# COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION SUPPORT IN THE OPERATIONAL OF ELECTION REGIONAL LEADER

# **Agus Hidayat**

Full time Lecturer in Satyagama University

Abstract: Election of Regional Leader (Pilkada) in Bogor City has not run effectively. This research was conducted to analyze the support of community participation that affects the effectiveness of the implementation of elections. The benefit of the research is the increasing effectiveness of the pilkada in Bogor City by increasing the support of community participation. This research was conducted in Bogor City. This study uses Quantitative approach with a sample of 45 respondents. The research instrument used is a questionnaire based on Likert scale. Hypothesis test is done by using F test and t test. The results of this study found that there is a positive influence of Community Participation on the Effectiveness of Pilkada Implementation with a coefficient of determination 0.72 or 72%. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that the Effectiveness of the Implementation of Bogor City Leader Election can be improved through increasing the support of Community Participation.

Index Terms: Community Participation, Pilkada Effectiveness

# I. BACKGROUND

Pilkada is one step forward in realizing democratization at the local level. As Legowo (2005: 45) says, that this has the meaning that as a democracy at the national level will grow to grow steadily and maturely if at the local level, the values of democracy are well rooted first. The rise of political democracy in Indonesia initiated by Pilkada is an effort to build a foundation for democracy in Indonesia (strengthening democracy in the local currents). It can be said that the concept of implementation of regional head elections is an inherent concept and cannot be separated with the concept of democracy. Even the effort to build a democratic society through an honest and fair electoral process is a must to maintain the continuity of life in a state.

Lipset (1989: 124) explains the subject of popular democracy as follows: "Democracy, in a complex society can be defined as a political system that provides a constitutional opportunity for routine government officials to change. Democracy provides a social mechanism that allows the lion's share of society's pollution to influence major decisions by choosing candidates for political entry."

The effectiveness of the implementation of regional leader elections is the ability to choose the right objectives to achieve the goals set. However, in the case of local elections in Bogor City cannot be said to be effective as expected. From the data of 2013 (sindonews.com) seen from the people do not make a choice (golput) about 46,6%. Based on the data of Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) of Bogor City, the number of voters is 673.938 people, but the number of participating peoples voted only 400,871 people, valid votes 400,871 (92.88%) and 26.846 votes (7.12%). The level of golput is about 46,6% of total voter data.

From the election results, it can be said that political parties are not optimal in carrying out its function as a means of socialization, communication and political aggregation. This is evidenced by the low level of community participation that voted in the election of Bogor city leader. However, the effectiveness of the election of regional leaders is strongly influenced by the role of political parties and the level of public participation in giving their voting rights in the election.

The role of political parties here appears to be minimal in terms of socialization, and political communication to the voting community to build awareness as good citizens participates in elections. Similarly, the low level of community participation, with the presence of some people who are apathetic towards the election of regional leaders in the region of his own residence and to choose the leader of the region who will lead the region as well. Indications are seen by the number of golput numbers that are quite significant from the total number of registered voters. The low level of public participation to participate in local election shows the low level of public awareness for democratic life. The low level of community participation can be caused by various factors, either due to lack of socialization by the local government itself in this case the Commission and the level of public awareness is still low. Although in this case there is no regulation or coercion to the public to participate in giving the right to vote in the election of regional leader.

Isbandi (2007: 27), that community participation is the participation of the community in the process of identifying the problems and potentials that exist in the community, the selection and decision-making on alternative solutions to address the problems, the implementation of problem-solving efforts, and the involvement of the community in the process of evaluating the changes happen.

Based on the background that has been mentioned above, the identification of this research problem is as follows:

- 1. The mistrust of the community against political parties has caused the community to be reluctant to participate.
- 2. Community's ignorance of the process flow conveys its aspirations.
- 3. The lack of involvement of the community in the decision-making process and the implementation of Pilkada city of Bogor.
- 4. The low level of awareness of democratic life is marked by the low level of public participation in the participation of voting rights.
- 5. The existence of public apathy towards the election of regional head in the form of white group (golput).
- 6. The ineffectiveness of the election of Bogor city head due to the non-functioning of political parties and the lack of awareness to participate in the success of the elections.
- 7. The effectiveness of the election of Bogor city head is determined by the political will and the condition of the existing social condition, so that people do not see any change. In the absence of change the possibility of the community not using its political rights.

### II. DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Community participation in the process of identifying problems and potentials in the community, selection and decision-making on alternative solutions to address problems, implementation of problem solving efforts, and community involvement in the process of evaluating the changes that occur have a strong relationship and influence on the effectiveness of the implementation of elections Bogor City but in reality still not effective.

The lack of participation in activities, participation and participation can be attributed to the low level of mental and emotional impulses from a person or group that moves them together to achieve the goals and take responsibility which in this case is responsible for participating in the implementation of the pilkada of Bogor City.

The low level of community participation can be seen also based on the values obtained are the indicators of the variables of public participation is the goal to be achieved in the form of communication between citizens with the leadership, the economy, the circumstances of the interest tend to obtain the value being.

Based on SPSS 16 for Windows calculation obtained correlation coefficient of 0.872. The magnitude of this value indicates a very strong relationship between political parties and community participation together with the effectiveness of the implementation

of pilkada Bogor City. The result of the analysis shows the positive r value, hence the direction of the relationship is positive which means the higher the level of public participation will be more effective the implementation of pilkada of Bogor City. While the value of coefficient of determination based on calculations using SPSS 16 for Windows obtained a value of 0.72 (72%) which means the magnitude of influence or contribution of community participation variables on the effectiveness of the implementation of pilkada Bogor City is strong.

Effectiveness according to Handoko (1999: 7) is the ability to choose the right goal or the right equipment to achieve the intended purpose. Sulistyani. D (2015: 56), professionalism aspect is the most important in realizing organization goal. So to increasing community participation was by increasing community professionalism. The effectiveness of Pilkada Kota Bogor is dependent on the ability to choose the right destination or the right equipment to achieve the set goals. Although there was a very strong relationship between the Community Participation and the Effectiveness of Pilkada Operation, But it can be said that the lack of effective Pilkada implementation due to low levels of community participation owned by most people of Bogor City.

One of the benefits of community participation according to Sulistyani, D. (2016:46) was with effective community participation will be obtained main priority needs and interests of local communities. The community do not realized optimally The effectiveness of the implementation of Pilkada Bogor City can be seen from the acquisition of the value obtained from the questionnaire that the indicators of the variable of the Effectiveness of Pilkada Implementation that is qualified, the right target tends to get the value being. As a solution for the implementation of Pilkada Kota Bogor can be effective in the future is by way of effective organized groups, whose members have the orientation, values, and ideals are the same. It can also be done by activating community participation in the process of identifying problems and potentials in the community, selecting and making decisions on alternative solutions to address problems, implementation of problem solving efforts, and community involvement in the process of evaluating the changes that occur so that the implementation of elections Bogor became effective.

### III. CONCLUSION

There is a positive influence and significant public participation on the effectiveness of the implementation of pilkada Bogor City of 72%. The participation of the community is felt to be very lacking in various elections in Bogor City. Public participation is needed in the process of identifying problems, potentials in the community, selection and decision-making on alternative solutions to address problems, implementing problem-solving efforts, and community involvement in the change evaluation process. By involving the community in the process it will increase the level of community participation that has an impact on increasing the effectiveness of Pilkada in Bogor City.

# IV. SUGGESTION

Community participation as evidence of community participation in the democratic process by assisting in identifying potential problems and potentials in the community, selection and decision-making on alternative solutions to address problems, implementing problem-solving efforts, and community involvement in the process of evaluating the changes occurring should be improved and directed how the workflow, so that pilkada implementation can be effective. For that community participation Bogor City is expected to become more active again in the future.

### REFERENCES

- [1] Bryant dan White. 1982. Participation In Administrative Process. Mc Graw-Hill Book Company.
- [2] Dahl, Robert A. 1999. On Democracy. Yale University Press. USA.
- [3] Davis, Keith. 1962. Human Relation at Work. Mc Graw Hill Book Co. Inc, Kogakusha Co. Ltd, Tokyo.

- [4] Friedrich, Carl J. 1967. Constitutional Government and Democracy: Theory and Practice in Europe and America. Waltham, Mass: Blaisdell Publishing Company. [5] Soelaiman, Holil. 1980. Partisipasi Sosial dalam Usaha Kesejahteraan Sosial. Bandung. [6] Adi, Isbandi R. 2007. Perencanaan Partisipatoris Berbasis Aset Komunitas: dari Pemikiran Menuju Penerapan. FISIP UI Press. Depok. [7] Kantaprawira, Rusadi. 2004. Sistem Politik Indonesia. Sinar Baru Algesindo. Bandung: [8] Koswara E. 1999. Teori Pemerintahan Daerah. IIP Press. Jakarta. [9] . 2001. Otonomi Daerah untuk Demokrasi dan Kemandirian Rakyat. Yayasan Pariba. Jakarta: . 2003. Pokok-pokok Kuliah Teori Pemerintahan Daerah. Program Pasca Sarjana MIP. Jakarta. [11] Michels, Robert. 198. Partai Politik: Kecenderungan Oligarki. CV Rajawali. Jakarta. [12] Mikkelsen, Britha. 1999. Metode Penelitian Partisipatoris dan Upaya-upaya Pemberdayaan. Yayasan Obor Indonesia. Jakarta [13] Osborne, David and Ted Gaebler. 1999. Reinventing Government: How The Entrepreuneral Spirit is Transforming The Public Sector. A Plume Book. New York [14] Robbins, Stephen P. 1995. "Teori Organisasi Struktur, Desain & Aplikasi", translated by: Jusuf Udaya, from the origin: "The Organization ory: Structure, Design and Applications". Arcan. Jakarta: [15] Rasyid, R. 2000. Makna Pemerintahan, Tinjauan dari Segi Etika dan Kepemimpinan. PT. Mutiara Sumber Widya. Jakarta. [16] Siagian, Sondang P. 1996. Pengembangan Sumber Daya Insani. Gunung Agung. Jakarta. [17] Sinambela, Poltak et.al. 2006, Reformasi Pelayanan Publik. PT. Bumi Aksara. , Jakarta. [18] Sulistyani, D. (2015). Human Resources Behaviour in Government Organization (Population and Civil Registration Agency of DKI Jakarta Mediterranean Social Province). Journal Of Sciences, 6 52. Retrieved from (5 S5), http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/mjss/article/view/7875
- [19] Sulistyani, D. (2016). Community Participation Helps Government in Flood Disaster Management. "Scientific Research Journal (Scirj), Volume IV, Issue IX, September 2016 Edition, Page 45-48 "Retrieved from <a href="http://www.scirj.org/sept-2016-paper.php?rp=P0916359">http://www.scirj.org/sept-2016-paper.php?rp=P0916359</a>.
- [20] Handayaningrat, Soewarno. 1991. Administrasi Pemerintahan dalam Pembangunan Nasional. Haji Masagung. Jakarta
- [21] Suradinata, E. 1998. Manajemen Pemerintahan dan Otonomi Daerah. Ramadhan Citra Grafik. Bandung.
- [22] \_\_\_\_\_\_. 1999. Filsafat dan Metodologi Ilmu Pemerintahan. Ramadhan. Bandung.
- [23] Thoha, Miftah. 2000. Perilaku Organisasi: Konsep Dasar dan Aplikasinya. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. Jakarta.