Strengthening Democracy Through the Internet and Social Networking Participation: Voice, Voters and Conduct Results Selected in the Indonesian Presidential Election, 2019

Irma Egita Lumban Gaol¹, Luksiade Saragih²

- 1. Universitas Negeri Medan, Faculty of Social Sciences, Geography Education Department, Medan, irmagaol07@gmail.com
- 2. Universitas Negeri Medan, Faculty of Social Sciences, Geography Education Department, Medan, luksiade@gmail.com

Abstract

Indonesia is one of the countries in the world that upholds and upholds democratic values. The Republic of Indonesia is one of the countries with a presidential system of government. The election of the head of state is carried out in a democratic manner, which is directly elected by the Indonesian people with the age provision starting at 17 years old Social media or the internet has a role in building democracy in Indonesia. This Study aims to determine the strengthening of democrats through the internet and social networks, voter participation, voters, and the resultsof elected actors in the Indonesian presidential election, 2019. The internet or social networks are considered to be able to shape and build democracy in Indonesia in the era of development of Science Technology and Communication today. The results of th study show that the internet or social networks today are very helpful in building democracy in Indonesia, but besides that, there are still many election problems from social media such as the spread of hoaxes.

Keywords: Social Media, Democracy.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the democracies in the world with the presidential government system. Where the election of the country's head was immediately chosen by the people known as the democratic system. Democracy is a system of government where the implementation is carried out from the people, by the people, and for the people. This democracy is a social system and political government and with government power that is limited by law and also the habit of protecting individual rights of citizens.

In the era of current technological developments, with the internet or social network we cannot deny that the Internet is a communication medium that has a big influence on the dissemination of information. Social networks or internet will quickly affect the dissemination of information, for example such as Facebook, Google, Twitter, and many other social networks. With the political situation in the presidential election period in 2019 the crowded competition of a series of networks actually happened through the internet and social networking. Candidates or figures

who ran for Presidential Pemili in 2019 by building publicity with existing media, such as social networks. Every social media includes reporting on an object is the same. The distinguishing things lies in the framing or framing carried out by the media, which is how a social media constructs reality into a news.

During today's dayward development, with the presence of social networks has changed a lot of ways in handling polyyic candidates. Of course the political candidates have considered and also made prior preparation mature so that later strategies or visions and missions to be submitted to the people can be achieved well through social networks or other media so well that the people will be able to consider which candidates will choose. With the existence of social networks it makes it easier and creates opportunities for joint governance and has the potential to facilitate the government to reach the community, conduct online discussions and forms of participation, empowerment of citizens, groups, and also Indonesian people.

In carrying out elections in Indonesia, especially in the presidential elections in 2019, the behavior or voice of the people is needed. The people are wrong aspects of the most important and support and also succeed the success of the general election that the sedan is carried out because one vote of the people is very important in determining who the candidates will stand lead the government. In the general election in Indonesia the voter behavior intended here is the implementation of the campaign, party and also voting or voting. The campaign in this case is an election activity carried out to convince the Indonesian people committed by political communication and also through political education.

The general election that is being held can be said to be democratic if you meet the basic requirements. The fundamental requirements in question are able to guarantee the principles of a democratic general election because in the democratic system of people's sovereignty is carried out or represented in parliament and the government through general elections carried out with free and fair principles because the general election is one of the rides Conduct a representative of democratically and regularly a solid regular that has been guaranteed so far in general elections in Indonesia Democracy People who are carried out in the general election process reflected in voting voters or people who have met the standards for a predetermined voter where the sound is a reflection of democracy. Election surveillance in the general election that will be held must play an important role and also participate in overseeing the running of the general election that is being carried out so that a general election can run smoothly without a lie or cheating. Voters must also be able to make their choices in accordance with the leaders needed in this country that can be seen from the behavior of candidates or figures who nominate and also the people must be able to consider the vision and mission to be carried out. With this, a fortune of the general elections in Indonesia can run smoothly, it is carried out without fraud, and of course the candidate selected by the trust in leading the Indonesian state.

2. Theoretical framework

2.1 Strengthening the involvement of community participation as stakeholders in overseeing the implementation of the elections and elections simultaneously

The democratic system is inseparable from political participation of citizens and is not limited to the right to choose state organizers but also in the form of the use of rights and freedom or human rights to influence the country's organizers in making and implementing public policy. The participation system that needs to be built is that enabling adult communities (entitled to choose) to participate effectively in the process of taking and implementing political decisions. Here are a number of indicators of the community political participation system as one measure in overseeing the implementation of regional elections and elections that show sovereign voters:

- a. The percentage degree of voter coverage in the voter list, the depth degree of the voter list, and the degree of accuracy of the voter list reaches 95-100 percent;
- b. The number of nonvoters and legitimate legal counts in the implementation of various types of elections;
- c. Guaranteed various forms of service to voters that facilitate registered voters to use their voting rights;
- d. . Voter participation as a member of political parties in the selection process and determination of prospective members of the DPR, Provincial DPRD, district / city DPRD, and determination of regional head candidates and deputy regional heads, and presidential and vice-presidential candidates;
- e. The electoral system, as illustrated in ballot format, facilitates voters to assess and intelligently choose political parties and / or candidates who will be vote;
- f. Partisplacement of citizens in the process in the process of organizing various stages of the election, such as involvement in the nomination process, election campaigns, election supervision, and voting;
- g. The vote conversion system that protects voters from all possible irregularities and manipulations so that the election results announced are not only in accordance with the votes given by voters but also determine the acquisition of selected political parties and candidates;
- h. Partisplates of citizens in the manufacture and implementation of public policies, both through political parties and through one or more civil society organizations (Participatory Democracy);
- i. The opportunities available for voters to collectively influence political parties and / or elected candidates (people's representatives) and head of government, both national and local levels;
- j. The frequency of opportunities available for voters stated that the assessment of selected officials, both directly and indirectly (political accountability).

2.2. Political participation

Political participation is a person's activity or a group of people to actively participate in political life, namely by road leadership directly or indirectly, influencing government policies. This activity includes action such as voting in general elections, attending a meeting, becoming a member of a party or interest group, intercourse with government officials or members of parliament. Political participation is also referring to all forms of activities carried out by organized or not. Samuel P. Huntington and Joan M. Nelson defines the concept of political participation as an activity of citizens who are individuals who are individuals, which are intended to influence the decision of the government. Participation can be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, steady or sporadic, peaceful or with violence, legal or illegal.

2.3. Voter behavior

Voter behavior According to Surbakti is: "Voice activities by individuals who are closely related to decision-making activities to choose or do not choose (to vote or not to vote) in a general election (the election directly). If Voters decide to select (to vote), Voters will choose or support certain candidates ". The forms of the voter behavior referred to here are include the participation of the community in the campaign, the participation of the community in political parties and also the peak of community participation in voting (vote). As political communication, the campaign is directed at the creation of conditions that allow the building and responsibility for the programs offered by candidates. As political education, the campaign contains strengthening voter rationality and criticism.

2.4 Social Media in Campaign

Social media provides access to evidence of outer human rights violations provided by the mainstream media or non-governmental organizations and supporting social media (Nurmandi et al., 2015). The Internet is expected to be a two-way communication information flow forum between politicians and supporters directly. Social media defines the perfect communication tool for gathering information, public opinion, political position, and building a community for political campaigns (Rohim & Wardana, 2019). Social media has become an important part of public life, semi-linear. Massive utilization is not only for social needs but also for the benefit of business economics for political interests (Prawibowo & Purnamasari, 2019). Elections are political moments where social media, especially Twitter, Facebook, and WhatsApp are used for political purposes (war-wind & zainal, 2018; Musfialdy, 2015). Even though social media and its content have become an important instrument in forming a Millennial generation for political behavior patterns (Senova, 2016). These roles, among others, show that the Millennial Generation is currently inseparable from social media (Komariah & Kartini, 2019). Social media content provides political knowledge about candidate profiles in the contestation of elections, good political education related to the technical implementation of elections and candidate mission visions (Aminah, 2006). Millennial generation has become a community forum for discussion related

to social media content (Surya, 2019). Lately, Facebook, Twitter, and WhatsApp are good media with a large number of users as promotional media. Besides that the popularity of this site will be very effective in using it as a means of promotion. The use of media as a political campaign such as the presidential election, governor, regent, members of the DPR and others will cause criticism (Susanto, 2019).

2.5 Relationship of Democracy with the Internet

In the digital era, the community is inseparable by communication media and information exchange, namely the internet. The internet encourages the development of democratization in Indonesia. The internet has helped increase transparency in overseeing government performance, giving access to information, and also facilitating residents to participate in building a democratic society. The presence of the internet makes various political information, political socialization, political campaigns, to political protests can be published and exchanged for a faster time. In addition, the internet capacity building in building two-way communication makes political participation not have to be physically present in the open debate of politicians or demonstrations on the road. Internet or digital media has the potential to improve democracy in Indonesia.

3. Method

The method of data collection used in the study is to use the method of collection of literature study data. Data collection method Library study is a collection of data directed at information search and data through documents, both written documents, photographs, images, and electronic documents that can support the writing process. In this study the author uses the collection of literature studies from the results of research first which have been carried out both through journals or other internet sources. Data obtained from the results of the documents or previous studies in such a way.

4. Results and discussion

In 2019 the Indonesian state managed to implement and organize a democratic party consisting of the election of the president and vice president, legislative members, and the Regional Representative Council of Ubtuk for the period 2019 to 2024 which was carried out simultaneously throughout Indonesia. In the current digital era with the development of social networks and also the Internet is one of the important things in the general election process and also building democracy which is expected to create a conducive, orderly, and can provide benefits for the wider community. Indonesian people or Indonesian citizens have freedom in conveying opinions and also the right information where this is one of the important parts of democracy.

The figure who ran for the general election to build publicity is helped through existing media or social networks. With this age of the political situation precisely, more crowded competition through social networks is well through print media,

electronic media, and internet media. Information presented in the social networking about the presidential election in 2019 will affect the decision of the Indonesian people in determining Who will the candidate who will be elected president and vice president with a predetermined period. We can see in the general election in 2019 that social networking is one of the campaign facilities carried out by the presidential and vice-presidential candidates who nominate very actively used. The presence of social networking is now very contributing to the implementation of democracy, in this case, of course the candidates must be able to utilize the dissemination of information through social networks with positive things.

n a sustainability of the general election of community voter behavior is one of the most important aspects in supporting the continuity and also the implementation of general elections. In this case the referral behavior in question is how a society in the implementation of campaigns, party, and the most important thing is the process of voting. In terms of voting or voting the Indonesian people must be able to provide a good policy regardless of sociological relations or other relationships, which means here the Indonesian people must be able to see which candidates are worthy of the mandate to lead this country that can be valued at attitude, vision and The mission conveyed which will be able to bring the nation and the country we love this in a better direction.

Democratic general elections are one of the embodiments of the sovereignty of the people, the Indonesian people as the owner of the voice must be fully able to maintain his voting rights to candidates who are considered the best. In a general election must adhere to the principle of being honest, fair, direct, general, and free which is carried out democratically (from the people, by the people, and for the people). In the democratic system in the general elections and elections the simultaneous elections conducted in 2019 it is inseparable from political participation of citizens of Indonesia and also not limited to the right to choose the organizers of teethapi also in the form of use of rights and also freedom and human rights to influence the country's organizers in making and implement public policy. The participation system that needs to be built in general elections and regional elections is that allows the people of adults or Indonesian people who have the right to vote for the general elections to be carried out by meeting the requirements as election perpetrators are able to participate effectively in the process of taking it also implementation in a political meal.

In encouraging a voter participation rate participating in participants who oversee general elections and regional elections needed innovation in encouraging public involvement, based on the results of the study conducted by Veri Junaidi along with the Perludem team there are several things concerned, including the following:

• Monitor the voter list

Monitoring the voter list This needs to ensure the absence of irregularities or fraud when elections are underway.

• Supervision of the universe and providing information technology to facilitate reports

This needs to be done, in which the concept of universe supervision is based on thought, every voter is a monitor, minimal for their own voice so that in the sustainability of elections can run well without fraud.

- Ambassador to supervision and democracy heroes
 In this case the General Election Supervisory Institute must have an ambassador in supervision which is the task is to convey important monitoring messages by the community.
- Cooperation with paralegal monitors and formation
 This is more emphasized to voters and also to a broader group, where the principle of monitoring is driven by speed and also makes it easier.
- Internalization of participation in the supervision of general elections

 This is to provide planting values from participation carried out by entering an
 understanding of the supervision of general elections by the community and can
 also play roles that are expected to be able to push the level of participation.

In this democratic general election Indonesian society has freedom and gives his voting rights to candidates who are running for themselves. The awareness and willingness of the community in giving their voting rights must be able to grow from each of them so that there is no coercion from other parties. The implementation of elections can be categorized as running smoothly if one of the factors, namely the community is aware of its role as the main actor of sovereignty in the Indonesian democracy through the use of his voice to determine the leader in this country. We can Liha's democratic party such as the presidential election in 2019 where in its implementation is strongly influenced by the involvement of the Indonesian people carried out simultaneously in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

5. Conclusion

With this age of the political situation precisely, more crowded competition through social networks is well through print media, electronic media, and internet media. Information presented in the social networking about the presidential election in 2019 will affect the decision of the Indonesian people in determining Who will the candidate who will be elected president and vice president with a predetermined period. Democratic general elections are one of the embodiments of the sovereignty of the people, the Indonesian people as the owner of the voice must be fully able to maintain his voting rights to candidates who are considered the best. In a general election must adhere to the principle of being honest, fair, direct, general, and free which is carried out democratically (from the people, by the

people, and for the people). In the democratic system in the general elections and elections the simultaneous elections conducted in 2019 it is inseparable from political participation of citizens of Indonesia and also not limited to the right to choose the organizers of teethapi also in the form of use of rights and also freedom and human rights to influence the country's organizers in making and implement public policy. In this democratic general election Indonesian society has freedom and gives his voting rights to candidates who are running for themselves. The existence of internet or social networking is now very helpful in building democracy in Indonesia, but in addition there are still many general election issues from social media such as the spread of hoax.

References

- Agustiani Rischi., dkk. Analisis Framing Politik Pemilihan Presiden Tahun 2019 pada Media Online Zonasultra.com. *Jurnal Online Jurnalistik*. Volume 2 Nomor 1, April 2020. Halaman 52-63.
- Alam Lukis. Influinsasi Media Internet Terhadap Proses Pemilu Di Indonesia. Seminar Nasional Informatika 2009. Halaman 64-72.
- Dewi Dyah Makutaning., Dewi Widyawati. The Role of the Internet in Improving Democratic Development in Western Indonesia. *Jurnal Politica*. Vol.12 No. 1, Mei 2021. Halaman 43-65. Doi: 10.22212/jp.v12i1.2029.
- Harahap Insan Harapan. Kampanye Pilpres 2019 Melalui Media Sosial Dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Demokrasi Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi*. Volume 17 Nomor 1, Maret 2020. Halaman 1-11.
- Juditha Christiany. Buzzer di Media Sosial Pada Pilkada dan Pemilu Indonesia. Prosiding Seminar Nasional Komunikasi dan Imformatika. Halaman 199-212.
- Kantohe Sigit Alfisah., Rivo Sumampouw. Perilaku Pemilih Dalam Pemilihan Presiden Dan Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia Tahun 2019 (Suatu Studi Di Kelurahan Taas Kecamatan Tikala Kota Manado). Halaman 1-15.
- Riskiyono Joko. Kedaulatan Partisipasi Pemilih dalam Pengawasan Pemilihan Kepala Daerah dan Pemilihan Umum Serentak 2019. *Jurnal Politica*. Vol. 10 No. 2 November 2019. Halaman 145-165. Doi: https://doi.org/10.22212/jp.v10i.1450.
- Ulfa Khalida., dkk. Startegi Kampanye dalam Pemilihan Presiden dan Wakil Presiden pada Pemilu 2019 melalui Media Sosial. *Jurnal Society*. Volume 8 Nomor 2, 2020. Halaman 284-297. Doi: 10.33019/society.v8i2.137.