

Political Participation Of People With Defease And Speaking Defects In At The City Of Medan 2019 Election Of The President And Vice President At The City Of Medan

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Abstract.

This study aims to determine the political participation of persons with disabilities in the Pembina State Special School (SLB) in the 2019 general election. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The location in this study is Jl. Guru Sinumba No.10, Helvetia Tim., Kec. Medan Helvetia, Medan City, North Sumatra 20115. Interviews were conducted with students who are speech-impaired and deaf. Data collection techniques used were observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis techniques used in the study were data reduction, data presentation and data inference. This research is to find out how the political participation of the speech-impaired and deaf at SLB E Negeri Pembina in the presidential and vice-resident elections in 2019 in the city of Medan. The results of the study indicate that the political participation of students who are speech impaired and deaf at SLB E Negeri Pembina in the general election for presidential and vice presidential candidates in 2019 in the city of Medan, it is known that the participation of speech impaired and deaf people in voting is still low. . It can be concluded based on the results of interviews that of the five research subjects I found that two people who were registered in the presidential and vice presidential elections on April 17, 2019 and three other informants were not registered. As for the two registered people, only one person participated in voting.

Keywords: Political Participation, Persons With Disabilities, General Elections, Political Participation

I. INTRODUCTION

Political participation is an activity of citizens in influencing the process of making and implementing political policies and at the same time as a vehicle for determining government leaders. The activities referred to in political participation include electing government leaders and electing people's representatives in general elections. Community members who participate in the process of political activity are motivated by the belief that through these joint activities they are a channel of distribution. In addition, people also believe that their activities have a political effect.

One of the important things in holding general elections is the participation of local residents who have met the requirements as voters, including voters with people with disabilities. Because the success of holding elections cannot be separated from the political participation of people with disabilities. Given that people with disabilities themselves are a strategic segment in Indonesia's democratic life. However, although the rights of persons with disabilities have been ratified through Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the ratification of the Convention on The Rights of Persons With Disabilities, in democratic practice, persons with disabilities often face several problems in exercising their political rights.

Even though there are regulations that regulate the fulfillment of rights and participation of disability groups in politics, in its implementation the rights of persons with disabilities are still neglected. Where even though in KPU Regulation Number 10 of 2015 it is regulated about voter data collection to the voting process that accommodates people with disabilities, many people with disabilities are apparently not registered. Despite poor data collection, people with disabilities are still small in the eyes of statistics. The simultaneous general election on April 17, 2019, it is known that the Medan City KPU has determined the number of voter lists for people with disabilities, namely 1,250 DPT. The DPT consists of 21 sub-districts and only 466 of the DPT participating in giving their voting rights (Suhartono, Edy: 2005).

As reported by the Pembina SLB E Negeri Pembina school, for general election activities the participation of persons with disabilities is still very minimal, or only a few who participate, this is understandable considering that physically persons with disabilities are defined as people who have mental, physical, intellectual and social limitations. sensory experience over a long period of time. However, it is actually not impossible for persons with disabilities to participate in general election activities as long as there is a strong desire and supported by good access and facilities. There are quite a number of people with disabilities in the city of Medan, so their existence should not be ignored.

At the Pembina SLB E Negeri School, in the 2019 general election, 50 people were able to participate in the general election, including 20 who were speech impaired and 30 were deaf, while people with disabilities who were registered in the permanent voters were 30 of them 10 were speech impaired and 20 were deaf. In the Pembina SLB E Negeri School, only 20 people participated in the 2019 general election, so this number is certainly very small when facing elections. Persons with disabilities will face obstacles and obstacles that make it difficult for them to participate fully and effectively in social life.

In general, the rights possessed by persons with disabilities in elections include: the right to obtain information about the election, the right to be registered to vote, and the right to access to a polling station (TPS). In addition to the three basic rights of persons with disabilities above, there are also other rights that must be obtained by persons with disabilities in elections, namely, when voting, voters with disabilities can be assisted by other people of their choosing and that person is obliged to keep their choice secret. , and other physical disabilities must be facilitated by the election management committee such as providing braille letters to make it easier for them to vote. Barriers and obstacles that often occur in people with disabilities during elections are often not taking into account the voting rights of people with disabilities who are also often underestimated by the community because of their limitations. KPU has made regulations that are enforced to meet the needs of persons with disabilities in giving their voting rights during elections but in reality the political rights of persons with disabilities are still being ruled out, there are still many persons with disabilities who are not registered in the permanent voters, persons with disabilities do not receive socialization regarding elections and officials at TPS sometimes still underestimate people with disabilities.

On the other hand, things that are exceptions to the obstacles and constraints as above actually occur, the level of political participation of persons with disabilities in the 2019 general election at SLB E Negeri Pembina School can be said to be quite low, as in previous years, while In 2019, there are 30 people with disabilities who are registered in the permanent voters. At the Pembina SLB E Negeri School, only 20 people participated in the 2019 general election. Based on this, researchers are interested in examining political phenomena that occur in the general election at the Pembina SLB E Negeri Pembina school. In this case, the author specifies the discussion in "Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities in SLB E Negeri Pembina School in the 2019 General Election".

II. METHODS

This research is descriptive research, where this research is a problem solving procedure that is investigated by describing the state of the subject or object. The research method is a scientific way to obtain

data with certain goals and uses (Sugiyono, 2017: 2). Qualitative research method is a research method based on post-positivism philosophy, used to examine the condition of natural objects. Where the researcher is the key instrument, the data collection technique is done by triangulation (combined). The data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities

Disability is defined as the inability to engage in useful essential activities. Due to physical/mental limitations that can result in death or have taken place or are expected to continue continuously in a period of less than 12 months. The World Health Organization (WHO) in 2008, provides a definition of disability as a condition of limited ability (caused by disability) to carry out activities within the limits that are considered normal which are considered normal by humans. Government Regulation Number 36 of 1980 concerning Social Welfare for Persons with Disabilities states that: "A person with a disability is a person who according to medical science is declared to have a physical or mental disorder, which therefore constitutes an obstacle or obstacle for him to carry out activities properly". Consists of: physical disabilities, visual disabilities, mental disabilities, deafness and speech disabilities, and disabilities of former people with chronic diseases. Persons with Disabilities are those who have disabilities so that they need special aids, environmental modifications or alternative techniques to be able to participate in the learning process and other academic activities and have the same opportunities as other students to succeed" (Directorate General of Higher Education) , 2012).

Disability is a physiological, anatomical or psychological deficiency caused by injury, accident or birth defect and tends to persist, with the word handicap, referring to the obstacles experienced by the individual when he tries to carry out daily tasks, which is caused by these deficiencies. Vash, 1981: 22-23). Meanwhile, another definition of disability is an incomplete condition, both physically and mentally, while handicaps are the obstacles experienced by an individual when he tries to exert his maximum ability but is hindered by the conditions he is experiencing. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, persons with disabilities are defined as people who have (suffered) something. While disability is an Indonesian word that comes from the English loan word disability (plural: disabilities) which means disability or disability (Wright, 1960: 9).

According to Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Legalization of Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities are people who have physical, mental, intellectual, and sensory limitations for a long period of time who in interacting with their environment and community attitudes can encounter obstacles that make it difficult to participate fully and effectively. based on equal rights. The most commonly known form of political participation is the granting of voting rights, to elect pairs of candidates for president and vice president 2019. Students who are speech-impaired and deaf as an inseparable part of society also have an important role in the success of the presidential election and vice president in 2019 directly.

Based on the theory put forward by Ramlan Subakti, political participation is the participation of ordinary citizens in determining all decisions concerning or affecting their lives (Eko Handoyo, 2013: 249). The form of a person's political participation is seen in his political activities. The most common form of political participation is known as voting, either to elect candidates for people's representatives, or to elect the head of state. The form of political participation can be done through direct political activities. For example, candidacy in general elections, discussing general issues, and participating in political campaigns. Indirect political activities are also a means of political participation, for example by reading political newspapers to find out and address public issues or join as members of institutions. -voluntary institutions (Eko Handoyo, 2013: 249).

Political Participation of the Deaf and Speech Deaf at SLB E Negeri Pembina in terms of involvement in voting in terms of the five informants in the presidential and vice presidential elections on April 17, 2019 was very low, of the five informants I interviewed, only one person who participate in giving their voting rights are

students who are mute. As for the causes of the low political participation of speech and deaf persons in SLB E Negeri Pembina in voting, there are several indicators, namely:

1. Not registered
2. Lack of socialization from KPU
3. Do not understand about presidential and vice presidential candidates

In the first indicator, not registered in the presidential and vice presidential elections on April 17, 2019, which is according to the results of the interview with the informant above, while from the five research subjects I found that two people were already registered in the presidential and vice presidential elections on April 17, 2020 and three other informants were not registered as permanent voters on April 17, 2020. As for the two registered people, only one person participated in voting. In addition, in the second indicator, the lack of socialization from the KPU at the time of the presidential and vice presidential elections on April 17, 2019, namely from the five informants I interviewed that two students who were deaf and speech impaired had come to their home area for briefing. or socialization from the KPU which directed about the presidential-vice presidential candidates and the election voting process on April 17, 2020 and there were three other students who were deaf and speech impaired who did not come to their home area for direction or socialization from the KPU who directed about presidential-vice-presidential candidates and the election voting process on April 17, 2019.

Political Participation of Persons with Disabilities According to the Medan City KPU

We have often heard the concept of general elections, such as legislative elections, presidential and vice-presidential elections and others. individuals in all fields. General elections are a means of implementing popular sovereignty based on representative democracy. Thus, elections can be interpreted as a mechanism for selecting trusted parties (Surbakti, 1992: 181). People or parties who are trusted, then control the government so that through elections it is hoped that a representative government can be created (Cholisin and Nasiwan, 2012: 126). General elections can be given various meanings or interpretations depending on the objectives, level of development of a country and the type of democracy adopted, while the meaning of elections is divided into three perspectives, namely:

- a. From the objective perspective, elections can be interpreted as transferring conflict from the community to political representatives so that community integration is guaranteed.
- b. The perspective of a country's development, in developing countries, elections can be given meaning as a means of justifying the ruling regime.
- c. From the perspective of Liberal Democracy, elections are an effort to convince and see individuals in the political process.

The electoral system is the first problem in carrying out legislative elections, because the electoral system will greatly influence the stages and implementation of subsequent elections. Likewise, the electoral system will determine whether or not an election is democratic or not. Each electoral system is based on certain values, and each has its own advantages and disadvantages. Actually there is no ideal electoral system that fits in any country, but all these systems do have one thing in common, namely a process of developing or reforming the electoral system so that elections have legitimacy and democracy. The electoral system consists of:

- a. The Main Variables of the Election System, which are usually regulated in laws and regulations contain at least three main variables, namely, firstly, voting is a procedure that must be followed by voters who are entitled to vote, secondly, electoral districts or electoral districts, meaning the provisions governing the number of representative seats. people for each constituency. And the three election formulas are formulas used to determine who or what political party wins seats in an electoral district. (Ramlan, 1992: 177).
- b. District system and proportional system, in general we are familiar with two electoral systems, each with several variations, namely the district system and proportional system (Meriam, 1992: 4).

Within a district, an area (ie an electoral district) elects a single representative over a plurality (most votes). In a proportional system, one region (ie constituency) elects several representatives. In most democracies in the western world, general elections are considered as a symbol, as well as a benchmark of democracy. The results of the general election held in an atmosphere of openness with freedom of expression and freedom of association are considered to quite accurately reflect the participation and aspirations of the people. However, it is realized that the general election is not the only benchmark (Budiardjo. 1992:4).

General elections are considered a symbol, as well as a benchmark, of that democracy. General election is a means of implementing people's sovereignty which is held directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly. In Indonesia, there are three kinds of general elections, namely the Election for Legislative Members, the Election for President and Vice President, and the Election for Regional Heads. On April 17, 2019, simultaneous general elections were held in Indonesia.

One of the important things in holding general elections is the participation of local residents who have met the requirements as voters, including voters with people with disabilities. Because the success of holding elections cannot be separated from the political participation of people with disabilities. Given that people with disabilities themselves are a strategic segment in Indonesia's democratic life.

Based on PKPU (General Election Commission Regulation) No. 37 of 2018 concerning Amendments to General Election Commission Regulation No. 11 of 2018 concerning Preparation of Domestic Voters List in Organizing General Elections, what is meant by requirements for voters are:

- a. Even 17 (seventeen) years of age or more on the voting day, already married, or have been married
- b. Not being revoked their right to vote based on a court decision that has permanent legal force
- c. Domiciled in the Voter's administrative area as evidenced by an e-KTP
- d. In the event that the Voters do not yet have an e-KTP as referred to in letter d, they can use a Certificate issued by the service that administers local population and civil registration affairs and
- e. Not currently a member of the Indonesian National Army, or the Indonesian National Police.
- f. Indonesian citizens who have been registered in the Voters List, it turns out that they no longer meet the requirements as referred to in paragraph, the said Indonesian citizens cannot exercise their right to vote.

Based on the General Election Commission Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2018 concerning Socialization, Education and Community Participation in the Implementation of General Elections. Article 1 paragraph 24 explains that the socialization of the general election is a process of delivering information about the stages and programs of holding the general election. The political participation of persons with disabilities in voting in the general election in 2019 was only slightly in the city of Medan, namely 1,250 DPT and the DPT consisted of 21 sub-districts and of the DPT who participated in giving their voting rights only 466 (populations who were registered in DPT is a population aged 17 years or already/already married who is registered in the election. As for the additional permanent voter list 1, then briefly-1 is a list of voters who are not registered as DPT and DPT voters, but meet the requirements and are registered no later than 7 days after the election. DPT. Additional voter list, hereinafter abbreviated as DPTb-2, is a list of voters who are not registered as voters in the DPT and DPT-1, who meet the requirements who are served the use of their voting rights on polling day by bringing their KTP, KK, and passport, and there is a list Transfer voters (DPPh) are lists containing voters who have been registered in the DPT/DPT-1 who exercise their rights vote at another polling station).

As for the efforts made by the KPU in increasing the participation of persons with disabilities in voting in the general election on April 17, 2019, there are several indicators, namely:

- a. Socialization
- b. Accessibility
- c. Facilities

In the first indicator, Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with the informants above about what efforts the KPU did to provide socialization to SLB schools to increase their participation and their understanding of PIMILU, it can be concluded that the KPU provided socialization to schools with students Novice voters and the KPU did not explain that they had socialized to SLB schools, as was the case with SLB E Negeri Pembina. As for the way in which socialization efforts are carried out for persons with disabilities, the socialization is carried out by the communities of persons with disabilities as well and has been selected to be able to provide socialization for persons with disabilities.

In addition, the second indicator provides accessibility. According to the results of interviews taken by researchers, it can be concluded that the efforts made by the KPU are to provide accessibility for the 2019 general election for persons with disabilities by giving them a role in providing socialization about the general election. where this is done by the KPU so that there will be no difference between the non-disabled population and the disabled population so that they can each participate in the ELECTION process.

Rights and Obligations of Persons with Disabilities in General Elections

According to Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Legalization of Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities, namely people who have physical, mental, intellectual, and sensory limitations for a long period of time in interacting with the environment can participate fully and effectively on the basis of equal rights. In this case, every citizen, regardless of the type of disability, whether mental, physical, psychological, nervous, or other types of disability, has the rights and opportunities:

- a. To gain access based on general requirements regarding equal rights in carrying out community activities directly through representatives or indirectly through freely chosen representatives.
- b. To participate based on general requirements regarding equal rights in conducting elections.
- c. To register as voters, and to give voting rights in genuine and periodic elections, and plebiscite voting based on equal voting rights.
- d. To give voting rights in general elections at polling stations that are secret.
- e. To select, to be selected, and to execute commands once selected. These rights are guaranteed regardless of class, including persons with disabilities.

The form of a person's political participation is seen in his political activities. The most common form of political participation is known as voting, either to elect candidates for people's representatives, or to elect the head of state. The form of political participation can be done through direct political activities. For example, candidacy in general elections, discussing general issues, and participating in political campaigns. Indirect political activities are also a means of political participation, for example by reading political newspapers to find out and address public issues or join as members of institutions. -voluntary institutions (Eko Handoyo, 2013: 249).

The definitions of political participation according to the experts above can be concluded that participation is the activity of ordinary citizens aimed at influencing decision making by the government, such as candidacy in general elections, discussion of general issues, participating in political political campaigns and voting in legislative elections, general elections. president, as well as the election of regional heads and village heads. It is clear that voluntary activity is where in the implementation of voting in elections without the influence of coercion from anyone. From this explanation, a common thread can be drawn that community participation is an act carried out in the public interest. In connection with this, Maran (2007: 155), provides the terms as follows :

a. Political Apathy

Political apathy is the attitude of someone who is not interested or has no concern for other people, situations, or general or special symptoms that exist in society. An apathetic person is a person who is passive and relies on feelings in dealing with problems. He is unable to carry out his responsibilities both personally and as a citizen, and he always feels threatened inside.

b. Political Cynicism

Political cynicism is the attitude of people who live the actions and motives of others with suspicion. Cynics think that politics is a dirty business, that politicians cannot be trusted, that individuals are victims of manipulation, that power is exercised by shameless people.

c. Alienation

According to Robert Lane, alienation is a person's feeling of alienation from the political life and government of society. People of this type tend to see existing regulations as unfair and only benefit the rulers.

d. Anomie

Anomie is a feeling of loss of value and direction in life, so that they are not motivated to take meaningful actions in life. People who have these feelings think that rulers are indifferent to their life goals. Like alienation, anomie is a feeling of separation from others. public. In reality there are few people who want to actively participate in political life and a greater number of people who choose not to participate in political life. There are even people who avoid all forms of political participation, or only participate at the most extreme level low.

IV. CONCLUSION

Political participation of students who are speech-impaired and deaf at SLB E Negeri Pembina in the 2019 presidential and vice-presidential candidate pair elections in the city of Medan is known to be still low. As for the five research subjects, I found that two people who were registered in the presidential and vice presidential elections on 17 April 2019 and three other informants were not registered. As for the two people who have been registered, only one person participated in voting. The low political participation of the speech-impaired and deaf in giving because there are still many who are not registered, lack of understanding of presidential and vice-presidential candidates, lack of direction, socialization from KPU regarding the general election process and procedures. Efforts have been made by the KPU in increasing the participation of politicians with disabilities in voting in the general election on April 17, 2019 in the city of Medan, namely by firstly providing socialization, secondly by providing accessibility and thirdly by providing facilities.

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