

Community Participation in Organization Election of Local Head at the Time of the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020 in Banten Province (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South T

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Community Participation in Organization Election of Local Head at the Time of the Covid-19 Pandemic in 2020 in Banten Province (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City)

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Abstract

In community participation, the implementation of regional head elections is the embodiment of the representative function inherent in the sovereignty of the people. The function of representation is one of the functions of government. For this reason, the selection represents the object of the form of Government Science. This study is to measure "Community Participation in the Implementation of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections During the Covid-19 Pandemic Period" in 2020 in Banten Province (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and Tangerang City) community participation in the implementation of Pilkada. This study uses a qualitative research design with a descriptive type of research. The research informants were carried out by means of interviews, observations and literature studies as the techniques used in collecting data. Meanwhile, data reduction, data presentation and conclusion drawing are the technical data analysis in this research. The analysis used in this study is political participation from The International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, a conceptual definition is drawn up that Public Participation in Simultaneous Regional Head Elections is the active involvement of voters in various series of voter participation levels in the simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in 2020 in Banten Province more than 60 percent voter participation rate in four regencies/cities holding simultaneous regional elections on 9 December 2020. Pandeglang Regency in 2020 was 68.7 percent in 2015 56%, percent, Cilegon City in 2020 was 79.79 percent, in 2015 it was 63.51 percent exceeding the National target, Serang Regency in 2020 is 63.3 percent from the 2015 Pilkada only 50.8 percent, South Tangerang City in 2020 is 60.4 percent. In 2015, voter turnout was 57 percent, this shows a very significant increase even though we are currently being hit by the Covid 19 pandemic, which is extraordinary, it should be recorded in history. Simultaneously during the 2020 Covid-19 Pandemic Period in Banten Province.

Keywords

community participation;
 organization election;
 covid 19



I. Introduction

Regional head elections (Pilkada) are one of the processes of democracy development in Indonesia. Democracy as intended is a system that does not have a single dimension but also includes various complementary aspects of its principles and operations. Democracy is not only related to the forms of institutions, rules and processes of political provisions, such as the existence of political participation in choosing leaders and government structures but is also related to various efforts that affect the quality of

people's lives as stated by Sinaga (2013), In a democratic country, General elections are a measure of how much the country adheres to the principles of democracy itself because elections are the main instrument in applying the principles of democracy. General elections are not only an arena for expressing the people's freedom in choosing their leaders, but also an arena for judging and punishing leaders who appear before the people (Perludem, 2011: 159). Therefore, the success of the election is largely determined by the leadership of the leader who has finished serving, who is in office and the candidate who will take office.

The level of public political participation in the general election for regional heads cannot be separated from the condition and situation of the community which is currently still characterized by a very high poverty rate. Based on the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) report, it is known that the number of poor people in Indonesia in March 2020 is very high, which is 26,424,020 people spread over 34 provinces in Indonesia. If the number of poor people is compared with the number of poor people for the past 10 (ten) years, it is known that the number of poor people has not changed much, which is between 25,000,000 and 29,000,000 souls.

Article 8C: (1) All stages, programs, and schedules for further simultaneous elections must be carried out in accordance with the health protocol for handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). (2) The health protocol as referred to in paragraph (1) is determined by the KPU after coordinating with the Chair of the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) and the minister who carries out government affairs in the health sector. (3) Provisions regarding the technical procedures for the implementation of all stages, programs, and schedules for further simultaneous elections that apply the health protocol for handling Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be regulated by KPU Regulations. In 2015 the simultaneous regional elections in Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City, South Tangerang City did not achieve this community participation which underlies researchers to research into Dissertation research and is currently being hit by the corona covid 19 outbreak at the time of its implementation. Data from the KPU Banten Province on voter participation in four regencies and cities in Banten Province in the 2015 Pilkada did not meet the target. The KPU RI targets a 77% community participation rate. However, only 50% of them use their rights. All of them are below the target of 77%. The trend throughout Indonesia is due to the limitations of the new rules regarding the procedure for socializing candidate pairs, said the Chairperson of the Banten Provincial KPUD, in regional elections before the new regulation, each candidate could socialize himself. Meanwhile, this year's socialization is carried out by the organizers of the regional elections, namely the KPU for each region. The level of community participation in Pandeglang Regency is 56.88%, Cilegon City is 63.19%, Serang Regency is 50.81%, and South Tangerang City (Tangsel) is 57.99%.

With such changes to the PKPU, the question that needs to be answered in this research is the extent to which public participation in the simultaneous regional head elections during the Covid-19 pandemic is needed in Banten Province. (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City, South Tangerang City). These will all be actual to be answered conceptually and factually through a research approach. For this reason, the research title was chosen as follows: "Public Participation in the Implementation of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections during the Covid-19 Pandemic" in Banten Province. (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City, South Tangerang City).

Community participation or involvement in politics is a measure of a country's democracy. We can see from the normative definition of democracy, namely government of the people, by the people, and for the people. The underlying assumption of democracy (participation) is that the person who knows best about what is good for himself is the person himself. Because the political decisions made and implemented by the government involve and affect the lives of citizens. (Muchtari Mas'ood, 2003: 43)

To understand the meaning and nature of political participation, according to Closky, it is important to note that the level of participation can refer to the level of government institutions at different levels. In a federal form of government, power is shared at the national, state, county and village levels. The International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences observes political participation as the involvement of individuals and groups in the political process of political systems at various levels. In the view of Neera Desai (2001: 96): Highlights that the concept of political participation includes all voluntary actions intended to influence the making of public policies, the administration of public affairs and the choice of political leaders at all levels of government.

Neera Desai highlights that the concept of political participation includes all voluntary actions intended to influence public policy making, public affairs administration and the choice of political leaders at all levels of government. More broadly, Marilee (1995: 4-5 says: "Participation" as the involvement of people in the economic, social, cultural and political processes that affect their lives. The kinds of participation may be complete and direct, partial or indirect control over these processes. It has been suggested that people should have constant access to decision-making and power.

Marilee emphasizes the term "participation" as the involvement of people in the economic, social, cultural and political processes that affect their lives. This type of participation may be complete and direct, partial or indirect control over this process. It has been suggested that people should have constant access to decision-making and power. According to Ellora Puri (2004: 251): Participation, irrespective of its goals is in itself a fuzzy concept having acquired varied meanings over a period of time, at one of the spectrum it could mean just a nominal membership in a group and at the other end it could imply having an effective voice in the decision making process.

According to Ellora Puri, "Participation, apart from its purpose in itself is a concept that has acquired various meanings over a period of time, on one side of the spectrum it can mean only nominal membership in a group and on the other it can mean having an effective voice in the decision making process. More clearly Ellora Puri (2004: 251) says: According to Max Weber (in Budiardjo, 1982: 12), people carry out political activities because, firstly, rational value reasons, namely reasons based on rational acceptance of the values of a group. Second, affective emotional reasons, namely reasons based on hatred or voluntarily against an idea, organization, party or individual. Third, traditional reasons, namely reasons based on the acceptance of individual behavioral norms or certain traditions of a social group. Fourth, instrumental rational reasons, namely reasons based on economic profit and loss calculations.

Marcia (1976: 19) describes political participation as follows: Political participant as a person who is a member of an organized group whose primary objective is to elect people to the office or influence the policies of government in the manner it sees fit, or a person who holds public office by election or appointment. The concept political participation is understood as political involvement irrespective of the modes of political participation, attempts to affect decision making process directly or indirectly. Participation may vary with time, situation and persons. Such variations may not be the reason of single factors; it may involve both internal and external reasons.

Marcia describes a political participant as a person who is a member of an organized group whose main purpose is to elect people to office or influence government policies in a manner that she deems appropriate, or people who hold public office with an interest in elections or appointments. The concept of political participation is understood as the politics of engagement regardless of the mode of political participation, an attempt to influence the decision-making process directly or indirectly. Participation may vary with time, situation and person. Variation such may not be the sole reason; may involve internal and external reasons.

The existence of people's freedom in carrying out political participation, according to Sudijono (1995: 5), is a measure to see the existence of democracy in a country. There are many forms of political participation itself, including through voting behavior, political discussions, campaign activities, participating in political parties and so on. The political behavior of the community itself can be seen when the community participates, for example in elections. People make social contracts with leaders through elections. At the time of elections, the people can choose trustworthy figures to fill legislative and executive positions. In elections, people who have met the requirements to vote freely and secretly make their choice on a figure that is judged to be in accordance with their aspirations.

General elections, according to Syamsuddin (1988: 152), is one form of political education that is open and mass in nature, so that it is expected to function in the process of maturation and the intellectual understanding of public politics. Through elections, an infrastructure and mechanism for democracy will be realized and raise public awareness about democracy. The public is also expected to understand that the function of the election is a means to realize people's sovereignty, the legitimacy of the government, and the regular change of government.

The political participation shown by the public is certainly not only to show the aspirations and expectations of the general election contestants; but also to influence the performance of the government in the next period. This political participation is carried out starting from the registration of prospective voters, the announcement of the names of the contestants, campaign activities, voting, and supervision of the summary of the voting results. With a unidirectional view, Sills (1972: 252) explains:

The concept of political participation has undergone changes over the years, as the idea of different modes of participation was used in a broader perspective. The International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences identify political participation as those activities that include voting, seeking information, discussing and politicizing, attending meetings, contributing financially, and communicating with representatives. The more active forms of political participation include formal enrollment in a party, canvassing and registering voters, speech writing and speech making, working in campaigns and competing for the public and party office. Such kind of political participation may be understood as conventional political participation. The focus is shifted from conventional participation to include unconventional participation- such as protesting and political violence.

The concept of political participation, according to Sills, has undergone changes over the years, as the idea of various modes of participation is increasingly used in a wider perspective. The International Encyclopedia of Social Sciences identifies political participation as an activity that includes voting, seeking information, discussing and politicizing, attending meetings, contributing financially, and communicating with representatives. More active forms of political participation include formal registration in a party, campaigning and registering voters, speech writing and speech making, working in campaigns and competing for public and party office. Such political participation can be

understood as conventional political participation. The focus shifts from conventional participation to include unconventional participation—such as protest and political violence. Sills explains (1972: 252):

Traditionally, political participation would refer merely to conventional participation in which voting or the act of selecting rulers has been considered as the common form of political participation. Early empirical studies, mainly by American political scientists tended to focus only on conventional political actions; voting, discussing politics with friends, party and interest group campaigning, contacting politicians or officials. Nie et.al have developed participatory politics which can include the following activities; talking about politics, contacting local and national authorities, involvement in election campaigns as well as membership in political organizations and political parties. In this perspective, Verba (2000: 39) reveals:

Pointed out that political participation includes voting, volunteering to work on a campaign, contacting a public official or organization, contributing to a campaign or cause, taking part in a protest, engaging in informal community work, serving as a member of a local board, or affiliated with a political organization. Among these activities, voting is considered to be the least intensive an individual's demanding activity.

Verbs indicate that political participation includes voting, volunteering to work on a campaign, contacting public officials or organizations, contributing to a campaign or cause, taking part in protests, engaging in informal community work, serving as a member of a local council, or being affiliated with a political organization. Among these activities, voting is considered the least demanding individual activity. According to Verba (2000: 39): Similarly, Lester Milbrath in his four classification of political activity, places voting in the spectator activity. He classified political activity in a hierarchical order namely, gladdational activities, transitional activities, spectator activities and apathetic. Gladdational activities refer to holding public and party office, being a candidate for office, soliciting political funds, attending a caucus or a strategy meeting, becoming an active member in a political party, contributing time in a political campaign. According to Nimmo (2000: 49) a person's involvement in political participation is influenced by the following factors:

1. Official opportunities, meaning that there is an opportunity for someone to be involved in political participation because it is supported by policies made by the state.
2. Social resources, meaning that participation is determined by social class and geographical differences. In reality, not everyone has the same opportunities in terms of social resources and economic resources to engage in political participation. Regarding demographic differences, there are also differences in participation such as age, gender, ethnicity, place of residence, religion, etc.
3. Personal motivation, meaning that the motives underlying political activities vary widely. These motives can be intentional or unintentional, rational or unemotional, psychologically or socially inspired, internally or externally directed, and thought or not thought.

II. Research Method

The research design is a description of the research paradigm. In this context, Creswel (1994: 1-2) explains: "The design of a study begins with the selection of a topic and a paradigm, Paradigms is the human and social sciences help us understand phenomena: They advance assumptions about the social world, how science should be conducted, and what constitute legitimate problems, solutions, and criteria of "proof" (Firestone, 1978; Giola & Fitre, 1990, Kuhn, 1970). human and social sciences that help us

understand phenomena: They advance assumptions about the social world, how science should be done, and what real problems, solutions, and criteria for "proof" are.

Thus, the paradigm includes both theory and method. Although they evolve¹¹ffer by disciplinary field, and are often contested, and widely discussed in the literature: qualitative and quantitative paradigms. Qualitative studies are designed to be consistent with the assumptions of the qualitative paradigm. This study is defined as an investigative process to understand a social or human problem, based on constructing a holistic and complex picture, formed with words, reporting details of informants, and carried out in a natural setting. A²⁴ alternative to quantitative studies, consistent with the quantitative paradigm, is the investigation of social or human problems, based on a theory setting consisting of variables, measured by numbers, and analyzed by statistical procedures, to⁵termine whether the predictive generalizations of the theory are true. Simultaneously during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten Province. This research is an "observed facts"⁴⁸ivity that produces "knowledge based on experience". The qualitative research approach was chosen⁴r the following reasons:

First, qualitative research is a type of research that emphasizes the disclosure⁴⁴f phenomena in depth and dynamically by revealing various aspects involved in the phenomena that are the object of research. The expression in question is carried out⁴cording to the arena of study designed with a social science approach that identifies a concept of political participation that is suitable for criticizing the implementation of regional head⁴ctions.

Second, qualitative research was chosen on the grounds that qualitative research can reveal social phenomena formed from certain situations and conditions in depth and dynamically through the mediation of primary data obtained from parties who are seen to both understand and feel first⁴and the dynamic situation and condition of the object being studied. studied but shows different points of view and interpretation of the dynamic situation and condition of the problem that allows the discussion of the object of research to be heuristic and empirical.

III. Results and Discussion

²⁸ The results of the field analysis of Community Participation in the Implementation³⁴ of the Covid-³⁹ Pandemic Pilkada in Banten Province, Citing the theory of Jean Jaques Rousseau, democracy is a stage or a process that a country must go through to gain prosperity. Rousseau's statement seems to say that democracy for a country is a lesson⁸wards the development of a perfect state administration. Yet Rousseau realized that perfection does not belong to humans. Therefore, the measure of the existence or absence of a democracy in a country is not determined by the ultimate goal, but rather by looking at the facts of the existing stages. Democracy will run according to the times and will be greatly influenced by the cultural factor³of a country. In this way, Rousseau seemed to want to say that if democracy were to be rigidly and ideally placed, there would never be a real d¹⁰ocracy and there would never be democracy.

A democratic state is a state that is held based on the will and will of the people or if viewed from an organizational point of view it means an organization of the state carried out by the people themselves or with the consent of the people because the sovereignty of the people is in the hands of the people, but in democracy not all people are actually directly involved in implementing In government, the people are only directly involved in³⁴neral elections which will determine their representatives in the government. General elections are the embodiment of popular sovereignty in order to produce a democratic

government. The implementation of direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair elections can only be realized if the Election Organizer has high integrity and understands and respects the civil and political rights of citizens.

As mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Election Organizers have the task of holding elections with institutions that are national, permanent and independent. One of the important factors for the success of the implementation of elections lies in the readiness and professionalism of the Election Organizers themselves, namely the General Elections Commission, Election Supervisory Body, and the Honorary Council of Election Organizers as an integral part of the function of organizing the General Election. These three institutions have been mandated by Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning Election Organizers to conduct elections according to their respective functions, duties and authorities.

The existence of KPU, Provincial KPU and Regency/Municipal KPU currently has a very strong legal basis. In addition to being based on the state constitution article 22E of the 1945 Constitution, it also has its own law, namely Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers. Article 10 Election Organizers have regulated the Duties, Authorities and Obligations of KPU, Regency/Municipal General Election Commissions and amended in KPU Regulation Number 21 of 2008, so that completeness tools are formed, in the form of divisions, Working Groups or teams formed according to need. The socialization was carried out with the aim of realizing the expectations of all parties, both organizers, participants, and the community in general, namely the implementation of smooth, clean, safe and democratic elections. through socialization and intensive. Socialization activities or dissemination of information and voter education are the obligations of the KPU and its staff which are carried out together with all stakeholders in various forms of activities, according to the stages of selecting the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, Regent and Deputy Regent in Banten Province, Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City. The socialization activities carried out by KPU in 4 Pilkade areas in Banten province were divided into 2 types of activities, namely information and counseling. Activities included in the information, the KPU distributed the socialization materials which included legal products from the KPU as well as laws and regulations related to the election of Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City, Banten Province. To facilitate the implementation of socialization in each sub-district and kelurahan, provide outreach materials to PPK and PPS in Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City, then instruct PPK and PPS to also conduct socialization in their respective sub-districts and sub-districts.

This socialization activity emphasizes the theme of voter registration, and the theme of participation (invitation not to abstain) and the theme of voting. Counseling through electronic media and several activities, among others, advertisements on voter registration and information on voting, in this case broadcast through local television media and radio stations, Counseling through mass media/newspapers in the form of advertisements, announcements and reporting of KPU activities, local mass media in South Tangerang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City and Pandeglang Regency. Then in an effort to disseminate information to the public, the KPU carried out socialization activities in the form of face-to-face with various groups and continued to pay attention to health protocols in order to break the chain of spread of covid 19 in South Tangerang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City and Pandeglang Regency in the hope that it could be used as a delivery service. information about the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor of South Tangerang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City and Pandeglang Regency. In accordance

with what is stipulated in KPU regulation No. 11 of 2010, that one of the target groups for socialization is voters with special needs (eg people with disabilities). KPU South Tangerang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City and Pandeglang Regency also collaborated with institutions that accommodate people with disabilities in South Tangerang City, Serang Regency, Cilegon City and Pandeglang Regency to jointly carry out socialization. government and non-government to jointly conduct socialization to the community so that it is more effective in its implementation, then the intended target group is a group that has not been touched by other activities. The socialization activities in the form of face-to-face are limited because the people of Banten Province and all Indonesian people are being hit by the Covid-19 outbreak.

2 As stipulated in the technical guidelines for updating the electoral data and voter lists for Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City, after receiving the DP4 the KPU in carrying out the process of updating the Voter Data (DP) is assisted by PPS and PPK, in addition, so that the updating process running well and smoothly, KPU held technical guidance and socialization to PPK, then PPK provided technical guidance and outreach to PPS. Socialization about updating data and lists, PPS provides socialization to the head of the RT who is the PPDP, this socialization serves to facilitate matching and research at the RT level, because the RT Chair is expected to actually be asked to provide input on the names of residents in his RT area already registered as voters or in the socialization of updating data and voter lists, PPDP which is an integral part of the KPU prepares its work agenda to meet one by one voters' homes which are easy to find and administratively complete, develop voter data collection service programs according to the needs of updating voter data. Updating voter data is a series of planned activities carried out by the Voting Committee (PPS) assisted by a Voter Data Update Officer (PPDP) in the context of compiling the Provisional Voter List (DPS), corrected Temporary Voter List (DPSHP) and Permanent Voter List (DPT). based on the provisions of Article 56 paragraph 1 of Law Number 12 of 2008, that a pair of candidates is proposed by a political party/combination of political parties and candidates from individuals who are supported by a number of people.

Especially for candidacy from individuals, socialization of the terms and conditions related to this is very necessary, thus opening up opportunities for community leaders who want to run without going through a political party. The KPU Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City, also disseminated the provisions and requirements for candidacy through political parties/combination of political parties, because many things are new when compared to the previous regional head elections. Also, socialization is conveyed to relevant agencies, such as the police, prosecutors, and courts. This is to create a good common perception. In order to prepare regional head elections. KPU conducts socialization of the requirements for candidacy in the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor, Regent and Deputy Regent to political parties, election supervisory committees and other agencies regarding the stages of registration, file verification and other administrations deemed important to be disseminated. Regional head elections (Pilkada or Pemilukada) are carried out directly by residents of the local administrative area who meet the requirements.

Regional Head Elections are carried out in a package together with the Deputy Regional Head. The Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head in question include the Regent and Deputy Regent for the Regency, the Mayor and the Deputy Mayor for the City. Campaign socialization and information. One of the important stages of public attention in organizing the elections for Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City, is the implementation of the campaign.

A campaign is an action and effort aimed at gaining support, a campaign effort can be carried out by an individual or an organized group of people to achieve a decision-making process within a group, a campaign is usually carried out to influence, inhibit, or distort achievement. In a democratic political system, a politically empowered campaign refers to an electoral campaign to gain support, in which an elected representative or referenda is decided. Political campaigns for political actions, the KPU explained that socialization and campaigns were different during the non-natural disaster of Covid 19 in 2020.

Socialization is a form of activity carried out by political parties that only informs about the position of the political party in the election. Such as logos, serial numbers and so on which are informative. While the campaign is carried out by election participants such as political parties, pairs of candidates to invite certain candidates to vote. KPU Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City, have a specific agenda in disseminating information about the campaign, both to the public and to related agencies, to the public being socialized and informed about the timing and procedures of the campaign, so that the community supports the implementation of the campaign and know the limitations of the campaign. Socialization was also delivered in the form of coordination meetings with related agencies, namely political parties, Panwaslu, Satpol PP, Kesbanglinmas, and Polres. The relevant agencies are informed about the schedule and regulations regarding the technical guidelines for the implementation of the campaign.

V. Conclusion

At the level of Community Participation in the Implementation of the Covid-19 Pandemic Pilkada in Banten Province, which was held in four locations, namely South Tangerang City, Cilegon City, Pandeglang Regency and Serang Regency. From the results of the research analysis to answer the first research question, the basics of public participation in the simultaneous regional head elections during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten Province. The voter participation rate in the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Banten Province was more than 60 percent of the voter participation rate in the four regencies/cities that held simultaneous regional elections on 9 December 2020. 1) Pandeglang Regency in 2020 was 68.7 percent in 2015 56 %, percent, Pandeglang Regency Pilkada was won by HJ. Ima Narulita, SE. MM and Tanto Warsono Arban, SE. ME, the opposing partner filed a lawsuit to the Court which was rejected. 2) Cilegon City in 2020 was 79.79 percent, in 2015 it was 63.51 percent exceeding the National target. The couple H. Helldy Agustian, S.E., S.H and H. Sanuji Pentamarta, S.IP won the Pilkada Mayor of Cilegon. 3) Serang Regency in 2020 is 63.3 percent from the 2015 Pilkada only 50.8 percent, the Serang Regency Pilkada was won by the Hj. Ratu Tatu Chasanah, SE., M.Ak and Drs. H. Pandji Tirtayasa, M.Sc. 4) South Tangerang City in 2020 was 60.4 percent in 2015, voter turnout was 57 percent, Drs. H. Benjamin Davnie and H. Pilar Saga Ichsan, ST won the Pilkada of Mayor of South Tangerang. This shows a very significant increase even though we are being hit by the Covid 19 pandemic, it is extraordinary, it needs to be recorded in history.

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