

CHAPTER II

OVERVIEW OF SEMARANG CITY FIRST TIME VOTERS

In this section, the researcher will explain about young people who are first time voters in Semarang City. This section is the part that explains and provides a general overview which in its meaning is the spatial aspect (related to space and place) in research, because it concerns certain areas which are spaces and places in an area where there are certain rules (laws). It is in this spatial aspect that the conditions and circumstances of the socio-economic life of the population are described. Likewise, when writing this thesis, the researcher took the youth of Semarang City as a spatial aspect. This section covers geographical location and demographics, population density, youth employment, unemployment, distribution of productive and non-productive age, youth employment sector, youth education level, electoral activities, and the KPU in Semarang City.

2.1 Geography and Demography of Semarang City

Geographical location is the position of an area on the face of the earth based on its location and shape. In the following explanation, the researcher refers to the city of Semarang, Central Java. Semarang City is the capital of Central Java Province. Located at the intersection of the North Java Island Highway connecting Surabaya City and Jakarta City, it is the provincial capital. Apart from that, Semarang is included in the top five metropolitan cities in Indonesia. Apart from that, the city of Semarang has five (five) different nicknames. They are Venetië van Java (Venice of Java Island), Lumpia City, and Atlas City, which means Safe, Orderly, Smooth, Beautiful and Healthy. Port of Java and Semarang The charm of Asia is the city's tourism slogan. Apart from being an

economic and industrial center, Semarang City is also one of the tourism cities in Central Java. Semarang City has 3 (three) Central Business District (CBD) centers called the Golden Triangle Business District and 5 (five) CBDs that are currently developing. The city of Semarang has various activities, so it has many ports, airports, stations and terminals that make it easy to travel to and from there. Geographically, Semarang City borders several administrative regions. The Java Sea borders it directly to the north, Kendal Regency borders it to the west, Demak Regency borders it to the east, and Semarang Regency borders it to the south. The area of Semarang city is 373.70 km², and 1,685,909 people lived there in 2020. Semarang city has 16 districts and 177 urban villages. The area and number of districts for each district covered by the Semarang City area can be seen in the table below:

Table 2.1 The Area of Semarang City

No	Districts	Area (Km ²)
1	Mijen	57,55
2	Gunung pati	54,11
3	Banyumanik	25,69
4	Gajahmungkur	9,07
5	South Semarang	5,928
6	Candisari	6,54

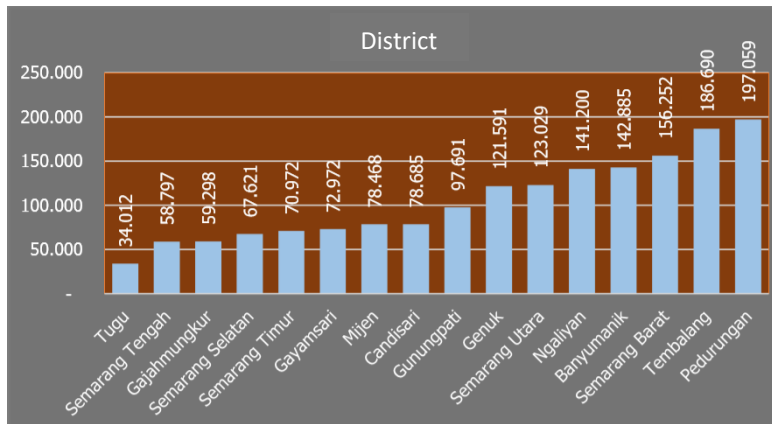
7	Tembalang	44,2
8	Pedurungan	20,72
9	Genuk	27,39
10	Gayamsari	6,177
11	East Semarang	7,7
12	North Semarang	10,97
13	Central Semarang	6,14
14	West Semarang	21,74
15	Tugu	31,78
16	Ngaliyan	37,99
Semarang City Area		373,7

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics for the City of Semarang in 2020

Of the 16 districts, two of them have the largest area, namely Mijen District (57.55 km²) and Gunungpati District (54.11 km²), which are located in the hilly areas in the south, where most of the area consists of rice fields and plantations. South Semarang District has the smallest area (5.93 km²), followed by Central Semarang District (6.14 km²).

As the capital of Central Java province, Semarang City is one of the most developed cities on the island of Java. The population of Semarang City in 2021 is 1,687,222, according to data from the Semarang City Population and Civil Registration Service (Dispendukcakil).

Figure 2.1 Population Distribution of Semarang City Based on Each District in 2021

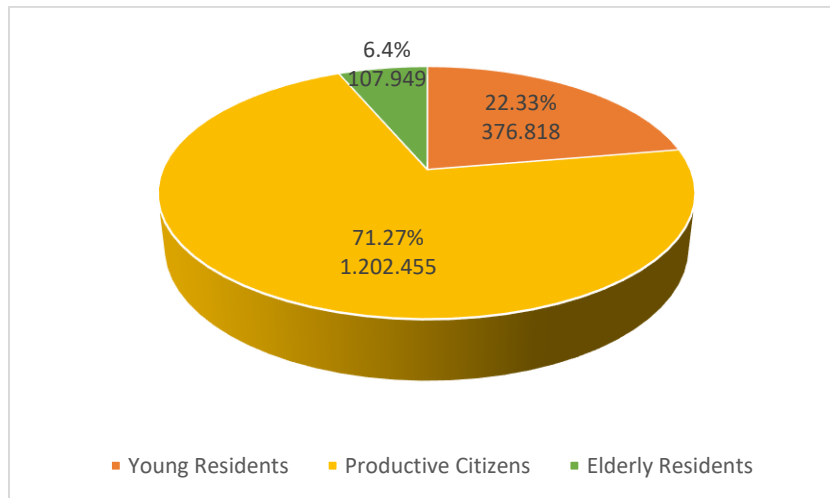


Source: Semarang City Population and Civil Registration Office in 2021

The distribution of population density in the city of Semarang when viewed according to district administrative areas, some show a population with a high density concentration, some with a low concentration. The population of Semarang City is not evenly distributed in all districts. For example, Pedurungan District has the highest population while Tugu District has the lowest population.

In development planning analysis, the most commonly used population composition is population composition according to age groups and gender. Three demographic variables, namely births, deaths and migration, influence the age structure of the population. The population can be divided into productive and non-productive age groups based on their age group.

Figure 2.2 Number of Productive and Non-productive Age Population in Semarang City in 2021

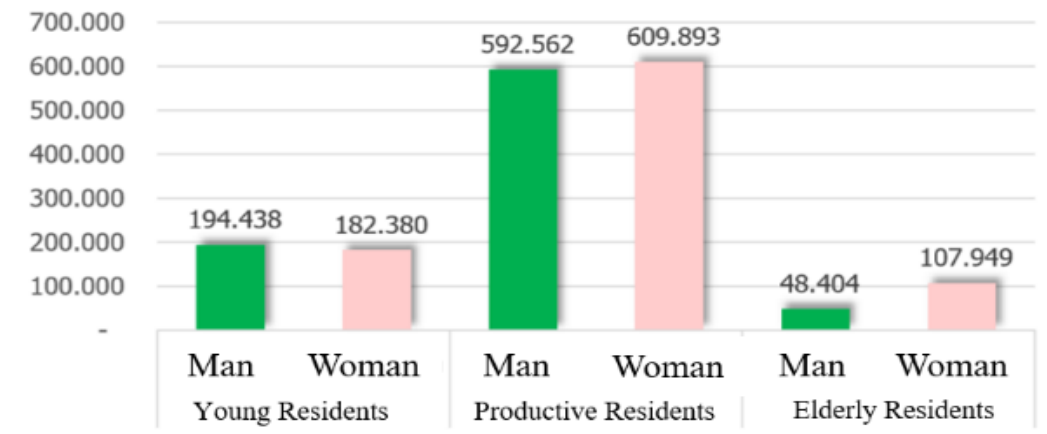


Source: Semarang City Population and Civil Registration Office in 2021

Based on the picture above, we can see that the productive age group in Semarang City in 2021 will reach 71.27% or 1,202,455 people. Meanwhile, the non-productive age group reached 28.73% or 533,171 people. The population of the non-productive age group consists of young people aged 0-14 years with a total of 22.33% (376,818 people) and an elderly population of 6.40% (107,949 people). The productive and non-productive age population seen by gender shows in the population in the productive age group is dominated by women. In the non-productive age group,

the elderly group shows the same thing with a larger number of women. However, for the young population, it shows the opposite, namely a larger population of men.

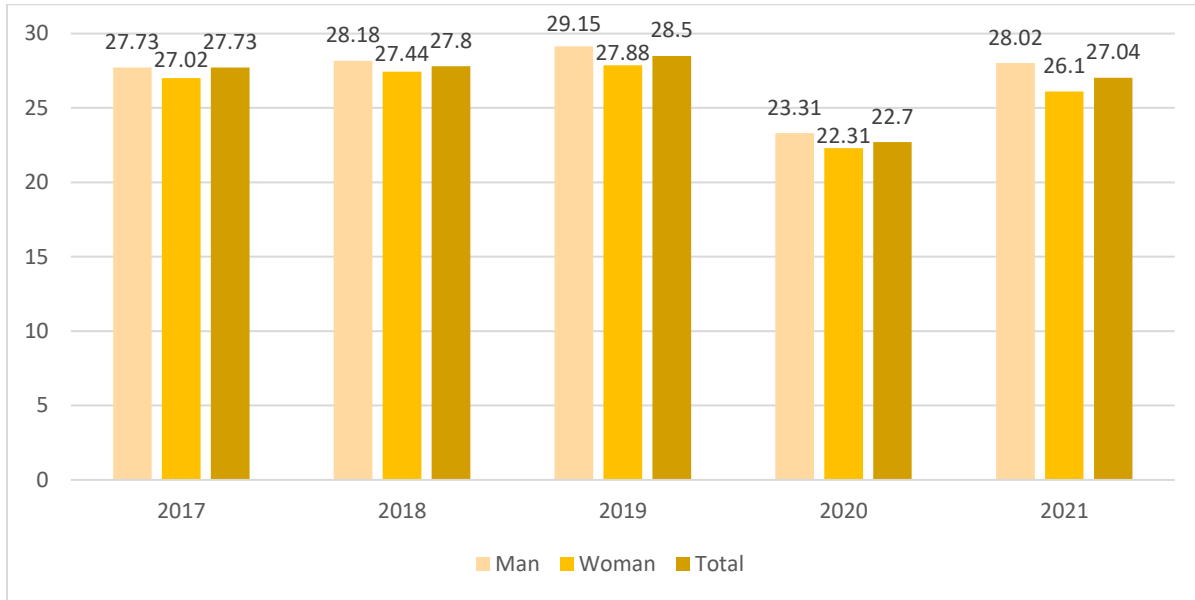
Figure 2.3 Number of Productive and Non-productive Age Population Based on Gender in Semarang City in 2021.



Source: Semarang City Population and Civil Registration Office in 2021

The percentage of youth in Semarang City in 2021 is 27.04%. This figure shows that one in 4 residents of Semarang City is a youth. In the 2017-2021 period, the percentage of youth in Semarang City is also dominated by male youth rather than female youth. The percentage of Semarang City youth in 2017-2021 ranges from 22 to 28 percent. The youth trend in Semarang City starting in 2017 has increased, but in 2020 it has decreased slightly to 22.7%. Changes in the percentage of youth in a region are influenced by several things, namely migration or mobility patterns carried out by youth as well as the influence of birth rates in the cohorts before and after.

Figure 2.4 Percentage of Youth in Semarang City in 2017-2021



Source: Central Java Province Youth Statistics 2017-2021

The largest percentage of youth in terms of age group is in the 19-24 year age group, namely 46.20%. Meanwhile, the smallest percentage of youth is aged 16-18 years, namely 17.57%.

Table 2.2 Percentage of Youth in Semarang City by Age Group in 2017-2021

Year	Age group			
	16-18	19-24	25-30	Total
2017	30,66	35,07	34,27	100
2018	31,7	25,25	33,05	100

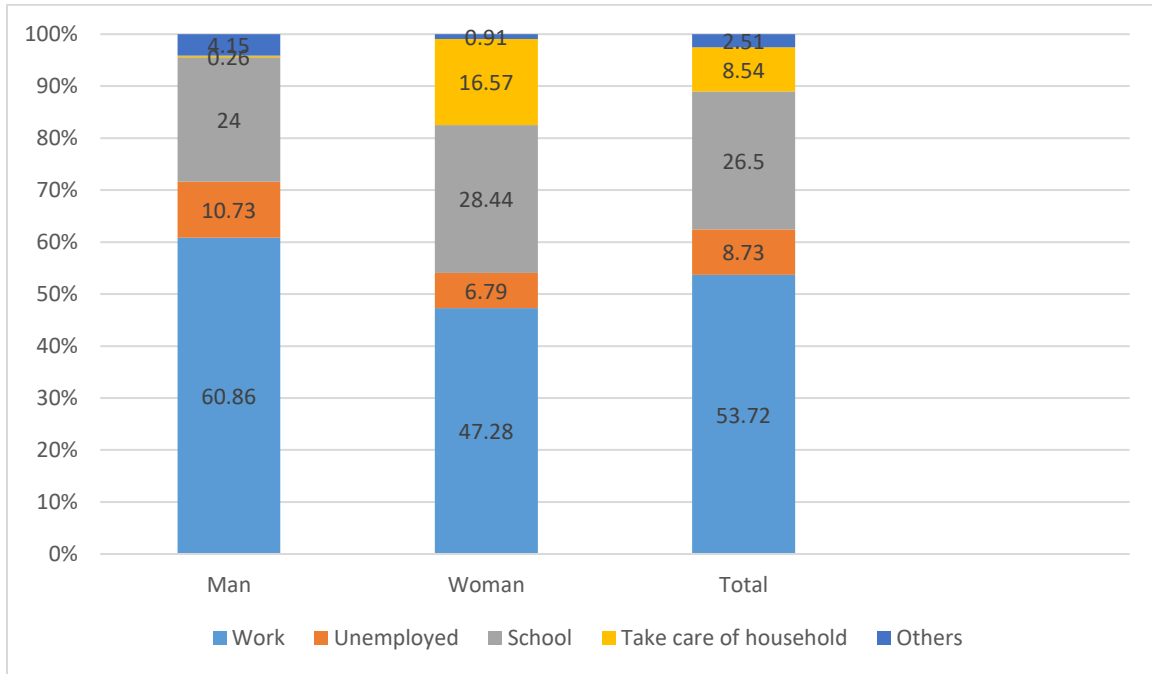
2019	36,49	36,96	26,55	100
2020	18,20	40,77	41,03	100
2021	17,57	46,20	36,24	100

Source: Central Java Province Youth Statistics 2017-2021

2.2 Social and Economic Conditions of Semarang City Youth

As an actor and development goal, labor has a significant role and status. National development aims to develop all Indonesian people and realize Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia materially and spiritually. Employment Law Number 13 of 2003 reflects this. Human resource development to improve the quality of the workforce is very important considering the role of the workforce in a country's development. In the process of preparing a systematic human resource plan, human resource information is needed. This is used as a basis and reference for creating strategic policies and implementing sustainable workforce development plans. The fact that more than half of the young people of Semarang City are employed and only around 9% are unemployed shows that young people are very involved in economic activities. However, the main activity of 8.54% of teenagers is taking care of the house or family and 26.5% of other teenagers are going to school. Comparable to female youth, more male youth are employed, but more male youth are unemployed (10.73%). The household responsibilities carried out by women are closely related to the low proportion of young women who work. The proportion of women who do housework is 16.57%, much lower than men who only 0.26%.

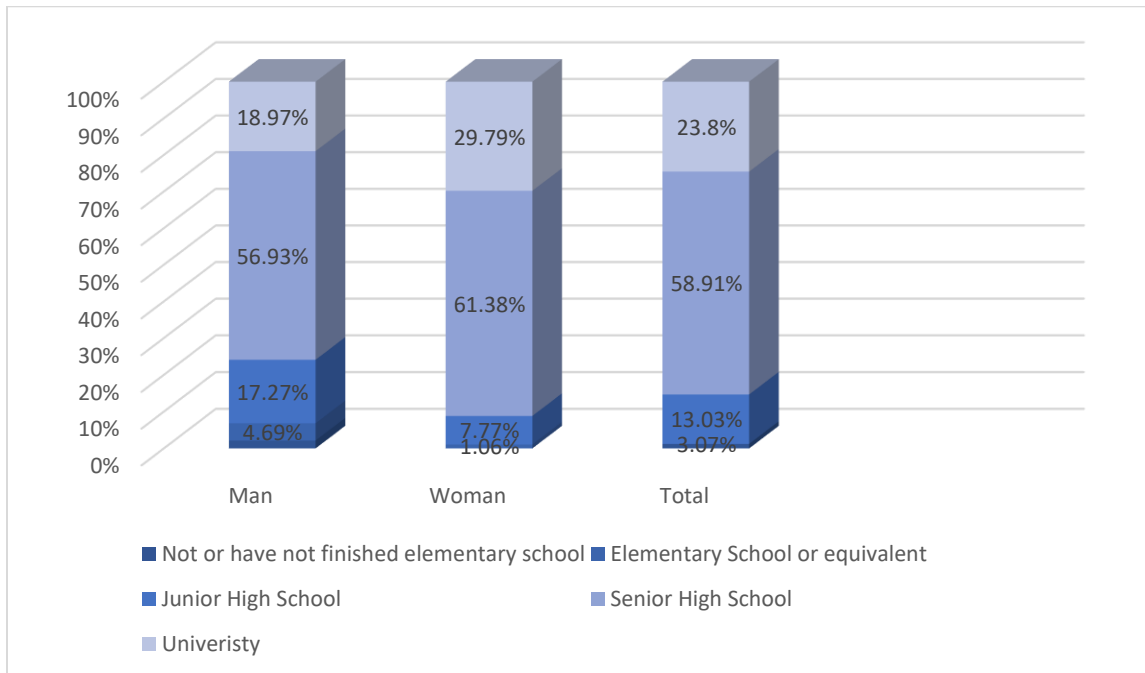
Figure 2.5 Percentage of Youth in Semarang City by Type of Main Activity and Gender in 2021



Source: Central Java Province Youth Statistics 2017-2021

The Labor Force Participation Rate (TPAK) of youth in Semarang City can be seen in Figure 2.6. where youth TPAK reached 62.84%. Judging from gender, female youth's TPAK tends to be lower (51.54%) than male youth's TPAK (73.87%).

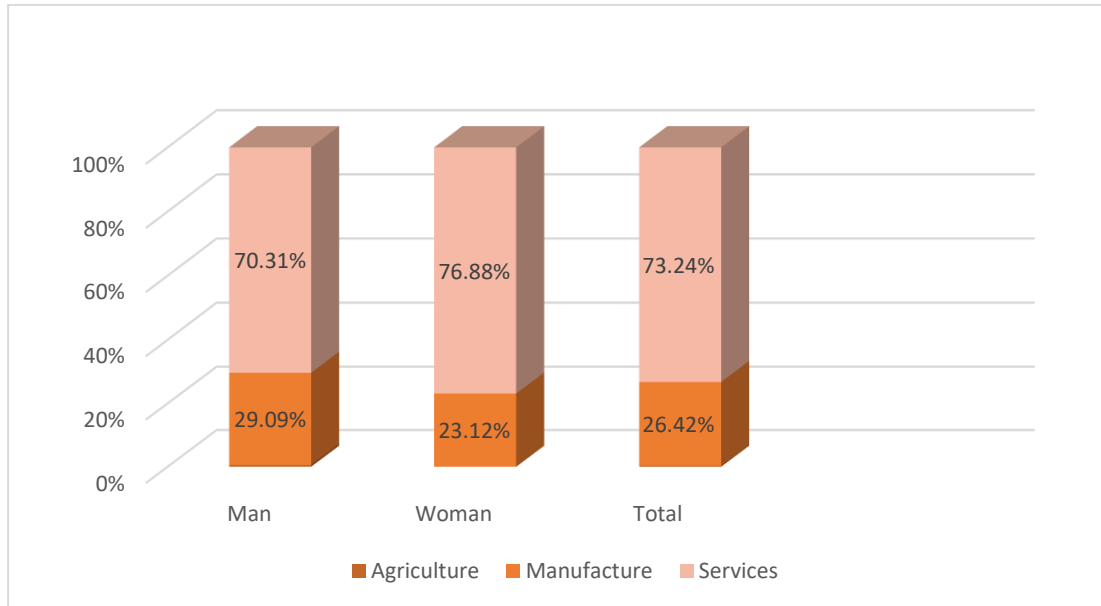
Figure 2.6 Semarang City Youth TPAK by Education Level and Gender in 2021



Source: Central Java Province Youth Statistics 2017-2021

According to TPAK, the highest level of education completed by workers in Semarang City is dominated by high school and college graduates, both from male and female families. The composition of young workers by business sector is an indicator of the potential for absorbing young workers in various economic sectors. Apart from that, this indicator can also be used to reflect the economic structure and development of a region on a macroscopic basis. The business sector that absorbs the most of young workers is the service sector at 73.24%, followed by the manufacturing sector at 26.42%. Meanwhile, the agricultural sector is a sector that is less popular with young people, namely only 0.33%. Ease of entering the service sector seems to be a major factor in attracting young people to the sector. In terms of gender, young women are more likely to be involved in the service sector than men, at 76.88% and 70.31% respectively. Meanwhile, in agriculture and manufacturing, men tend to outperform women.

Figure 2.7 Percentage of Youth in Semarang City Who Work by Business Field and Gender in 2021

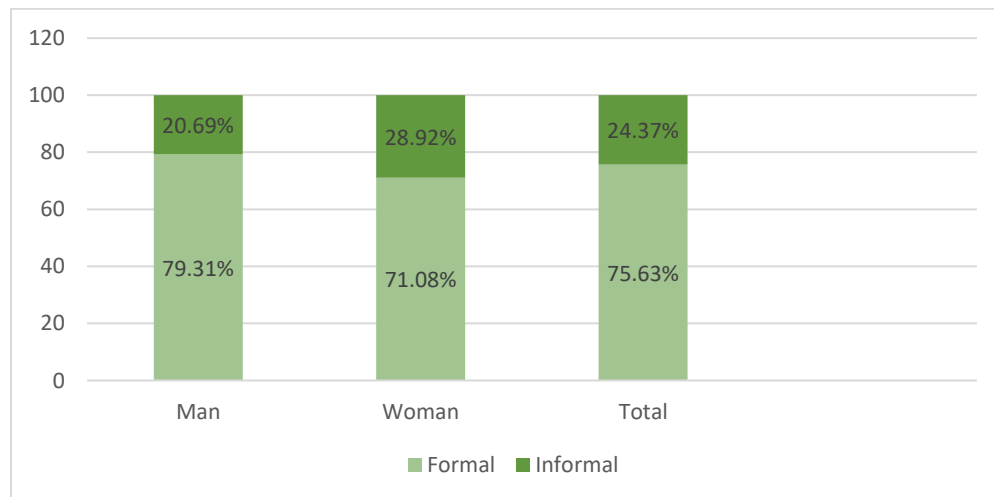


Source:

Central Java Province Youth Statistics 2017-2021

Figure 2.8. explains the percentage of youth in Semarang City according to main employment status. In general, more youth in Semarang City work in the formal sector (75.63%).

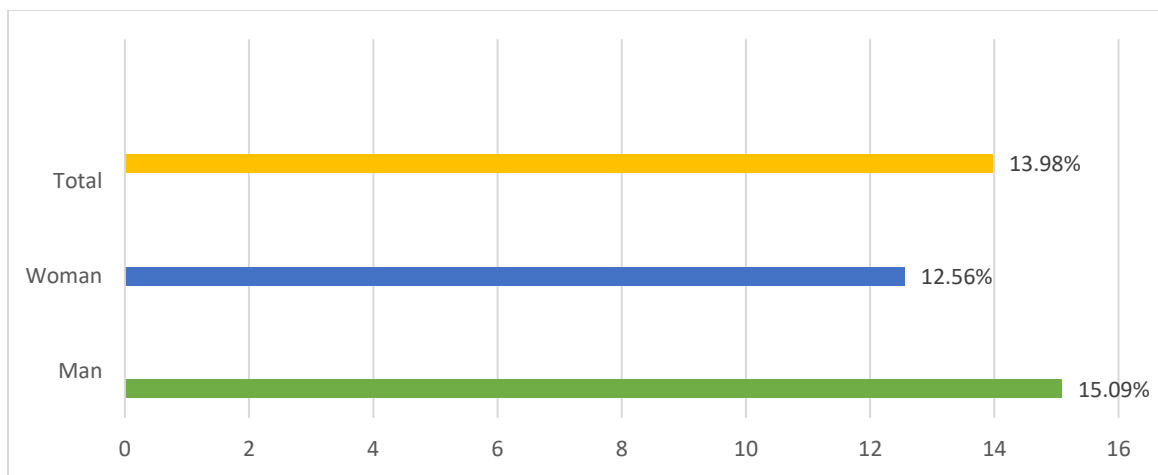
Figure 2.8 Percentage of Youth in Semarang City by Main Job Status and Gender in 2021



Source: Central Java Province Youth Statistics 2017-2021

Unemployment is one of the employment problems that always attracts a lot of attention in Indonesia. Unemployment can be a major source of poverty, can lead to increased social unrest and crime, and can hinder long-term development. Youth unemployment has a detrimental impact on the regional economy. Youth should be the backbone of economic development, but in fact they are a burden on families and society. Unemployment is a complex problem and is a shared responsibility, so preventing it requires the participation of many parties, including the government, the private sector and society itself. In terms of gender, the TPT for female youth is lower than the TPT for male adolescents, including the TPT for adolescent girls at 12.56%, and the TPT for adolescent boys at 15.09%.

Figure 2.9 Semarang City Youth Unemployment Rate by Gender in 2021



Source: Central Java Province Youth Statistics 2017-2021

2.3 Elections and First Time Voters in Semarang City

According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2007 concerning General Election Organizers, General Elections are the process of implementing people's sovereignty in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia which is held directly, publicly, freely,

confidentially, honestly and fairly. The Semarang City KPU is an election organizing institution that holds general elections in the Semarang City area, with a hierarchical structure such as the Provincial KPU (Central Java) and the Central KPU (RI). Semarang City KPU Decree No. 191/PP.04.2-Kpt/3374/KPU-Kot/VI/2020 stipulates the implementation of the 2020 Advanced Semarang Mayor and Deputy Mayor elections. The location of the Semarang City KPU Office is at the Pandanaran Building, 5th Floor, Jl. Youth No. 175, Semarang. The KPU membership period is 5 (five) years from the time the oath/promise is taken. Election organizers are guided by the principles of: independence; Honest; fair; legal certainty; orderliness of election organizers; public interest; openness; proportionality; professionalism; accountability; efficiency and effectiveness

The Semarang City KPU's own vision is to become an Independent, Professional and Integrity Simultaneous Election Organizer. Likewise, its missions include:

1. Improve the competence of Simultaneous Election organizers by being guided by legislation and the code of ethics for Election organizers;
2. Carry out all stages of implementation in the Regency/City based on the provisions of statutory regulations;
3. Improving the quality of holding simultaneous elections that are effective and efficient, transparent, accountable and accessible;
4. Optimizing the use of advances in information technology in holding Simultaneous Elections;
5. Increasing voter participation and quality in the Simultaneous Election;
6. Improving the quality of Simultaneous Election services for all stakeholders;
7. Carry out voter data updates in accordance with applicable regulations.

The General Election Commission (KPU) of Semarang City has held an Open Plenary Meeting to Recapitulate and Determine the Corrected Provisional Voter List (DPSHP) for the 2024 Election on Friday, 12 May 2023. The activity was opened by the Chairman, Members and Secretary of the Semarang City KPU, by the Mayor of Semarang, Assistant Government Administration, representatives from the Semarang Police, representatives of the Semarang District Court, Disdukcapil Semarang City, Bawaslu Semarang City, Political Parties throughout the City of Semarang, as well as the Chair and Members of the PPK Mutarlih Division throughout the City of Semarang. In reading the recapitulation, the Chairman of the Semarang City KPU, Henry Casandra Gultom, said that the number of Semarang City DPSHP for the 2024 Election was 1,239,669 voters, with details of 602,143 male voters and 637,526 female voters.

The Semarang City DPSHP consists of 1,239,669 voters spread across 16 districts, 177 urban village and 4,646 polling stations in Semarang City. The addition of TPS, which was previously only 4,542 in the 2019 Presidential Election, is evidence of a surge in the number of first time voters in the city of Semarang. After the DPSHP was established, the Semarang City KPU opened the opportunity for the public to provide input and responses to the voter list that had been compiled. To make checking easier, the public can access dptonline.kpu.go.id. Through this application, people can see whether they or their family members have been included in the voter list.

Table 2.3 First Time Voters in Each District in Semarang City

No	District Name	Total of Urban Villages	Total of TPS	First Time Voters
1	Central Semarang	15	178	786

2	North Semarang	9	330	1.899
3	East Semarang	10	204	1.011
4	Gayamsari	7	196	1.095
5	Genuk	13	325	1.998
6	Pedurungan	12	544	2.790
7	South Semarang	10	188	1.139
8	Candisari	7	215	1.190
9	Gajahmungkur	8	167	904
10	Tembalang	12	503	2.989
11	Banyumanik	11	394	2.230
12	Gunungpati	16	271	1.532
13	West Semarang	16	428	2.431
14	Mijen	14	214	1.278
15	Ngaliyan	10	394	2.238
16	Tugu	7	95	521
Total		177	4.646	26.031

Source: Semarang City General Election Commission 2023

In order to expedite the 2024 Presidential Election activities, the Semarang City KPU has held PPDB socialization where the aim of holding this socialization event is to invite all elements of society in the City of Semarang, especially related stakeholders, to work together to strengthen each other so that the implementation of simultaneous elections can run smoothly. successful, safe, smooth and providing benefits, especially for the residents of Semarang City. Not only the KPU and Bawaslu are preparing the order for the 2024 elections. The Semarang City Dukcapil Office

is also preparing to welcome the 2024 elections. Data collection on e-KTP recording in Semarang City continues to be accelerated by the relevant agencies. This was done because there was an increase in first time voters in the city of Semarang. According to the current Head of the Semarang City Dukcapil Disdukcapil, Yudi Hardianto Wibowo, the increase reached 20 to 30 percent compared to last year in the 2019 City KPUD Presidential Election where the majority of additional first time voters in Semarang City were generation Z.