

## **The Role of Society in Increasing Voter Participation in Pilkada in Kab. Deli Serdang**

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The participation of the community in increasing voter participation in the election of regional head elected by regional head election, can be considered or viewed as social problem in society, of course, the social problem has its own cause for the society itself.

In the implementation of Pilkada activities of course, community participation is a form of concern or a response from the public in conveying his political aspirations.

So it is now as if the level of community participation becomes one of the indicators or a barometer for election and government organizers to the success of the implementation of regional election.

In Kabupaten Deli Serdang in two periods of elections based on election results in 2008 voter participation of 45.44% and in elections in 2013 voter participation tends to decrease up to 38.02%. Whereas at that time the Regent and Vice Regent Candidates who became participants at that time enough (many), in 2008 as many as nine candidate pairs, while in 2013 as many as 11 candidate pairs. Events of two periods of electoral execution in Kabupaten Deli serdang dismissed the theories or layman's opinion that the number of candidate pairs that competed in the elections would certainly have an impact and influence the level of public participation, because the logic of the crew of each candidate pair will bring its participants and the community also in Choose there are many options, but the

opinion is contrary to the events that occurred in elections in Deli Serdang district in the last two periods although the number of candidates to remember, public participation tends to decline.

Therefore it is deemed necessary to undertake an assessment of what factors influence or influence the community's participation. The focus of the problem becomes a big question for writers among other things:

1. What is the role of the community towards its participation in the implementation of the regional head election in Deli Serdang Regency?
2. What factors are obstacles and as a driver for the community in participating in the election of regional heads in Deli Serdang regency?

#### Background

Deli Serdang Regency is one of the regencies / cities located in the province of North Sumatra. Deli Serdang Regency consists of 22 Subdistricts and 380 villages, 14 sub-districts, directly adjacent to Karo Regency, Simalungun Regency, Serdang Bedagai Regency and Medan City.

Deli district serdang which has the motto "Bhineka Perkasa Jaya" has a vision of "Deli serdang advanced, competitive, religious and united in diversity", with the population according to data BPS 2015 of 2,193,070 inhabitants. With large natural resources relying on the plantation sector, as well as a sizable industrial sector as well, characterized by the establishment of two Industrial Zones in the district area. Deli serdang, and supported the agricultural sector as well as fisheries and livestock.

For that Deli Serdang district should be led by a figure who has the ability to build and manage the existing resources to improve the welfare of the community, of

course, the elected leaders should be through a democratic process of constitutional strength that is the general election.

The existence of the election of the regional head or better known as the abbreviation Pilkakada, is the impact of the process and the spirit of reform that in the name and put forward democracy. Pilkada in Indonesia was first performed in 2005. Because before head of region and deputy head of region elected by DPRD. It was preceded by the direct presidential election of the Republic of Indonesia in 2004.

Indonesia has actually had a constitutional foundation for direct local elections by the people. This happened when we enacted the Temporary Constitution of 1950 when Indonesia was a union (RIS), namely the birth of Law No. 1 of 1957.

Article 23 of Law No. 1/1957 states that the regional head is elected according to the rules stipulated by law. Before the law existed, while the head of the region was elected by the DPRD. The law to elaborate Article 23 was designed on the consideration that the regional head is a person well known to the people of his area. Therefore, the regional head should be directly elected by the people.

It appears that Law No. 1/1957 gives a sense of democracy, in the sense of open access for the people to participate in the election of regional heads. However, along with the political dynamics of the time, two years later President Soekarno issued a decree back to the 1945 Constitution.

Hence U, Temporary Constitution no longer applies with all its consequences. Thus, the direct election system as mandated by Law No. 1/1957 is new to introduction in the political stage, since empirically it has not been implemented. After Presidential Decree 5 July 1959, President Sukarno issued Presidential Decree No. 6 of 1959, regulating the mechanism and procedure of appointment of regional head . Thus, it is clear the difference. Law No. 1/1957 is based on the

provisional Constitution in the federal state system (RIS), while Presidential Decree No. 6/1959 is issued under the 1945 Constitution in a unitary state system (NKRI). To further reinforce the regional head election system not only based on the Presidential Decree, No. 18/1965 on the subject of regional government. In this law the regional head is appointed and dismissed by the president or the interior minister through candidates submitted by the DPRD.

Thus, the position of central officials over the head of the region is getting stronger. The dominance of the central government to control the region is increasingly seen when the position of the regional head is defined as a state official whose arrangements are based on government regulations. The consequence of such a system, a regional head can not be dismissed by a decision from the DPRD. The dismissal of the regional head is the full authority of the president (for the governor) and the minister of the interior (for the bupati or mayor). This law was later perfected by the New Order with the birth of Law No. 5 of 1974. Based on Law No. 5/1974, the authority of the region

was restricted and controlled by President Soeharto. The regional head is appointed by the president of a qualified candidate and submitted by the DPRD. In fact, at that time the regional head was not the result of the DPRD election, given the amount of vote support in nominations or the order of nominations did not prevent the president from appointing any of the candidates proposed by the DPRD. This system was made possible by the time of the day, so that the central government would get a governor or a Bupati who could cooperate with the central government. Zaman had changed.

Reform is a necessity. The 1945 Constitution is amended. Law No. 22 of 1999 on regional autonomy was born, to follow the amendment of the Constitution, until then out of Law No. 32 of 2004. All laws and regulations are made in the name of democratization. However, considering that democratization is more out of its

goal of prospering the people, evaluation is also carried out, changes are made again.

General Election as a means of channeling democratic aspirations from the people to their representatives in the government, ranging from regional heads of governor or mayor to president. Pemilu play a role Important for the life of nation and state. Through elections every citizen has the right to determine those who will sit in the leadership seat. Initially the election was intended only to elect members of representative institutions such as DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency / City DPRD. However, following the 1945 amendment in 2002, the presidential and vice presidential election (pilpres), previously conducted by the MPR, was agreed to be conducted directly by the people.

So since 2004 pilpres were incorporated into the election regime. So that the current election in public is the legislative elections and presidential and vice presidential elections are held every five years. Whereas in 2007, based on Law Number 22 Year 2007, the election of regional head and deputy regional head (pilkada) was also included as part of the election regime. Background with the issuance of Law Number 32 Year 2004 regarding Regional Government, By the people through the Election of Regional Head and Deputy Head of Region or the abbreviated Pilkada. Pilkada was first held in June 2005. Since the enactment of Law Number 22 Year 2007 regarding General Election Organizer, the election was included in the election regime, so

officially named General Election of Regional Head and Deputy Head of Region or abbreviated Pemilukada.

The first regional head election organized under this law is the election of Jakarta Capital City in 2007. In 2011, a new law on the organizers of the general election was issued, namely Law Number 15 Year 2011. In this law, the term used is Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor. In 2014, DPR-RI again raised crucial issues related to direct election of regional heads. The Plenary Session of the

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on September 24, 2014 decided that the Head of Region Elections shall be returned indirectly, or re-elected by the DPRD.

Decision The direct election of regional heads is not directly supported by 226 members of DPR-RI consisting of Golkar Party Faction amounting to 73 people, PKS (PKS) is 55 people, National Mandate Party Faction (PAN) b 44 people, and Gerindra Party faction numbered 32 people. This decision has caused some parties disappointed. This decision was considered a step back in the field of "development" of democracy, so there is still a way to thwart the decision through material test to the Constitutional Court. For some others, the direct or indirect Pemilukada is judged equally. But one thing the principle that must be underlined (although in the implementation of direct Pemilukada later it turns out to please the people) is: First, Pemilukada does not directly cause the people's suffrage is lost. Secondly, Pemilukada does not directly cause DPRD members to get two rights at once, namely the right to vote and the right to legislation. Whereas if the direct election, does not cause the election of members of parliament (as citizens) the right to vote still exist. Part of the history of the implementation of elections in Indonesia that began in 1955, colored by four different traditions and political climate, namely the old order, New order and transitional order and reform. The election of regional heads during the New Order period, although not carried out by a single package with the election, but the implementation was not participative, even the community seemed forced to accept the leader in his area as head of government in the region, because the election of the regional head was done by appointing or appointed by the central government But since the enactment of Law No. 4 of 1975, known as the central government appointment system, with certain

variations, namely through the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Headquarters of the Indonesian National Armed Forces formerly known as ABRI Headquarters.

Then in 1999 since the issuance of Law No. 22/1999, the election of regional heads was conducted through a representative system through the DPRD. Thus, virtually no participation at all. Even after the regional autonomy has been implemented, the public is limited to being able to watch without participating in political participation. From the history of Pilkada in Indonesia, it is certainly not separated from the role of the community that has a significant impact on the participation of the community itself in the intended Regional Head Election. Methodology Approach This study is a sociological study that examines the role of communities in improving their participation in elections. It can be estimated that the author tries to explore social action which is the action, interaction and reaction to the election of the regional head. In an effort to study the existing problems, the writer tries to approach using the basics of social theory, the theory of action (weber) and phenomology.

Symbolic Interactive Theory, a theory that as a reaction to functional structural theories that deny the authority and autonomy of individuals in its position in society. This theory is based on the idea that people's ability to respond to themselves as objects enables them to communicate with themselves through the use of symbols, the core view of approach This theory is individual-individual is an object that can be directly examined and analyzed through interaction with other individuals, George Hebert Mead (1863-1931) While the method used in studying the phenomenological public phenomenon (phenomenological) is a qualitative research method.

The author will try Utilizing the concepts of research methods that have been well introduced by Marshall and Rosman (1989: 48-49) about the qualitative approach and Straus and Corbin (1990: 124-145). Finding Tentative Findings The tentative findings found in this study are certainly a perception of the authors,

describing the electoral situation in the Deli Serdang kabupaten. The Deli Serdang district community does not seem to have a high response to the implementation of regional election.

Of course there are some things that become the findings that can be used as a reference in this discussion. Background with the number of candidate pairs on the pilkada, not necessarily boost or mengkatrol community participation will be high also on pilkada tersebut. Terbukti from elections Deli Serdang Regency in 2008 with participants reaching nine pairs candidates, with a diverse background candidates, From businessmen, bureaucrats, retired TNI, farmers and activists and even political party cadres. However, the participation of the voters is not more than 50%, which is only 45.44%. It is even worse when we see voter participation in elections in 2013 whose voter turnout decreases from the previous election, which only reached 38.02% with more participants than previous participants, as many as 11 candidate pairs. By calculation and thought and logic layman, of course more and more election participant hence voter participation will be high, because ought to each Sing candidate pair will be supported by konsituen respectively. But the opinion and lay judgment is inversely proportional, it turns out many of the candidates or candidates in the election of regional heads, the reality is not necessarily will have an impact on the high participation of the community to come to the Voting Place (TPS) .

If the national election is very different, the public participation in electing the election with the election of legislative election and the presidential election in 2014 that the result of voter participation is higher than the Pilkada of Regent and Vice Regent of Deli Serdang, that is reaching 57.20% and Presidential General Election Reached 59.46%. It is certainly a big question mark for the author, as well as causing a high curiosity, why it can happen, especially during the elections in Deli Serdang District. Of course there are several factors that cause less maximum voter participation in the implementation of elections In district Deli



Serdang in 2008, even tends to decline in the elections of Deli Serdang Regency in 2013. If viewed from the consensus factors of the election participants in 2008 was followed by nine pairs of candidates, consisting of various backgrounds between bureaucrats, entrepreneurs or entrepreneurs, activists Or activists, farmers, and from political party cadres. Candidacy five pairs of Independent and four pairs of political parties as well as from various backgrounds of the profession is certainly a separate selling point for the voting community, with community in Deli serdang presented by many choice to be mandated in leading Deli Serdang district.

Likewise at The elections of the Regent and Vice Regent of Deli Serdang in 2013 which was attended by 11 candidate pairs, who were mostly popular figures and backgrounds of various professions, of course the community was given many choices, but it did not make most of the people give their voting rights At the time of the election took place. So it was pointed out there are other factors that make the lack of participation of the community in choosing, which need to be studied and known by the interested parties, so that the factors that cause the community are reluctant to participate in menggun Will have the right to vote on the election known and conducted evaluation.

Therefore, in the effort to know the factors that cause the lack of maximum voter participation in Pilkada in Deli Serdang Regency, and answer the above questions, it is needed a research, so it is expected that the elections in Deli Serdang district will be better than before.