readily be used to purchase voters' votes. As a result, the outcomes will be driven by material concerns and narrow profitability The low political education of novice voters also results in a shift in the true meaning and function of politics. In discussions with several students who have the right to vote at SMAN 3 Takalar, the authors conclude that the majority of first-time voters still interpret elections only as a change of president/governor/regent/mayor who cannot escape money (money politics).

In order to help first-time voters comprehend politics and receive instruction, a variety of groups, including the media, political parties, election administration organizations (such as KPU Takalar Regency), and educational institutions, have duties and obligations. The following are the variables that encourage and discourage new voters from participating in politics, first is Factors Inhibiting Beginner Voters' Political Participation, like : The bustle of daily activities, the busyness of being a student is very much and dense, so that novice voters prefer to carry out their daily

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activities rather than having to participate in carrying out political activities which take up a lot of time, next is Feelings of inadequacy, this feeling of inferiority usually arises because they feel inexperienced in elections and have a low socioeconomic level so they are not interested in participating in elections.

For example, people who have high economic status are more entitled to participate in politics than people who have low economic status, gender also affects a person's activity, men are more active than women. With these symptoms they feel more secure when they are in the private sector, and then Prohibition from the family, the family is very influential in a person's life. If there is a ban from a person's family, it usually discourages him. In this case, the family should direct participation, not forbid it.

The following are some factors that influence new voters' political participation: High levels of curiosity during adolescence led to a desire in participating in and learning about things. It's the same with first-time political participants; they are motivated by a desire to learn and get involved because of this. Additionally, new voters who have registered, acquired, and exercised their right to vote are aware of their role in determining the fate of the populace. As a result, they participate in this process by casting their ballots in the general election for the regent and deputy regent in Takalar district in 2019.

CONCLUSIONS

After conducting research at SMAN 3 Takalar, researchers have come to the following conclusions: there is still a lack of understanding and views among students who are first-time voters regarding political views and the use of voting rights, and political involvement and participation also decrease due to a negative stigma associated with the political dynamics that occur. Additionally, there is a dearth of political education and counseling that emphasizes democracy's advantages for the wellbeing of the country and state. The final point is the significance of having social media stimulation to promote democratic party candidates by enlisting young people who are creative and can inspire first-time voters, particularly students in Takalar Regency.

The family plays a significant role in how novice voters perceive the complexities of life around them, including political education that is initially acquired in the family room. The family has the ability to emotionally sway people, which allows parental influences to affect how they vote. Peer pressure is a factor to take into account because outside forces can affect how well-

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informed and educated people are about politics. Peers are said to have the power to influence both positive and negative acts as well as perceptions and behaviors.

Therefore, there is a chance that his political tendencies will resemble those of his close friends. In this case, young people or first-time voters can spend hours in front of the television in daily life (though not always watching programs related to politics). The mass media, especially television, is able to provide a source of political information to the general public effectively and efficiently.

Actually, beginner voters' political understanding isn't all that different from that of other voting groups. The distinction between first-time voters and other categories of voters is about political experience in confronting elections, which is utilized as the foundation in conducting elections. Voter behavior is still closely tied to sociological and psychological elements in making choices. Beginner voters frequently exhibit instability or alter easily in response to the knowledge or preferences in their environment. As for the obstacles preventing new voters from participating in politics, these include their busy daily schedules, feelings of inadequacy, and parental restrictions. Additionally, there are factors that influence young voters' political participation, such as their natural curiosity and lack of political knowledge.

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