

The Role of Schools in Developing Political Education for the Novice Voters

Achmad Dardiri

*Philosophy and Educational
Sociology Study Program
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

L. Andriani Purwastuti

*Philosophy and Educational
Sociology Study Program
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

Shely Cathrin

*Philosophy and Educational
Sociology Study Program
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Yogyakarta, Indonesia
shelycathrin@uny.ac.id*

Petrus Priyoyuwono

*Philosophy and Educational
Sociology Study Program
Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
Yogyakarta, Indonesia*

Abstract— The year 2019 is a political year so that basic insight is needed for novice voters who lack of political understanding. The government and educational institutions have the role and responsibility to provide knowledge to novice voters so that they can participate in the political election process intelligently and responsibly. This study aims to explore the role of schools in the development of political education for the novice voters in philosophy of education perspective. This research is a philosophical research in the perspective of educational philosophy. The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach using the hermeneutics method, which is a combination of library research and in-depth interviews. The method used is interpretation, description, synthetic analytics, internal coherence, holistic, reflection, and heuristics. The purpose of this research is to describe the role of schools in developing political education to novice voters so that they have a basic insight in general election participation and offer a conceptualization of educational philosophy in developing political education in senior high schools. The ultimate goal of this research is the realization of citizens who participated early on with an understanding of the principles of honest, fair, direct, general, free and confidential election. The output of this research is a scientific article that has been submitted in the international journal indexed by SCOPUS.

Keywords—school roles; political education; novice voters

I. INTRODUCTION

The Indonesian democratic party which is held every 5 (five) years has become one of the important agendas in the life of the nation and state. The democratic party that is manifested in the general election certainly requires the foundation of an appropriate understanding of the rights and obligations of citizens to give their aspirations correctly and responsibly.

One of the bases for understanding democracy is given to new voters who are still in high school. The Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections provides guarantees for novice voters who are 17 years of age by April, 17th 2019 to channel their voting rights in the 2019 Elections. These first-time voters generally still have less knowledge about politics and its implementation in General Election practices. One of the initial understanding is political education which includes general political understanding, political awareness in the context of the rights and obligations of citizens, as well as the underlying philosophical basis that becomes the paradigm in determining the choice of each voter and their basic principles.

Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Article 3, states that the purpose of national education is to develop the potential of the students to become human beings who believe in and fear God Almighty, have good morality, be healthy, have good knowledge, be capable, creative, independent, and be a democratic and responsible citizen. The educational objectives mentioned above are closely related to the theme of this study, which targets political education for novice voters so that they can become democratic and responsible citizens. Based on the explanation above, the development of political education for novice voters really needs to be implemented. Therefore, political education for first-time voters is the responsibility of the government and educational institutions, in this case schools.

Political education for the novice voters is needed because there are many problems that surround novice voters. One of the problems is the administrative problem, because there are many beginner voters who do not have a National Identity Card and are not registered as a voter. The data shows that in the Election Potential Population Register (DP4) there are novice voters who will be aged 17 years from 1 January 2018 to 17

April 2019 as many as 5,035,887 inhabitants while new voter voters who have only registered only 1.2 million voters. The next problem that is no less important and main is that novice voters have no experience in elections and are very prone to politicization and serve as political objects. In addition, they are still very easy to be influenced to achieve the popularity and electability of the contestants. Not to mention many beginner voters who became GolPut because of lack of basic understanding of the politics.

The urgency of political education based on the problems mentioned above really needs to be realized in the novice voter in the scope of the school. They must understand the nature of politics, not practical politics as conveyed by election content through social media. Information from the mass media has a more negative impact on novice voters who do not have the experience and critical thinking skills of existing information. Therefore, literacy is needed through political education. Political education which aims to provide basic and philosophical insights about the nature of politics, so that they have political awareness. All of these aspects will be useful in participating in the 2019 elections.

Referring to the explanation above, the researchers chose Yogyakarta State Public High School 3 as the object of observation to analyze the understanding and awareness of beginner voters towards politics, especially in general voters in Indonesia. The reason for choosing Yogyakarta Public High School 3 is because Yogyakarta Public High School 3 is one of the schools that has a vision of nationalism and implements in various school policies both academic and non-academic. In addition, based on dissertation research that has been carried out in this school culture egalitarian. The values of equality and democracy stand out as references in their educational praxis.

The researcher analyzes that the problems of political education for the first-time voters can be answered and analyzed through a philosophical perspective, especially the study of educational philosophy. The reason for choosing the study of educational philosophy is because philosophy is an analysis that can answer the problem comprehensively, especially in the field of education. Educational philosophy can be a knife in-depth analysis to look for issues of political education carried out by educational institutions. Radical analysis can at the same time provide a philosophical ideal concept to answer the fundamental problems associated with the role of education for the development of political education in novice voters. This research is a philosophical exploratory research, so this research aims to explore and find a picture of the praxis of philosophy of political education in schools. An in-depth empirical study of the practice of political education in schools, as well as abstracting it so that an ideal concept of political education is found for novice voters at school.

II. METHODS

This research is a library research (library research) which is strengthened by in-depth interviews (depth interview). The object of this research is the role of schools in the development of political education for novice voters in Yogyakarta 3 High Schools. The data in this study were obtained by conducting a literature review both studies of books, journals, magazines,

newspapers, articles, and writings from other sources that examine the role of schools in the development of political education studied by observing and interviewing at SMA 3 Yogyakarta. These methods used for ensuring the accuracy of data obtained from a literature review and obtaining new information that has not been found in a literature review in connection with the object to be examined.

The research began with a literature study. The literature used is divided into two classifications, namely primary and secondary sources.

- 1) Books that are used as primary sources that discuss the main problems of material objects include
- 2) Secondary sources are complementary sources that are still related to the main theme, including books, journals, articles, newspapers, and websites (internet) that are directly related to the research theme

The subjects of this study were the Principal, Teachers, Education Personnel, as well as Grade 3 students of SMA Negeri 3 Yogyakarta who were over 17 years old. The data-collecting techniques in this study are:

- 1) Data Collection

This stage is carried out by gathering research material that is closely related to the research topic. Data collection in this research was carried out by literature review, observation, and interview. The interview method was conducted in a focused group discussion format which invited several teachers at SMA 3 Yogyakarta as invited speakers. In addition, the researcher also used a questionnaire form that was distributed to SMA 3 Yogyakarta students, which contained questions about political education for them.

- 2) Data Processing

The analysis is carried out after the data is collected and then a clear and systematic picture of the research object is obtained

- 3) Presentation of the results

This Research Group is a study of philosophical views on the role of schools in political education in novice voters. It is necessary to investigate the basic views or general views that underlie the awareness of voters, especially new voters in participating in the democratic party in Indonesia. Investigation on the basis of the background of political education phenomena such as the role of schools, the rights and obligations of citizens, political education in first-time voters, political awareness, and philosophy of education as a basic reference for analyzing.

Bakker and Zubair in his book entitled *Philosophical Research Methodology* explained that in the research model of philosophical views in the field, the data collected would be processed and reflected by several methodical elements [1]. The method used is as follows:

- 1) Interpretation

The method of interpretation as proposed by Bakker and Zubair is needed in philosophical research in the field with the aim of capturing the meaning, values and intentions contained in the problem under study [1].

2) Description

This description method is used to describe the perceptions of beginner voters about politics and explain the role of schools in the development of political education in SMA Negeri 3 Yogyakarta. The group's view of life is not only presented abstractly but can explain the contents of a concrete, overall life in the group. The friendliness of life, the warmth of ceremonies, the beauty of art, economic fragility, religious reverence, kindness, and so forth [1].

3) Reflection

Critical analysis is needed to dismantle the role of schools in the development of political education in novice voters in order to get a comprehensive understanding. Researchers conduct critical analysis of problem solving in research. The results of this reflection will be used as a theoretical framework in explaining the philosophical view of the role of schools in this case political education for novice voters.

4) Synthetic Analytics

Synthetic analysis is a combination of analysis and synthesis methods. Analysis means to break down, synthetic means to combine. The analysis method in this study is used to describe the phenomenon of the role of schools in developing political education for novice voters, then the synthetic method is a step to abstract a description of the phenomena associated with the research theme. So finally found a concept of political education as an ideal citizenship education.

5) Internal Coherence

The method of internal coherence can find the relationship between the role of schools and political education in first-time voters in philosophical analysis. At the stage of internal coherence, researchers try to find harmony between each of the basic views related to each other [1].

6) Holistics

The holistic method is used to explain all aspects that make up the education system to see how the role of schools in the development of political education in first-time voters in SMA Negeri 3 Yogyakarta. The complete and total horizon is able to provide definitive meaning for each phenomenon [1].

7) Heuristics

The heuristics method is used to find novelty in research that includes the relationship between the role of schools and the development of political education in first-time voters. The whole new data and methodical reflections that have been obtained are viewed from a new perspective so that a new synthesis or dynamics is formed from another perspective [1].

The validity of the data in this study uses triangulation of sources and techniques. Triangulation of sources by cross-checking data from three research data sources, namely the Principal, Teachers and Education Personnel, and Students of SMA Negeri 3 Yogyakarta (Third Senior High School of

Yogyakarta). Triangulation of techniques is to do a cross check on literature studies, observations, and interviews.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. *The Role of Schools in Developing Political Education for The Novice Voters in Philosophical Perspectives*

Education is a very important aspect in human life. Imam Barnadib stated that education is a major phenomenon in human life, one of which is an adult's character helping the growth and development of students to become adults. Based on this opinion it can be said that education is a way for humans to learn to be 'more human'. One of the things learned by humans in the education process is about socializing with other human beings that manifest in various social relations, both social, national, and state. In the context of learning about state life, humans learn about their rights and obligations as citizens. This learning is called political education. Through political education, every citizen learns about the various rules of life in the life of the state.

Education is essentially a process that runs without knowing the end. Since humans are born, until humans die, he has never stopped learning. Man learns in every environment he occupies, both family, school, and society. These three human learning environments influence each other and have a large role in the formation of human beings. Considering the role of these three environments, Ki Hadjar Dewantara, one of Indonesia's education leaders, expressed his views on Tripusat Education. The term education center was first coined by Ki Hajar Dewantara who classified the education area into three parts, namely education in the family, education in schools and education in society. The family is known as the first and foremost educational environment. This early treatment has a major role in shaping the character and personality of a child. On a further basis, the socialization process is continued by the school agent as a socialization agent which is an educational institution where students learn aspects of independence, achievement, and universalism. Starting from the thought of Ki Hadjar Dewantara above, it can therefore be concluded that school institutions as formal educational institutions, play an important role in supporting the success of the educational process of students.

One of the roles played by these formal educational institutions is political education which can also be found in the life of society, nation and state in Indonesia. As a country that adopts a democratic political system, citizen participation in government is a very important thing. Without citizen participation, the existence of democratic countries will gradually fade. One way to increase citizen participation in the government is by providing political education to novice voters, of course, through the three educational channels mentioned above. The majority of novice voters are in the age range of 17-21 years, therefore senior secondary education institutions have a very strategic role in educating their students about political education.

This role is also carried out by SMA N 3 Yogyakarta as one of the high schools in Yogyakarta. Based on research that has been done, political education carried out by SMA N 3 is carried out through several activities. In the FGD activities

carried out on 15 May 2019, H. Maman Surakhman, one of the teachers at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta said that political education among students was carried out through intracurricular activities, extracurricular activities, activities to foster student character, and cooperation with educational institutions other.

First, political education for first-time voters through intracurricular activities, is implemented in the form of learning activities that are integrated through several subjects, including the subjects of Pancasila Education and Citizenship, History, and Religion. Some of these subjects become the main material for providing political education to novice voters because in terms of learning material it already contains a variety of materials about political education. PPKn subjects for example, become one of the pillars of political education because in terms of material, these subjects contain material about the nature of the state and the process of state formation; national legal and judicial system; respect and upholding human rights; statutory regulations in Indonesia; and the political system prevailing in Indonesia. About the important role of PPKn subjects as an effort to political education was also stated by Ichwan Aryono, one of the teachers at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta in the FGD activities that were held on May 15, 2019. Based on the contents of the PPKn subject matter, it can be seen that these subjects holds an important position for the development of nationalism and political education among students of SMA N 3 Yogyakarta. In addition to PPKn subjects, other subjects that also play a role in providing political education for students are historical subjects. This subject gives students knowledge about the history of the struggle for the Indonesian nation, including the history of the struggle for the Indonesian independence movement. This method is an effective way to foster nationalism among the younger generation because history lessons will foster a collective memory of the younger generation, especially first-time voters on the history of the struggle of the Indonesian nation.

Second, political education for first-time voters in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta, in addition to being conducted in the form of intracurricular learning activities, is also carried out in the form of extracurricular learning activities. The values of political education are practically included in various activities, so that students indirectly learn about the values that are important for the development of nationalism among the novice voters. In the various extracurricular activities there are many values and political learning, including tolerance, mutual respect, habituation, and even co-curricular tasks (tasks in the family and community).

One of the efforts made by the N 3 Yogyakarta High School so that political education among students can run effectively is to innovate in the learning process. The innovation was carried out for example by applying a learning model called "4 C", namely communicative, critical, collaborative, creative. Ichwan Aryono, one of the teachers at Yogyakarta State High School 3, said that the learning method was applied as a way to make subjects in intracurricular activities more effective and attractive to students. Thus, the material that the teacher wants to convey can be captured

Third, political education in schools is also carried out through the empowerment of student organizations such as the

Student Council and the Class Representative Assembly. According to H. Maman Surakhman, such student organization activities help provide political education to students, especially in improving organizational skills, working together, and mutual tolerance. Through the Class Representative Assembly, students also learn to carry out the class mandate and deliver it in the MPK forum together with representatives from other classes. Students thus learn to carry out the function of democracy in the school.

Fourth, in addition to the various activities above, political education for first-time voters in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta is also carried out through character building or KDP education consisting of leadership and entrepreneurship education. Leadership is an important aspect of human beings. No exception for students who will become the next generation of the Indonesian people. Political education and character education given to students today will ultimately affect the quality of future generations who will be the nation's leaders in the future. In addition to building the leadership spirit of the students, the school also conducts character building by providing knowledge about entrepreneurship, with the hope that students will become independent and strong individuals who are ready to face challenges in their lives.

Based on the findings obtained in the above research, it can be concluded that political education for novice voters at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta has been carried out, through a variety of both intracurricular and extracurricular activities. The combination of various methods of education shows that political education carried out at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta is not only based on one school of education. In general, when viewed in several subjects such as PPKn and history, it can be seen that the educational method adopted adopted the flow of essentialism in the study of educational philosophy. The flow of essentialism is a flow in the philosophy of education that seeks to restore the noble values in society as a reference in the educational process. This is evident in PPKn subjects for example. The teaching of Pancasila as a view of the nation's life and as a reference to moral values for the community shows that political education through intracurricular activities adopts the flow of essentialism education.

Essentialism is one of the views or streams in the study of educational philosophy which is often used as a reference for thinkers in the field of education. Essentialism is a flow that is grounded in truth or noble values that have persisted for a long time, and considers that these values must be passed down or taught to future generations [2]. In accordance with these characteristics, education according to the flow of essentialism therefore aims to continue the cultural heritage and historical heritage of the community. The curriculum developed in the flow of essentialism education is also more centered on subjects or subject matter. This is because the direction of the flow of essentialism is indeed to provide students with an understanding of noble values and eternal ideas that are inherited from the past [2].

The character of the essentialism education stream can be seen in the teaching of political education held at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta. As stated by teachers, special political education, for example in the form of outreach or briefing on elections, is

not provided by the school. In practice, the largest portion of political education is given through the intracurricular pathway, namely through PPKn subjects and Religious Education. In the subject matter also, the material taught has become an agreement, in the sense that it has been determined in such a way. This shows that the learning of political education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta shows more the practice of education from the flow of essentialism.

The results of the analysis of the flow of educational philosophy that underlies the practice of political education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta above is the answer to the first question of the formulation of the problem in this study. Based on the description of the results of the FGD with several teachers at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta it can be concluded that political learning for novice voters at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta is carried out with educational practices that show the characteristics of the flow of essentialism.

B. Conception of Ideal Educational Philosophy as the Foundation of Schools to Develop Political Education for Beginner Voters in Creating Democratic Citizens

Education is a very important aspect of human life. Through this education, humans will learn about various ways to live their lives, both individually and socially, including in politics. As a country that embraces democracy, political education for citizens is one of the main and absolute things to do. This not only concerns the educational goals of the individual or students, but also concerns the matter of political regeneration that occurs in society or citizens. Given the importance of political education, therefore an appropriate political education, in the sense of efficient and effective, is very necessary. Including one of them political education carried out for novice voters as found in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta.

The previous description, has explained various findings about the implementation of political education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta, both those related to the practice of implementing education, as well as relating to the philosophy that underlies the practice of education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta. From the findings above, it is necessary to formulate an ideal conception of educational philosophy as a school foundation in developing political education for novice voters. Will the flow of essentialism that has been practiced in the process of political education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta continue to be maintained, or should it be improved and perhaps replaced with another school of philosophy of education?

The flow of educational essentialism is indeed one of the streams that is often used as a reference in the development of education related to cultural preservation and noble values of society. It is not wrong because of that if the political education carried out rests on the flow of essentialism. Pancasila and nationality insight materials are more related to history, cultural heritage, and noble values of the community. Judging from the material character, it is indeed the flow of essentialism that is appropriate for learning about national or political education. However, it certainly cannot be denied that in the development of the field of study of educational philosophy, the flow of essentialism is not without criticism. The flow of essentialism

in its development also received criticism which eventually gave rise to a variety of perspectives or new theories.

The fact that there are various kinds of criticism from the flow of the philosophy of essentialism education ultimately also raises the need for a new perspective or perspective in the implementation of political education for first-time voters at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta. One aspect that according to researchers needs to be improved or refined is in terms of learning methods that must be adapted to the context and development of the times.

As we all know, over time, the community also continues to experience development and dynamics. Every time new findings emerge, which unconsciously have changed the mindset of each generation. At present, the world has entered the industrial 4.0 era with various new challenges that have followed it. Unwittingly, the character of the new generation born and growing up at this time is also unique and cannot be separated from the existence of technology. The current generation will be easier to learn if it includes audio and visuals. Therefore, learning to watch videos is one of the most effective methods.

Various kinds of changes that occur in the human journey must also be responded to with the practice of adequate education. Adequate here is in the sense of being in accordance with the times but still adhering to the ideals or educational goals that are aspired. These are the challenges faced by the education world today, including political education for novice voters as can be seen in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta. The characteristics of essentialism are not wrong to be maintained because they are related to values, history, and culture. However, it is also necessary to make adjustments in the form of innovation, especially in the learning method. One of these innovations can be taken from another school of education, namely progressivism.

Similar to the flow of essentialism, the flow of educational philosophy of progressivism is the flow of educational philosophy which is often a reference and is often compared to the flow of essentialism. The philosophy of progressivism education philosophy is the flow of education which considers that education is not only transforming knowledge to students, but with education it is expected that students can understand the reality of life that will occur in the future [3]. Students are one of the most important elements in education, so that the measurement of the success of the education process can be seen from the quality of students who will be the output of educational institutions [3]. This flow holds that humans or students should be educated to become humans who can understand life in the future, in the sense of having a vision of the future. Students are seen as free, active, creative and dynamic beings. Human position is very important in determining the progress and development of culture and civilization. With his mind, humans are able to create knowledge, tools, needs, so they can produce change and development. It is this progress, development, or progress that is the main theme of the progressivism education stream [3].

The character and characteristics of the progressivism education stream are needed to overcome the shortcomings of the flow of essentialism in the implementation of political

education for novice voters at SMA N 3 Yogyakarta. Talking about political education or nationality education, it can be said that in the process of education what happens is a kind of "transfer" of culture from one generation to the next generation. Educators in this case are those who represent the generation of heirs, while students are those who represent the inherited generation. It is at this point that the contribution of the progressivism education stream becomes indispensable. One important thing that can be drawn from the flow of educational progressivism in solving the problem of national education or political education is about the importance of emphasizing aspects of experience in the learning process[4]. Experience is a very valuable aspect in providing knowledge, skills and attitudes of students. It is this aspect of experience that needs to be given more priority in the practice of political education so that the results of the implementation of political education can be as expected.

One implementation of the idea of progressivism is in the form of innovative learning methods for students, for example by discussing, case studies, preparing posters, or even making documentary films about the role of citizens in political life. Such methods will enrich students with various insights that will make political education more fun and on target, because it is in accordance with the character of the younger generation who are very dependent on information technology today. The contribution of the philosophy of progressivism education in the implementation of political education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta is hoped to increase the participation of the novice voters in the life of democracy in Indonesia.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on research that has been done, it can be concluded several things as follows.

- 1) SMA N 3 Yogyakarta as one of the formal education institutions in the Yogyakarta region participated in organizing political education for students who are included in the novice voter group. The political education is carried out through intracurricular activities, extracurricular activities, as well as several other activities that aim to foster leadership and

entrepreneurship. Of the several activities carried out, political education through intracurricular activities is a mainstay activity. Based on an analysis of the views of educational philosophy that underlies the practice of political education, it can be seen that the view that underlies the implementation of political education is the flow of philosophy of essentialism education.

- 2) The philosophical view of educational essentialism as stated above has several weaknesses, so to build a better political education, another philosophical view of education is needed. Based on the results of studies that have been conducted, the researchers concluded that political education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta needs to adopt the philosophical thinking of progressivism education. One implementation of the idea of progressivism is in the form of innovative learning methods for students. The contribution of the philosophy of progressivism education in the implementation of political education in SMA N 3 Yogyakarta is hoped to increase the participation of the novice voters in the life of democracy in Indonesia

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