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POLITIK

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AND ELECTIONS

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POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- The definition of political participation.
- The pyramid of political participation.
- Political participation patterns.
- The definition of the election.
- Electoral purposes.
- Terms of democratic elections.
- The electoral system.
- The variation of the proportional system and the district.

DEFINITION OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

Political Participation:

All activities of citizens in order to influence (directly or indirectly) the general policy and determination of the political establishment and distribution of power in society.

What?

All activity

Who?

Citizen.

In what order?

Influence public policy, influence the political rulers, and the distribution of power in society.

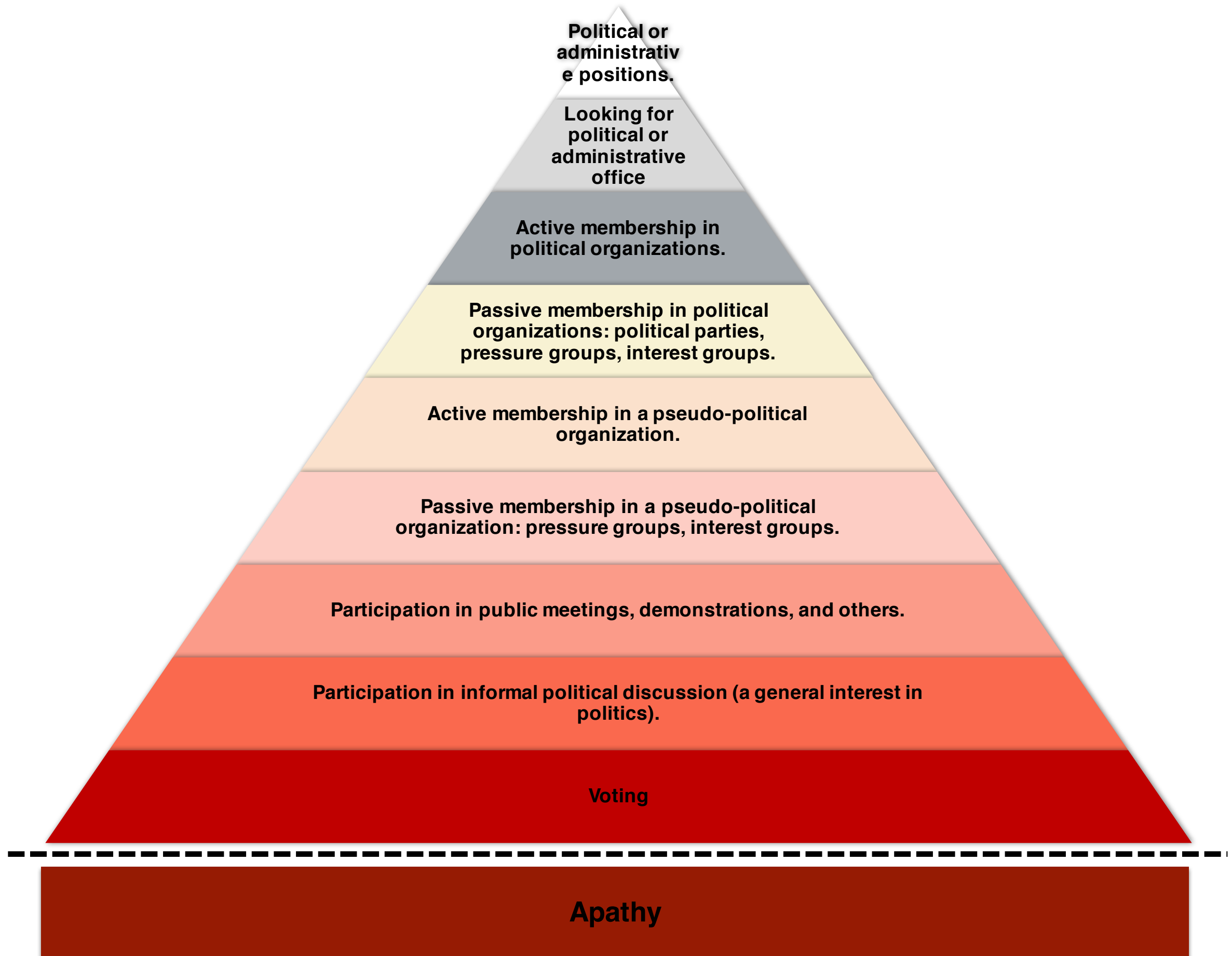
How?

Directly or indirectly.



PYRAMID OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

BY MICHAEL RUSH & PHILLIP ALTHOFF





TWO PATTERNS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

BY GABRIEL A. ALMOND

ПАРТІЯ РЕГІОНАЛЬНИХ
ОВМШІЦІНА

Conventional Pattern

The forms of participation are common and prevalent.

- Giving voice.
- Political discussion.
- Campaign activity.
- Join a group of interests.
- Joining a political party.
- Communicate individually with officials of both political and administrative.



Pattern of Non-Conventional

The forms of participation that are not common and are not commonly encountered.

- Filing a petition.
- Demonstration.
- Confrontation.
- Breaking down.
- Acts of violence.
- Guerrilla warfare.
 - Rebellion.
 - Revolution.





TWO PATTERNS OF POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

BY SAMUEL P. HUNTINGTON AND JOAN M. NELSON

Autonomous Political Participation

Political participation is conducted without coercion and based on the willingness of participants independently. Participants participated voluntarily without anyone moving or force.

Mobilization of Political Participation

Political participation is driven by parties outside participants. Participants carry out its participation was not based on his own will and aspirations.

DEFINITION AND OBJECTIVES OF ELECTIONS

FRACASAR NO ES
MORIR SI NO VOLVER
A EMPEZAR



DE MESA: 06
DEPARTAMENTO:
LA PAZ
PROVINCIA:
LOS ANDES
MUNICIPIO:
PUCARANI
RECINTO:
COL. SAN SALVADOR

REFER

No

ESTADO PLURINACIONAL DE

BET NOW ON THE
**GENERAL
ELECTION**

WH

BET NOW ON THE
**GENERAL
ELECTION**

WH

Definition of General Elections (the elections):

Gathering activities to determine the popular vote or fill political positions, whether in the executive and legislative branches.

Election Implementation Objectives:

- 1) Uphold the principle of popular sovereignty.
- 2) Creating a representative government.
- 3) Establish the legitimacy of power

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ELECTION AND REFERENDUM

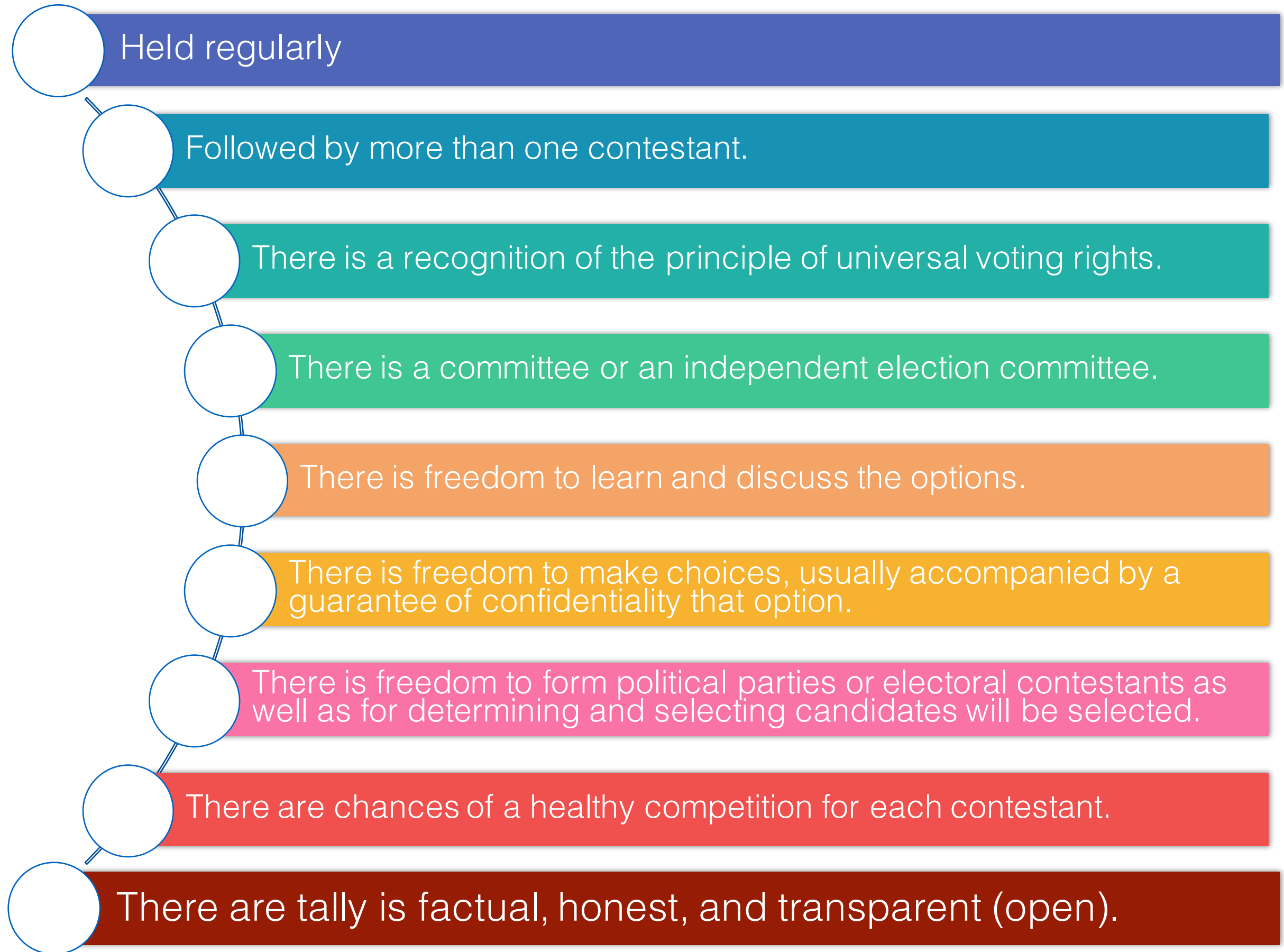


Activities similar to the election is a referendum:

The referendum is usually held to find out people's opinion about a particular political or policy issues. The sound is summarized in a referendum later used as materials for the formulation of government policy. Example: Brexit (2016)

REQUIREMENTS OF DEMOCRATIC ELECTIONS







ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Electoral System are:

- How to Select.
- How to Determine Winner.

Electoral System consists of:

- District system.
- Proportional system.

District (Single Member District Systems)

- The constituency was divided into districts or constituency or riding.
- Each district chooses a representative.
- The winner won the most votes in the district's vote.
- Missing minority votes.

Proportional (Multi Member Proportional Systems)

- The winner of the election determined in accordance with the proportion of the electorate votes proportionally.
- No missing minority votes.



VARIATIONS IN THE DISTRICT SYSTEM



First Past the Post Plurality Systems

- Principle: winner takes all (regardless of winning percentage)
- Example: Elections in the United States, Britain, Canada

Absolute Majority Systems

- Principle: The winner is the winning of 50% +1 (absolute majority).
- Run of Election.
 - There is a fight for the second election of two contestants winning the most votes in the election the first level.
 - Example: The French Presidential Election.
- Preferential Ballot.
 - Most minority contestants must combine his voice to the other contestants over the majority. And so on until reached an absolute majority (50% +1).
 - Example: The Australian Presidential Election.



VARIATIONS IN THE PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM

Party List Systems

- The unit of political representation is a political party and not individuals.
- Example: Election of Indonesia Parliament, the Knesset or the Israeli Parliament, the Belgian Parliament.

The Single Transferable Vote Systems

- The unit of political representation is an individual and not a political party.
- Example: Election of Irish Dail, or Ireland Parliament.

Approval Voting

- Selected more than one party or individual.
- The winner is the party or individuals who have accumulated great voice.
- No one has run this system?

STRENGTH OF DISTRICT SYSTEM

Relationship with the electorate candidate or contestant closes. Candidates come from the same district with voters, because it is known.

Encourage the integration of political parties because of the contested seats for each district only one. Minority parties tend to combine his interests to the party establishment.

Often easier to create political stability or the government because of the institution of political parties.

STRENGTH OF PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM

Be representative because each incoming voice counted, no votes are lost.

Facilitate the establishment of a new political party for the aspirations that are not accommodated by the existing political parties.

**DPRD
PROVINSI**

DPRD PROVINSI

NO. TPS : XXI
NO. KOTAK : 53
PPS : BUNDAJATI
PPK : BUNDAJATI
KPU KAB/KOTA : BANDUNG

**DPRD
KABUPATEN/
KOTA**

DPRD KAB/KOTA

NO. TPS : XXI
NO. KOTAK : 59
PPS : BUNDAJATI
PPK : BUNDAJATI
KPU KAB/KOTA : BANDUNG

DPR

DPR

NO. TPS : XXI
NO. KOTAK : 81
PPS : BUNDAJATI
PPK : BUNDAJATI
KPU KAB/KOTA : BANDUNG

DPD

DPD

NO. TPS : XXI
NO. KOTAK : 82
PPS : BUNDAJATI
PPK : BUNDAJATI
KPU KAB/KOTA : BANDUNG

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SHORT BIO



Cecep Hidayat is a lecturer of Political Science at the Universitas Indonesia. He is also a researcher at the Universitas Indonesia. Prior to joining the Universitas Indonesia, he has been conducting some research towards Indonesian politics as well as politics in Southeast Asian countries, until now. Cecep Hidayat holds a Sarjana degree (equivalent with Bachelor degree)/B.Sc in Political Science from the Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, as well as dual degree in IMRI (International Masters in Regional Integration) from the Asia-Europe Institute of Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Centro Internacional Carlos V of Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain.