ROLE OF PDIP AND GERINDRA PARTIES IN POLITICAL EDUCATION IMPROVEMENT

(Case Study: Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015)

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ABSTRACT

In Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015, there are problems related to the lack of participation and understanding of politic. Therefore, political education is important to improve the level of understanding and participation of voters in an election. The PDIP and Gerindra are political parties in Bantul Region that have a role in improving political education as regulated in Article 11 Paragraph (1a) of Law Number 2 of 2011 on Political Party. The research aims to understand the problem of lack of political education and to analyze the role of PDIP and Gerindra parties in improving political education in Bantul Region. This is a normative legal research and empirical legal research which use statutes, case approach, and interview respondents. The result of this research shows that the PDIP and Gerindra parties have given contribution in conducting political education to the people of Bantul Region which aims to increase political understanding and public participation. The political education program realized by working programs includes internal and external programs. The internal program such as cadre education, training IT, political school, and cadreization. The external program such as political communication to the people in Bantul Region and community program. In optimizing the political education in Bantul Region, PDIP and Gerindra parties should provide interesting and innovative programs can be new program that can attract a new voter to give their participation in election, strengthening the internal party relation and communication, and increasing the political awareness.

Keywords: *political awareness, political education, and political party*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to the data from the General Election Commission (KPU) of Bantul Region, the participation of voters in the election of Regent and Vice Regent of Bantul in 2015 reached 75,28%.[1] This result is below the predetermined target of 77.50%. The people who did not participate in the election reached 146,509 or 24.73%. One of the factors why the people did not use their right to vote due to the trust with politics in this country is because the political parties do not give a definite belief to the community and do not carry out their roles as a pillar of democracy. This fact can be proven through a survey by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) which states that Indonesia's democracy index in 2016 decreased by 2.73 points to 70.09 compared to 2015's index whose result was 72.82. One of the reasons is due to the declining role of political parties.[2]

The problem above was related to the lack of political communication and political education for the people. It gave special a attention to all elements involved in the Bantul Regional head election especially political parties. The political party as an organization in charge of activating and mobilizing the people, representing a particular interest, provide the way out for those who compete and provide legal and peaceful political leadership. [3] A political party have a responsibility in determining the democratic government and realizing the government over the sovereignty of the people in accordance with the function of political party listed in Chapter V Article 11 of Law Number 2 of 2011 on Political Party.

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[1] KPU Bantul, "Laporan Tahapan PenyelenggaraanPemilihan Bupati Dan Wakil Bupati Kabupaten Bantul Tahun 2015", https://drive.google.com/file/d/0B19NR3_7Q0EINWhvSDE1N3dDbkE/view accessed on December 21st, 2017 at 02.23 am.

[2] Dimas Jarot Bayu, "BPS Catat Indeks Demokrasi Turun Akibat Surutnya Peran Partai Politik", https://katadata.co.id/berita/2017/09/14/bps-indeks-demokrasi-indonesia-turun-partai-politik-beri-pengaruh accessed on December 20th, 2017 at 09.17.p.m.

[3] Abdul Mukthie Fadjar, 2012, *Partai Politik Dalam Perkembangan Ketatanegaraan Indonesia*, Malang, Setara Press, p. 13.

In this research, there are two political parties that can be the object of research, namely PDIP and Gerindra parties. As we know, PDIP and Gerindra parties are the bearers of each candidate in the election of Regent and Vice Regent in Bantul Regional head election of 2015. The election was held simultaneously in 204 regions consisting of 194 districts or cities and seven provinces. [4] The regions that participate in the regional head election are provinces and regencies or cities whose tenure shall terminate in 2015. The policy is made by the government to improve the effectiveness and efficiency in organizing the regional head election. In addition, it aims to determine the qualified regional leader, trustworthy, accountability, and put the interests of the people in the region. [5]

Actually, Bantul Regional head election was followed by two candidates. The first were Suharsono and Abdul Halim Muslih, promoted by The Great Indonesian Movement Party (Gerindra) and National Awakening Party (PKB). They were supported by Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) and Democrat party. Meanwhile, the competing partner was Sri Suryawidati and Misbakhul Munir, carried by the coalition of Indonesian Democratic Party-Struggle (PDIP), Democratic National Party (Nasdem) and supported by Golkar party and United Development Party (PPP).

The PDIP and Gerindra parties had a role in providing solutions related to the problems including lack of political communication and political education for the community. They also have a great influence in improving democratization in Bantul Region. Historically, since the regional head election in 2005 and 2010, PDIP became the most superior party in occupying the government in Bantul Region. Support from the community to the existence of the PDIP continues to flow until now and could not be separated

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[4] See kpu.go.id, "KPU: 204 Daerah Gekar Pemilukada Serentak 2015", http://kpu.go.id/index.php/post/read/2014/3596/KPU-204-Daerah-Gelar-Pemilukada-Serentak-2015/berita-terkini, accessed on September 16th, 2017 at 12.04 am.

[5] Masdiyan Putri, Zuli Qodir, 2015, "Faktor Kemenangan Koalisi Suharsono-Halim dalam Pemenangan Pemilu Kepala Daerah Kabupaten Bantul Tahun 2015" (Prosiding Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Student Conference 3rd Program Pascasarjana Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta (PPs UMY) ISBN: 978-602-19568-4-7), p. 94.

from the role of the political party itself. While the existence of Gerindra party was increasingly recognized when it started in Indonesian politics, Bantul Region was one which was recognized as Gerindra party, evidenced by the winning the election in 2015. The PDIP and Gerindra parties are expected to play a role in the process of political communications and political education to the community. So, it is a good solution to resolve the problems that occurred in Bantul Region.

The PDIP and Gerindra parties as political parties in Bantul Region have a role in improving political education as regulated in Article 11 Paragraph (1a) of Law Number 2 of 2011 on Political Party stated that political party serves as an instrument for political education for members and the wider community to become citizens of Indonesia who are aware of their rights and obligations in the life of society, nation, and state.

The lack of political education in Bantul Region resulted in the community's apathy towards their rights, obligations and political responsibilities in the regional head election. So, it caused a problem of lack of community participation in using their right to vote and multiple offenses during campaign and elections. Political help people to improve their knowledge of political issues and understand their rights and obligations as citizens. Political education is considered important for people who are reluctant to exercise their rights.

Due to its importance, political education must be owned by the public in order to increase public knowledge related to the politics, hence allowing people to be more critical and wise in facing the political situation. From the explanation above, the writer is interested in examining the role of the political party, especially PDIP and Gerindra parties in improving political education in Bantul Region.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1. Type of Research

This research used a normative research and empirical research. The normative research is based on the conceptual areas that use library research such as books, journals, and law regulations relating to the object of research. While an empirical research is based on conceptual areas that use field research. So, the writer interview directly with the respondents or informants in the field related to the object of research.

2.2. Research Location and Respondent

The research was conducted in the Office of General Election Commission of Bantul (KPU) and Regional Representative Council of Bantul (DPRD) which interview PDIP and Gerindra fraction. The respondents in the research are people who are competent in their field and may give the information or data related to the problems that will be investigated.

The data of respondent on interview and data retrieval method:

1. Name : Titik Istiyawatun

   Position : Chairman of the Division of Community Participation and Human Resources

   Field : Division of Community Participation and Human Resources

   Agency : General Election Commission of Bantul

2. Name : Sudarmanto

   Position : Commission D from PDIP Fraction

   Field : Welfare, Education, Health, and Social

   Agency : Regional Representative Council of Bantul

3. Name : Datin Wisnu Pranyoto

   Position : Legislative Board of DPRD Bantul from Gerindra fraction

Field   : Legislative Board

Agency   : Regional Representative Council of Bantul

4. Name   : Gayuh Pramudhita

Position : Secretary of Commission A from Gerindra Fraction

Field   : Governmental field

Agency   : Regional Representative Council of Bantul

2.3. Type of Data

The data have been collected from the sources which are classified into two data sources, they are:

a. Primary Data

Primary data is obtained from the result of empirical research, that is direct research conducted in the field. In this research, an interview with PDIP and Gerindra parties in the Branch Leadership Council (DPC) of Bantul region and General Election Commissions (KPU) of Bantul was conducted.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data were obtained through library research, namely the study of literature or references related to the issue consisting of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal material.

1. Primary legal materials consist of regulations as follows:
   a. The 1945 Constitution;
   b. Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights;
   c. Law Number 2 of 2011 on Political Party;
   d. Law Number 10 of 2016 on Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors.
2. Secondary legal materials consist of several documents that were related to the primary legal materials as follows:
   a. Books;
   b. Scientific Journals;

c. Other legal documents related to the issue;

d. Trusted sites internet;

e. Other non-legal documents related to this research.

3. Tertiary legal materials

Tertiary legal materials consisted of the dictionary and encyclopedia.

2.4. Method of Collecting Data

a. Library Research

The method of collecting data with normative legal research was conducted through literature learning. It was conducted by reading, analyzing, and concluding from related documents such as constitution or laws, books, scientific journal, and others which were related to the main as the object of this research.

b. Interview with Respondent

This research was conducted by collecting data directly in the field by using an interview technique, which was questioned directly by the researcher to the respondents or informants or interviews to get information.

2.5. Data Analysis

After data collection, all data obtained in both primary and secondary legal materials will be analyzed. The data were analyzed using a descriptive method that is the method of analysis used to describe a phenomenon clearly and in detail.

3. DISCUSSION

3.1 An Overview of the Result of Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015

This research was conducted in the office of General Election Commission (KPU) of Bantul Region using interview to obtain data related to the political understanding on voters, their political rights as

voters, and the implementation of the political rights in Regional Head of Election in Bantul of 2015. The research obtained data as follows:

Table 1

List of Voters and User of Voting Rights of Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015

	Man	**Woman**	**Total**
List of Voters	314.852	330.248	684.080
The user of Voting Rights	229.541	256.422	519.887
Participation	**72,90%**	**77,65%**	**76,00%**

Source: General Election Commission of Bantul Region

Table 2

Valid Votes Data and Invalid Votes Data of Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015

Valid votes	493.239 votes
Invalid votes	28.711 votes
Total	521.713 votes

Source: General Election Commission of Bantul Region

Diagram 1

The Percentage of Valid Votes Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015
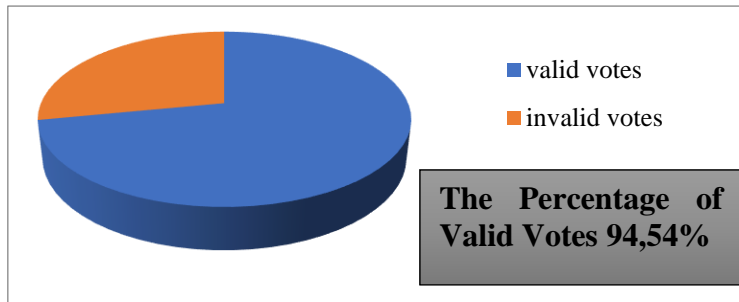
Source: General Election Commission of Bantul

Based on the data in table 1, it shows that there were people who did not use their right to votes. The number of people who did not use their rights was 164.193 peoples from the number between the list of voters and user of voting rights. It means that there was a problem of participation due to abstaining (Golput) in Bantul election of 2015. Then, based on the data in table 2 and diagram 1, there was a lack of political understanding as proved by the invalid votes in Bantul Regional Head Elections of 2015. The number of invalid voters which was 28.711 votes showed a considerable number.

The abstaining or political participation are insufficient and the people still did not understand their political rights as proved by the invalid votes. It gave a question to all of us and this phenomenon had to be fixed immediately and resolved. To answer about the problems above, the writer submitted a response from the General Election Commission of Bantul Region who was one of the parties contributing to organizing the Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015. This was presented by the Chairman of the Division of Community Participation and Human Resources, namely Titik Istiyawatun.

According to Titik Istiyawatun, the number of 76% of the participation of the people in Bantul Regional Head Election of 2015 appeared due to many factors and the numbers were actually good

enough. Although it was still in below of national standard that was 77%. It was not merely because of the political awareness of the people and they were not present to the Voting Place (TPS). There were several factors that caused the existence of invalid votes and lack of public participation, as follows:

1. Outdated Voters Data

According to Titik Istiyawatun, the factors that caused the existence of invalid votes and the lack of public participation were double data noted in the voter's list. The duplicated data coming from the data on voters who had died were still listed on the voter's list, so the voter data were invalid. Then, the data of settled foreigners were also noted in the voter's list. According to her statement, in some voting places, there was one voting place that had a fixed voter showing that about 400 voters and 50 voters were not present because they were settled foreigners. Therefore, it was necessary that data collection should be updated. Related to the people who were settled foreigner, the General Election Commission could not remove the names because it could violate in Articles 177A Paragraph 1 of Law No.10 of 2016 on Election of Governors, Regent, and Major stating that anyone who deliberately commited an act against the law falsifying data and voter lists as referred to in Article 58 shall be subject to imprisonment of at least 12 months and a maximum of 72 months and a fine of at least IDR 12,000.000; and maximum of IDR 72,000.000. So, the consequence was the participation rate decreased due to invalid voter data.

2. Frustrated Feeling with the Leaders

There was one condition that caused a low level of public participation in the Bantul Election of 2015 because the people were already frustrated with the current leaders. This happened in areas

where people had a high political understanding. The people were reluctant to exercise their right to vote because they were frustrated with the current leadership. The people assumed that it was useless to vote for leaders who were corrupt or not trusted. When the assumption appeared, according to Titik Istiyawatun, an abstain was a rational political right but it would harm a person who abstained. For example, an abstain, to some extent, in a more massive movement could give an opportunity for a bad person to be a winner because good persons did not use their rights.

3. Quality of Voters

Quality of voters were the most important factor in the election. The people had not understood their position as citizens concerning rights and obligations. The people assumed that vote was not their rights. In fact, it was one of their rights as citizens. Then the people were still as followers, so they chose not from their conscience. In addition, the quality of voter participation was also disturbed by the practice of money politics. [6] The existence of money politics because of the low level of people's education. This was in line with the results of a survey showing that the level of voter education in Indonesia was still low. Approximately 65% of Indonesian voters education level only finished in primary school. So, it caused the lack of understanding of the people about their position as citizens and their choice of not using their right to vote. If they chose to votes, it was because of other factors such as money politics.

Besides, factors that caused the lack of public participation and understanding of the society in the Bantul election of 2015 were related to the disabilities voters. They had also a great influence in determining the result of the election. The General Election Commission of Bantul

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[6] Interview results with Titik Istiyawatun as the representative of KPU Bantul on March, 13th 2018 at 10.56 am.

had provided services to persons with disabilities and in voting place. There was a special access for persons with disabilities, such as assistance from family or officers, political communication with a disability, and special tools to vote. However, practically only 33% of disability voters used their voting rights. This was not merely a voter error. There was a mistake regarding the list of voters by the officer that the data in Voting Organizer Group (KPPS) were not all noted in C1 form[7] pertaining to the presence of disability in the election. So, the final result of the percentage of voters who did not participate in the Bantul election of 2015 must have been from the disability data.

3.2 Role of PDIP Party in Improving Political Education in Bantul Region

In this case, the Indonesian Democratic Struggle Party (PDIP) as one of the political parties in Indonesia has an obligation to improve political education. The party was committed to the ideology of Pancasila as the basic principle of its struggle and purpose. This is stated in the vision and mission of the PDIP. The role of PDIP as a political party has been regulated in Article 9 Paragraph 1 of PDIP's AD/ART stated that "training and educating the people to be responsible for using their rights and obligations as citizens".

In this section, the writer conducted an interview with Sudarmanto as the representative of PDIP, a fraction of Commission D in the field of welfare, education, health, and social. The purpose of this interview was to provide an information about the importance of political education and what effort they made to improve political education in Bantul.

Political education is utmost important to gain for our country goodness sake and PDIP has already made efforts to re-awaken the society about this matter. The PDIP has made an effort to improve political understanding in Bantul by holding a program and political

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[7] C1 form is a notes of voting and counting of votes at the Voting Place.

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communication to the community. The scope of its program included the internal and external programs. Each program will be described as follows:

1. Internal program

DPC of PDIP Chapter of Bantul regency had several internal programs to improve political education for its member, party cadre, sympathizer, and for their future leader:

a. Cadre education

PDIP had a program named cadre education which was held annually to improve political education for all their cadres. They would learn from *Kader Pratama, Madya,* and *Utama*. The cadre education program was conducted annually for the party structural since *Anak ranting, ranting, Pimpinan Anak Cabang (PAC), and Dewan Pimpinan Cabang (DPC)*. When the cadre finished their training, then they had to socialize it to the community for what they got during their trainee days. The political communication itself was conducted every month. The PDIP party continued the monthly program by conducting an annual program through the *madya* activity. To conclude, in *Madya* activity, they used to hold a regular political communication to the public aimed to find a potential cadre for the party and later will train them.

c. A training for finding information and technological experts

In addition to cadre education, the PDIP party also had an information and technology (IT) expert training program to give a media knowledge for party cadres, party management or community officials. The program was conducted by the *"Regu Penggerak Pemilih"* which then finding out youth or young generation that had the ability to operate social media. This program was considered as necessary in order to support and introduce party programs as well as any other activities through social media.

c. Political school

According to Sudarmanto, political school was a formal education formed by PDIP party for a party member, cadres (such as *Kader Pratama, Madya, and Kader Utama*), sympathizer and future leaders. It was located in Pajangan, Bantul. The material given in political school would be different. The content of the political education materials was not far away from the importance of development for the Unitary Republic of Indonesia, diversity, Pancasila and also the 1945 Constitution as well as party ideology. The Political party itself was an activity provided by the central of PDIP. The leader's candidates who advanced through the PDIP were given party schools for better understanding inside and outside of the political world. In addition, the community also had an opportunity to participate in political school. It means the school was not only established for the internal but also external members. It aimed to make the external member have the same opportunity to get knowledge. The society knowledge became more widespread related to politics. Besides, it was also used as an effort to get close to the community.

2. External program

In order to deliver political education, PDIP had socialized to the community which was represented by the party cadre after gaining a training program. The cadre would deliver political understanding rather than introducing their own party. It aimed to eradicate the public apathy regarding politic, later the society will no longer become a follower with no political acknowledgment but a high level of political awareness. When the public has gained a better understanding of what is politic and others, the cadre would start to introduce the party program. During the political communication events, PDIP would always emphasize the importance of strengthening our Indonesian

ideology which was related to them such as the ideology of party struggle, party struggle values, party vision, and mission.

In this case, the society was educated to politic in accordance with the principles of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. It aimed to grow the idealism contained in Pancasila that could provide optimism and motivation to society as already stated in the regulations. Then, it was also to improve the quality of political awareness for the community. In addition, according to Sudarmanto, besides the political communication program to the community, PDIP had tried to carry out its role as well as possible to the community and advised them to choose a leader who could accommodate public aspiration and expectation, such as matters related to the development program of public welfare.

3.3 Role of Gerindra Party in Improving Political Education in Bantul Region

Besides the PDIP party, the research was also conducted to study the Great Indonesia Movement (Gerindra) party which was a party that participated in the Bantul election of 2015. In this research, the writer conducted an interview with Datin Wisnu Pranyoto as the Legislative Board of DPRD Bantul from Gerindra fraction and Gayuh Pramudhita as Secretary of Commission A of Governmental field.

According to Datin, political education was a very important element. However, before we discuss political education, we have to discuss politic because one of the elements of political education is politic. Then, politic cannot be separated from policy. It is to determine a direction and purpose of the State, for example, president and major are from politics and they have a role for made policies, so the people have to know about politics because it is determined from a policy whether it is welfare, education, development, and infrastructure. It can be said that if the people do not care about politics then the people who will determine a policy are people who are not good at politics. So, the

people have to know politic and participate in politics to determine the future direction of a state goal. The arrangement of political education itself has already contained in the Article of Association of Gerindra party as stated in Article 12 Paragraph (2) on the function of the party, stating that "to train and educate the people to be responsible for using their political rights and obligations as citizens".

Obviously, the Gerindra party conducted political education both to party members and to society in accordance with the above principles in order to improve political education in Bantul Region, namely:

1. Cadreization

Political education conducted by the Gerindra party especially to the party cadres and the community was by conducting training in each of *Pimpinan Anak Cabang (PAC)*. Political education through cadreization aims to build a constituent at the lower level and give political understanding to the people. It makes people understand the political rights. In addition, Gerindra party opened a training conducted once for some generation called *"Gerindra Masa Depan"* for members who were still young who had met the requirement in that they had completed undergraduate education and their Grade Point Average (IPK) was over of 3 points. In this case, the Gerindra party educated the community who later became party members from as early as possible to serve as cadres to lead both regional and central regions. The cadres were trained and educated to be leaders to meet the standards as a leader. The learning that was used by the Gerindra party was well prepared, so the leaders could be competent in their respective fields.

In Bantul election of 2015, Gerindra party conducted a selection to the public to elect candidates of a regional leader according to the requirements and standards of the General Election Commission through the party structure from the level of *Anak ranting* and *ranting*.

This recruitment was open to all citizens who met certain requirements such as capabilities, abilities, ages, and so on. Hence, they had equal opportunity to play their political role in government institutions. The determination of the criteria and skills abilities or personal capability for citizens who were running as a candidate of a regional leader was important even it is in the highlights of the community. So, we can conclude that the figure of a leader also determines the increase in public participation to improve party electability.

Besides the training program for the cadres, there was another program that was the recruitment of new members of the party by promoting the vision and mission of the party in accordance with the society's interest. This was conducted not only for gaining popularity without a clear vision and mission. It determined the vision and mission in accordance with the needs of the people that had aims in social justice. It is due to the main factor that was promoted in the community.

2. Political Communication

The next program in improving the political understanding of the community was through the existing schools in Bantul Region. This political communication was very important for the beginner voters because according to Gayuh, the beginner voters did not have an understanding of politics and still acted as followers. In addition to political communication through schools, Gerindra party also conducted political communication in remote areas because of the low level of political understanding of rural communities that was vulnerable to money politics. The political communication was conducted by "*Tunas Indonesia Raya (Tidar)*". Not only conducting political communication program, Gerindra party also has social media as an up-to-date communication form by attaching the activities

done by Gerindra party. When there were activities that were related to the society, they would be published. According to Gerindra party itself, the community was part of the party, so any activities conducted by Gerindra party aimed at the community. The social media of Gerindra party was *garuda yaksa.com* in national level while at the regional level, it was facebook namely *DPC Partai Gerindra* and *Fraksi Gerindra*.

3. Community Programs

Gerindra party provided the program to the community. This community program aimed to be an independent, productive movement and based on local wisdom. It is an effort to create a justice and prosperity for the society. The program was done by recitation with the community, inculcating the soul of care through disaster care programs, and improvement of local products. As a movement, Gerindra party always struggled with the people and made people power as the main force in building a nation and the unity of Indonesia.

For all of the programs conducted by Gerindra party as an effort to improve political education in Bantul Region, there was an interesting program that was political communication to schools by giving political understanding as early as possible. The Gerindra party provided a new political understanding, especially to beginner voters. Political understanding to beginner voters was a very important thing. It was due to young voters as the young generation who had not understood politics. It can be said they were the younger generations who were less able to keep up with the times or slightly behind the trend. So, they were still as followers who needed more accompaniment and knowledge. Political understanding to the younger generation needed to be enhanced.

3.4. Problems Facing the Role of PDIP and Gerindra Parties in Political Education

In performing their role as political parties, there are some problems in improving political understanding and public participation in Bantul Region. Some of these problems are:

1. The Community's Interests

According to the PDIP party, the problem in conducting political education to the people of Bantul Region was due to lack of public interest. The people were still apathetic when the party tried to get closer to the community. Even the people still stigmatized the PDIP party as the *abangan* group. Therefore the PDIP party had to carry out serious effort in society and provided innovative ways to get closer with them to conduct political education, so the negative thoughts about the party did not re-emerge in society. The ways of the party to overcome this problem was by conducting national seminars and involving religious leaders in activities as well as conducting first level training (*Pratama)* and second level training (*Madya)* education. So, the people understood the political rights and they were no longer apathetic. In addition, the party attempted to provide innovative ways of not bringing the party's identity first when communicating to the people, so the party blended with the community not as party cadres but as a society in general. It gave emotional closeness and made the community trust the party again. The party also provided an understanding of the public to know the vision and mission of the party well and must know in detail the party of their choice in the election. So, the people are not easily affected and more selective in conscience.

2. Internal Communication

During the political education process, there was a problem of the participation of internal parties. This was due to the lack of internal communication and even some party cadres did not follow the activities of the party. This problem made the cadres less aware of the inside and outside of the party. This was due to lack of communication in providing political education in the community. The political communication of political education was not done well for the public because of difficulties with the party itself.

3. Pragmatism

Implementation of political communication activities of political education would not run smoothly if there was still a pragmatic society. The people did not see who the candidates of regional leader or legislative candidates were, but they see how the number of funds the candidates provided. The condition was sometimes still found in the community, especially in the region with a low economic level. It was very vulnerable in terms of money politics activities in the community. The pragmatic conditions could eliminate the clean political value and disturb the practice of ideal politics.

4. Money politics

According to the Gerindra Party, money politics was also one of the major factors that caused the failure to grow a good and correct political understanding in society. When election began, political game by the interest group started. This happened in remote areas that still lacked of the political knowledge of the community. If there was no money then they did not use their votes or they vote for money.

5. Financial Problem

       According to Gerindra party, during the process of political communication, there was a problem that requires a lot of financial matter, for example, they must prepare a comfortable place, dishes, and entertainment that could be accepted by the society. So, the funding from the government also influenced on the progress of political communication of political education. The fund was used for party operations in performing its functions, for example in socializing political education to the community.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
4.1. Conclusion

       In conclusion, the PDIP and Gerindra parties had given contribution in conducting political education to the people of Bantul Region which aimed to increase political understanding and public participation which is only 76% in the election. This was realized by working programs related to the political education. The role of PDIP and Gerindra parties in improving political education in Bantul Region could be said to be good enough based on the result of research. It could be proven by the efforts of the parties in doing political education to the society and the cadres.

       In the case of the implementation of political education for the people of Bantul Region, the PDIP and Gerindra parties formulated work programs referring to the Articles of Association of parties, the result of working meetings, namely the national program to the regional program, and identified the conditions or the needs of people of Bantul Region. The kinds of political education program included the internal and external programs. The internal program included cadre education, training of IT, political school, and cadreization. Then the external program included

political communication to the people in Bantul Region and community program.

4.2. Suggestion

Based on the problem that has been discussed, some recommendations for PDIP and Gerindra parties can be proposed:

1. To improve political education to the people, PDIP and Gerindra should increase their role, especially in political education by providing more interesting and innovative programs. The innovative program can be a new program that can attract a new voter to give their participation in the election. Therefore, to succeed the political communication related to the political education, PDIP and Gerindra can cooperate with some elements, such as non-governmental institution and scool.

2. Because there is a problem on lack of massive political communication related to the political education in the community due to lack of participation of an internal party, PDIP and Gerindra should strengthen the internal party relation and communication and involve all members in every agenda both internally and externally. So, it can be optimal to give political education to the people.

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