



# Community Participation Regional Head Election for the Regent and Deputy Regent of Deli Serdang Regency in 2018 (Study of Phenomenological Participation Theory)

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the extent of community participation in Deli Serdang district in the implementation of the 2018 regional head election and to analyze the factors that encourage and hinder or become obstacles for the community in Deli Serdang Regency in carrying out or participating, in using their voting rights in regional head elections. The method used in studying the phenomenon of community participation (phenomenological) is a qualitative research method. The results of this study are first, the public perceives regional elections as rah-rah (spending funds); no benefit; not thinking about the fate of the people; and people's aspirations are not accommodated, tend to be manipulative. Second, background and basic considerations used as justification for people's attitude not to proceed in Pilkada or not to vote alias Gol-Put is because they do not know the candidates closely; socialization that was less than optimal and he called the Pilkada as something oriented solely to position, while their aspirations were never accommodated and their aspirations paid attention to over the entire Pilkada process.

**Keywords:** Community Participation, Election of Regional Heads, Phenomenological Participation Theory, Qualitative research.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Political participation is the activity of citizens who act as individuals, which are intended to influence decision-making by the Government. Participation can be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, steady or sporadic, peaceful or violent, legal or illegal, effective or ineffective (Huntington, et al, 1994:4). Political participation is an important aspect in a democratic state order, as well as a characteristic of political modernization. Political participation is an activity carried out by citizens to be involved in the decision-making process with the aim of influencing government decision-making. Sslah one activity that shows the existence of political participation in a country is the process of general elections.

In democratic countries, general elections are a tool to provide opportunities for the people to participate in influencing the policies of the government and the prevailing political system. With this in mind, general elections are still a form of people's political participation. In practice, political decisions will involve and influence citizen life. Thus, the community certainly has the right to participate in influencing the process of making and implementing the decision. Even the level of political participation has a close relationship with socio-economic growth. This means that it can encourage a high level of people's participation. Participation is also related to the interests of the community, so that what the people do in their political participation shows the degree of their interests.

Political socialization is part of the socialization process that specifically shapes political values, which shows the attitude that each member of society should participate in the political system. All members of society, either directly or indirectly, experience the process of political socialization. Through this process, it is hoped that community members will know, understand, and live up to certain political values which can then influence their political attitudes and behavior on a daily basis.

In the implementation of Pilkada activities, of course, community participation is a form of concern or a form of response from the community in conveying their political aspirations. So that at this time it seems as if the level of community participation is one of the indicators or barometers for election administrators and the government for the success of the regional elections in their regions.

In Deli Serdang Regency, during the two election periods based on election results in 2008, voter turnout was 45.44% and in the 2013 regional election, voter turnout tended to decrease to 38.02%. Even though at that time the candidates for Regent and Deputy Regent who participated were quite high (a lot), in 2008 there were nine pairs of candidates, while in 2013 there were 11



pairs of candidates. The events of the two periods of the Pilkada implementation in Deli Serdang Regency dismissed theories or lay opinion, that the large number of pairs of candidates who competed in the Pilkada event would certainly have an impact and influence on the level of community participation, because the crew logic of each candidate pair would bring its participants and the community as well in to choose there are many choices, but this opinion is in contrast to the events that occurred in the Pilkada in Deli Serdang district in the last two periods even though the number of candidates has increased, community participation has tended to decrease.

Therefore it is deemed necessary to conduct an assessment of what factors influence or influence community participation. Deli Serdang Regency is one of the regencies/cities in the province of North Sumatra. Deli Serdang Regency consists of 22 Districts and 380 villages, 14 urban villages, which are directly adjacent to Karo Regency, Simalungun Regency, Serdang Bedagai Regency and Medan City.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Participation Theory**

According to Oakley (1991:6): Participation is considered a voluntary contribution by the people in one or another of the public programmers supposed to contribute to national development, but the people are not expected to take part in shaping the program or criticizing its contents. Mubyarto (1997:35) defines participation as a willingness to help the success of each program according to everyone's abilities without sacrificing one's own interests.

### **2.2. Social Action Theory**

Social action according to Max Weber is an individual action as long as the action has subjective meaning or meaning for him and is directed to the actions of others. An individual action directed at an inanimate object is not included in the category of social action. An action will be said as a social action when the action is really directed at other people.

### **2.3. Rational Choice Theory**

The concept of rationality is the key to an objective analysis of subjective meanings and is also the basis for comparisons of different types of social action. An objective analysis of subjective meaning is subjective experience, often misunderstood. According to Weber, objective action is a subjective experience that cannot be communicated or understood by shared life even though it is very real for those concerned (Jhonson, 1981).

## **3. RESEARCH METHODS**

This study uses the basics of social theory, namely structural functionalism (Dukheim, Person and Merton), theory of action, the role of society (Weber) and phenomenology. While the method used in assessing the phenomenon of community participation (phenomenological) is a qualitative research method. For this reason, this research utilizes the concepts of research methods that have been well introduced by Marshall and Rossman (2005: 48-49).

Regarding the use of qualitative methods, Cronbach (in Wahab, 2002:29) states that qualitative methods are suitable for use in an effort to obtain an overall picture of the development of the problems encountered. Guba and Lincoln (2005: 289-331) also state that qualitative research methods allow us to get the opportunity to understand closely how social, economic, political, and religious factors influence certain policies.

## **4. DISCUSSION**

This study attempts to explore public perceptions and the reasons or considerations used in determining political attitudes towards people who are passive or lack concern for the process of electing the Regional Heads of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Deli Serdang district. This research also tries to capture the meaning behind the changes to participation in the regional head elections for the district head of the Deli Serdang district in communities that do not use their right to vote or Gol-Put, which is focused on perceptions about regional elections; the causes of not coming or not voting, the meaning of voting or voting, the implementation of socialization, systems and procedures or mechanisms for data collection, the election process and strengthened by data information relevant to research can be presented as a description of the passive community towards the implementation of regional elections in terms of participating in regional head elections Regent and Deputy Regent of Deli Serdang Regency.

### **4.1. White Group Participates in the 2018 Regional Head Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Deli Serdang Regency**

Based on Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government as a substitute for Law Number 22 of 1999 and implemented in Government Regulation Number 6 of 2005 concerning Election, Ratification, Appointment and Dismissal of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads. Pilkada is the implementation of local democracy, held based on laws and

government regulations that elect regional heads (governors/regents/mayors) and deputy regional heads (deputy governors/deputy regents/deputy mayors). Quoting Barsolini, through procedural democracy competition will transform itself into a substantial democracy, namely democracy that responds to the preferences of the voters.

Basically, a small grassroots community, with more and more parties fighting, the community will feel confused about making their choices, it is possible that there will be many people who do not channel their aspirations, aka Gol-Put. Choices that are not channeled into agendas such as elections are indeed not a new thing and are not a sin. Most of them, the Gol-Put Community feel confused or even deliberately confused by the government to determine their aspirations. So that social political action behaves to be Gol-Put the last choice that must be made. Although sometimes conscience also refuses to do it. So behaving passively in the implementation of elections, what they do is not something that is done without a clear reason.

Gol-Put is an action to defeat political opponents. Especially in the current reformation era, in the world of politics, voters are highly valued and upheld in a democratic political system. This kind of thing is proven by the increasingly mushrooming phenomenon of the GoLPut community which has occurred in several governor choices in various regions in Indonesia. And the 2018 election for the regional head of the district head and deputy district head of Deli Serdang.

#### 4.2. PerceptionThe Community Does Not Use Their Voting Rights in the 2018 Regional Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Deli Serdang

##### 4.2.1. Perceptions of Pilkada

The public's perception of the Gol-Put community sees and feels that people's understanding of the Pilkada is understood as all forms of lies, because the promises made during the campaign never came true. Also information obtained through electronic media (TV), which describes the behavior of corrupt officials.

Their perceptions of the Pilkada conveyed by the Gol-Put community on average answered when researchers asked questions. At that moment, the source said: "Just for fun, and whoever does it won't think about my fate" (interview on 24 February 2019)

##### 4.2.2.Reasondid not come or did not choose

There isLots**the real factor so that someone decides not to come or not to vote, being Gol-Put in elections. In addition to the annoyance of seeing the chaos in the various Pilkada implementations, a factor that also plays a role is the existence of political education carried out by political parties. One of the duties of a political party is to provide political education to the community, starting from the sub-district, sub-district, regency/municipality levels. provinceinsi to the National level**« so that the people understand Pilkada as a square. then when it is in power will leave. forget catfishpromises**During the campaign, the political parties were busy thinking about their own interests, their families, groups and classes.**

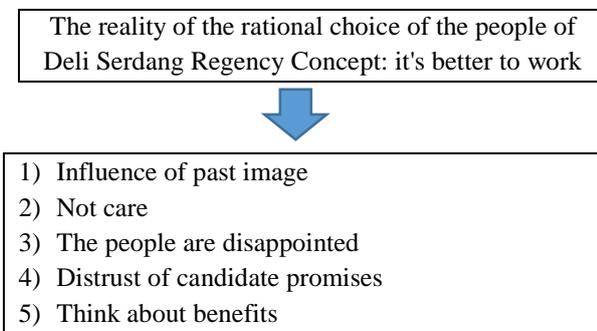


Fig. 1. Causes of not coming or not choosing

In the case of the Pilkada in North Sumatra Province in 2018 which took place in Deli Serdang Regency, according to researchers, it is indeed unique, because almost all of the people have low education, and also have low socio-economic status. In such conditions, the decision not to vote or not, to vote, who have already made the decision, they feel innocent, instead feel happy, satisfied, and feel commendable. This shows that the social network is strong in giving birth to social processes so that group interaction occurs as a group agreement which was originally an individual.

Then they chose not to come or did not vote because they no longer believed in the promises **political** which they often receive during the campaign season before the election, do not know the candidates. The phenomenon that causes them not to come and not vote is because they feel cheated, they also don't know the candidates and express deep disappointment, so if they are given money, if they don't know them, they don't vote so that community participation is low.

##### 4.2.3. The meaning of voting or voting

As for the public's understanding of what it means to vote or vote, for them the Gol-Put community means nothing and for them the Gol-Put community is not interested in voting or voting. Furthermore, because they are not sure that the Pilkada will be

able to change their destiny. Therefore they have hope.

The above facts are related to the opinion of Diamond (2003) (in Sigit Pamungkas, 2010: 44) that the consolidation of democracy in a nutshell can be interpreted as the habituation of norms, procedures and expectations about democracy into the behavior of political actors. Political actors routinely and the mechanics conform to the rules of democracy as The only game in town, even as they conflict and compete.

Events/circumstances in the past Pilkada seemed chaotic such as maladministration, very bad DPT, campaigns that seemed perfunctory and did not reach villages, ignoring various violations Pilkada, and the like, show how commitment to keep democracy working has stopped. Because of this, the community demands it in the hope that there will be improvements. There should be no denial or discrepancy between the values that are believed and those that are practiced, so that there should not be a wave of democratization that is not well consolidated.

Many researchers find individuals or actors using rational choices to determine their choices towards a goal related to economic value. As Coleman (Ritzer and Goodetlan 2003:394), states that for this purpose it requires rational actors who have actions that can maximize their utility or that satisfy their wants and needs.

### **4.3. People's Reasons and Considerations for Not Voting**

#### **4.3.1.Implementation of Socialization**

Political socialization in Pilkada is a process of selecting Regional Heads (Pilkada) which is very important if the Pilkada election undergoes many changes. The obligation to socialize the dynamics of democracy manifested in the regional elections is carried out by the regional election organizers, namely the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) of Deli Serdang Regency and its staff, as explained in Law number 2007 regarding the duties, powers and obligations.

Voter participation in Pilkada is important, because it involves the political rights of a citizen. Therefore every citizen who meets the requirements must be registered in the Final Choice List (DPT). Socialization related to voter participation in regional elections must be carried out seriously through various media channels, so that no citizen who is 17 years old or has been married is not registered.

Pilkada days and dates must be well socialized to the people, because that day will determine the fate of the nation and state in the future. If citizens do not know the day and date of the election, then they will certainly not come to the polling place or TPS (Polling Place). It is important to know the day and date of the voting so that citizens get complete information that there will be an Pilkada celebration on that day, so that in the end they can prepare well in advance about the Pilkada process and the political choices that voters will make at the time of the election. Voting place.

With regard to the brief explanation from the KPUD of Deli Serdang Regency, he added that everything had been carried out and even involved up to the RT/RW level, everything went smoothly and up to the decision that there was no lawsuit, the Candidates were not demonstrating anarchy.

And he admitted that actually the participation of the community already exists, but not everyone understands it. For example: Community involvement as a registration officercandidatevoters in the RT/RW, of course there needs to be counseling at the village level from the village level, the community of course through the Kadus (Dusun Head). They are the ones who play an active role and coordinate with PPS Chairpersons to register prospective voters.

#### **Findings:**

- 1) The socialization implications are not in accordance with the original target and purpose voters as recipients of information do not get the integrity of socialization, resulting in less understand..
- 2) Publicfeel happy not to recite Voblosan. With this phenomenon, participation cannot be maximized.
- 3) The party is only looking for a position
- 4) Don't trust the candidate.

#### **4.3.2 Systems and Procedures or Mechanisms for Data Collection**

In connection with the socialization process, accuracy in voter data collection is very meaningful for the success of the next stage. Ignorance can lead to bigger problems and lead to the threat of the success of the Pilkada. For example, there were protests, charges against the KPUD, and the like. To anticipate this, the Deli Serdang Regency KPUD does not work alone, works professionally and proportionally in synergy and cooperates with other institutions in accordance with their areas of expertise.

The KPUD of Deli Serdang Regency emphasized that as a follow-up to the provisions of Article 68-74 of Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government and Article 15 of Government Regulation Number 6 of 2005 concerning Election, Ratification, Appointment from Dismissal of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads, the Commission The General Election for Deli Serdang Regency followed up on a circular from the North Sumatra Provincial Election Commission Decree concerning the program stages and schedule despite the implementation of the 2018 North Sumatra Governor and Deputy Governor Regional Head Elections.

With the issuance of these regulations, it is possible to anticipate violations that may occur early. In the process of registering

and determining voters, it is very likely that irregularities will be found, for example, and, multiple voters, the emergence of fictitious voters because voters have died or moved elsewhere. If this is not addressed carefully and quickly, then in the course of the journey it will be able to hinder the next stage of the process.

**Findings:**

- 1) KPUD of Deli Serdang Regency is following up on KPU circular letter of North Sumatra Province No. 10 of 2017 dated December 31, 2007, regarding the program stages and schedule for holding the regional elections for the 2018 Deli Serdang Regent and Deputy Regent.
- 2) Anticipate early on the voter registration process (multiple voters, fictitious voter data, deceased or changed address).
- 3) Provision of incentives for TPS Chairs and for the task of registering three RTs.
- 4) Need to check and re-check, love the district's knee
- 5) The social conditions of many of the population are underprivileged (poor), also with low education

**4.3.3. Selection Process**

The Chairperson of the KPUD of Deli Serdang Regency stated that in essence the election process should be smooth and successful, of course it must be preceded by socialization activities on voter registration and voter determination. This socialization must reach the community, namely for temporary voters (DPS), voters must be proactive in reporting to PPS in the local village or sub-district. The final voter list as referred to in Article 19 paragraph (2) letter d number (1) will then be announced by the PPS/Kelurahan/RT/RW or in other strategic places that are easily accessible to the public and PPK.

Furthermore, in the second stage, the KPUD of Deli Serdang Regency carried out socialization which was already technically directed, namely voting procedures with the consideration that the voters of the Governor and Deputy Governor of North Sumatra in 2018 were expected to be able to realize democracy in a pure and consistent manner by members of the community throughout Deli Serdang Regency.

Third Stage Deli Serdang District Election Commission by entrusting PPK/PPS who have been equipped to conduct socialization at the Regency, Dusun, RT/RW levels by using the Question and Answer method. Through the KPUD of Deli Serdang Regency, the government held socialization/counseling on the technical implementation of the regional head elections for the 2018 Deli Serdang Regent and Deputy Regent directly by providing compensation for services to PPS and the Secretariat.

**Findings:**

- 1) Socialization is an information dissemination activity (voter education) with the general objective of providing political education to the public so that awareness arises in the community that Pilkada is a strengthening of people's sovereignty, specifically aimed at conveying information accurately and precisely.
- 2) In order for the election process to run smoothly and be successful, of course, it is preceded by socialization activities for voter registration and voter determination.
- 3) By announcing all voter registration and updating activities and voter determination in public places that are easy to reach by the public and in strategic places for KPUD it is considered an effective way to realize Regency/Municipal KPU in holding elections described in accordance with the provisions of Article 13 of Law Number 10 Year 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors to Become Laws. Even for this success through recitations at the mosque by asking for 15 minutes as well as yashinnn recitations which are considered to be able to convey messages that are able to arouse community participation in voter registration and determination activities.
- 4) In this regard, when viewed from its social function, the KPUD of Deli Serdang Regency has carried out its role, namely by carrying out social interactions with the community as communication from the government to the community regarding the implementation of policies assisted by the Pilkada Desk (meaning the Government supported by the facilitator: dispenda; infokompar; police; transportation; Bappeda; regional secretary; statistics office), and as quoted by Najikh (2006:13). In simple terms, it can be interpreted as communication from the government to the community to the government for the implementation of the policy.
- 5) In the second stage, the KPUD of Deli Regency is currently carrying out socialization which has led to the technical procedures for voting. As a pure and consistent form of democracy.
- 6) Furthermore, in the third stage by entrusting PPK and PPS who have been equipped to hold and organize socialization with the question and answer method, also conduct counseling on the technical implementation of regional head elections for the Governor and Deputy Governor of North Sumatra and the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Deli Serdang in 2018
- 7) Comments from the community leader Upar Pulungan (PKB), in his view, the low participation of the people of Deli Serdang Regency in the 2018 North Sumatra Governor and Deputy Governor Elections, because the community thinks of finding good leaders who know the condition of the people who are considered not to have understood their participation in the implementation of the election public activities carried out or held directly, freely and confidentially.

**4.4. The Meaning Behind Participation Change**

In Indonesian (Endarmoko, 2006: 400), the word meaning is equated with "meaning, understanding, substance, mandate, wisdom, lesson, benefit, benefit, advantage, value, significant" Thus, the term "meaning behind changes in participation" can be interpreted with "the purpose, use and benefits of the involvement of voters in changing the participation of the local leaders of the Governor and Deputy Governor of North Sumatra in 2018.

Observing interview data with several informants in Deli Serdang Regency, especially the voters involved in the 2018 regional elections for the governor and deputy governor of North Sumatra, researchers obtained an overview of the meaning of changes in voter participation which were almost the same. Since then, people have to make their choices with rational choices which are rational actions for goals that have value satisfying their wants and needs. So various understandings of the meaning behind participation is a progress that gives its own color to the Pilkada constituency during the 2018 regional head election of the Deli Serdang Regent and Deputy Regent.

The courage and quality of the voters of the Gol-Put community in the meaning behind the change in participation through the Pilkada has dared not to do well because the Pilkada is meaningless and has no benefits thus rebelling against the government. the local elections It is hoped that the governance of local democratic life will lead to the fact that electoral democracy is carried out through elites, and at the same time elite oligarchy pervades the entire political process. As a result, checks and balances are not created properly, the accountability and response of the Regional Head (Governor and Deputy Governor) is more oriented towards the elite than the people.

In fact, the Pilkada (which is called the formal process) is of course a political party political parties can carry out political empowerment in the community, not just fooling the public with money politics wrapped in social action. Political parties are not social institutions that have to engage themselves in social activities.

Political parties are institutions that are required to carry out political empowerment in society so that they are formed who have high citizenship awareness and political awareness and are full of rationality in voting. Political parties do not do this, because the elite and middle class of political parties are aware that doing so means giving the public weapons against them.

Related to this reality, the meaning behind changes in participation What happened was based on the experience and expectations of the voters. Those who vote for the Gol-Put community say that regional elections are useless/meaningless, if the rulers want to continue to maintain their power then the only way is to make the people stupid (Machiavelli in KH. Abdurrahman Wahid, Halim HD. et al: 2009).

Therefore the Gol-Put community did nothing as a form of protest in determining their attitude towards the government because the regional elections were useless. This is due to the fact that there is a feeling of dissatisfaction and causing disappointment, as a result of the perceived lack of change for the better after the Pilkada and the birth of a new leader.

**Findings:**

- 1) The meaning behind the change in participation understood by the Gol-Put community is that it is an activity that is not profitable for the community, because the meaning of changing participation in Pilkada
- 2) The election of local leaders related to the Pilkada is of no use, the aspirations of the people are not heard, apathetic and skeptical, the implementation of the Pilkada does not change their destiny, the Pilkada is only to fight for power. So that the Gol-Put community with some understanding of the meaning shows their existence by rebelling against the government Behind participation is a progress that gives its own color in Pilkada conciliation during the election of local leaders for the Governor and deputy Governor, the courage and quality of the Deli Serdang district community voters in participating politics through the Pilkada have dared not to respond well, they are in defiance of the government. The phenomenon above, behind the change in participation is that the Pilkada is not useful and also disappointment with the Pilkada process.

**Table 1. Propositions Become Main Conclusions**

FINDINGS	PROPOSITION	MAIN CONCLUSION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pilkada is just rah-rah (spending funds).</li> <li>• Pilkada is understood to be of no use.</li> <li>• Whoever becomes/is elected will not think about the fate of the people</li> <li>• Never accommodate people's aspirations in manipulation.</li> <li>• Pilkada results are not there, people think negatively.</li> <li>• Don't know the candidate.</li> <li>• Expressions of deep annoyance (such as: fuck the governor, ehtut berut), given money if you don't</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The perception of the Gol-Put community about the Pilkada is perceived negatively, it's just rah-rah (spending funds), there's no benefit, anyone who doesn't think about the fate of the people, doesn't accommodate people's aspirations, manipulates people's aspirations.</li> <li>• The socialization was incomplete, resulting in misunderstanding, the people were happy and satisfied that</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct regional elections are perceived negatively so that people behave in Gol-Put which means defiance of the government, apathy towards the election process, disappointment with the election process.</li> </ul>

<p>know him, don't vote</p> <p><b><u>Implementation of Socialization</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The implication of socialization is not appropriate at first, the electorate as the recipient of the information not get whole! Socialization so result in misunderstanding (commendable)</li> <li>2. People are satisfied and happy not to vote, maximum participation.</li> <li>3. The party is just looking position.</li> <li>4. Don't trust the candidate.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Systems and Procedures</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Following up on the North Sumatra KPU circular letter.</li> <li>2. Anticipate process voter registration.</li> <li>3. Intensive giving of TPS chairmen.</li> <li>4. It is necessary to check and check the snoring data from the district.</li> <li>5. Many residents are poor and have little education.</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Selection Process</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Socialization deployment information provide political education.</li> <li>2. <b>It is hoped that the selection process will be smooth and successful.</b></li> <li>3. DPTs are posted in public places that are easy to reach, for success through recitations.</li> <li>4. The second stage of technical socialization</li> <li>5. Government policies are often not in favor of the people.</li> <li>6. Pilkada is an activity that is interpreted as unprofitable for the community.</li> <li>7. Disobedience to the government Disappointed with the process</li> </ol>	<p>they did not vote, the party was only looking for a position, did not believe in candidates. Dissemination of information as political education, voter registration activities, organizing DPT in public places. Effective way through recitation as recipients of election process information</p>	
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## 5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1. Conclusion

From the description above it can be concluded that: First public perceive Pilkada as rah-rah (spent funds); no benefit; not thinking about the fate of the people; and community aspirations not accommodated, tends to be manipulative. Second, the background and basic considerations used as justification for the community's attitude not to proceeding in Pilkada or not voting alias Gol-Put is because they don't get to know the candidate better; socialization that was less than optimal and he called regional elections as something oriented solely to position, while their aspirations were never accommodated and their aspirations paid attention to. Third, the meaning behind the community's actions not to process the Pilkada or Gol-Put is an accumulation of disappointment which gave rise to public distrust of the entire Pilkada process. Pilkada is interpreted as an activity that does not benefit the community, especially in the aspect of increasing its economic welfare and regional development in all its aspects.

### 5.2. Recommendation Study

#### 5.2.1. Theoretical Implications

This study examines the issue of social impact from the era of direct local elections, namely the White Group in the Participation in the Election of Regional Heads of Regents and Deputy Regents in Deli Serdang Regency with social theory analysis. The theoretical implications of this study enrich Coleman's theory of rational choice action and enrich it with exchange theory from Peter Blau.

Judging from the theory of rational choice action that the choice made not to vote for the people of Deli Serdang Regency is

known as Gol-Put with all its motives, occurring because it is influenced by environmental conditions such as the condition of people who have an understanding of Gol-Put, people who have low education in politics, low-income people so that they prioritize meeting their needs, people who feel apathetic about the Pilkada results.

While the act of rational choice by choosing as Gol-Put is in line with Coleman's opinion (in Ritze: 2004) where individual actions lead to a goal and that goal is also determined by the values of the preference stream, this requires rational actors who have actions that maximizes their utility or satisfies their wants and needs. Furthermore, Coleman said that for this theoretical meaning it requires a more precise concept of rational actors derived from economics which sees actors having actions that can maximize utility or satisfy their activities and needs.

The above description relates to the perspective of social exchange from Peter Blau (in Sukidin: 2009), in understanding social networks in power one can approach social exchange, believing that although individuals alternately come and go over the power, but the distribution of power in positions is fairly equal.

In this case the most important thing is not the individuals but the status associated with their position, their interrelationships and relationships in requesting a "request". The relationship between them will form a certain behavior from officials who occupy positions and the influence of others on this behavior. The power of a position is the ability to produce the intended effect on the attitudes and behavior of other actors. In other words, candidate candidates at least see directly the areas that are poor, take inventory of people's aspirations and are accommodated when conveying the vision and mission and realized when the candidate is elected. This is expected to reduce the number of goals put.

In terms of social action, this participatory research is in accordance with the opinion of Max Weber (in Johnson DP 1981) that the concept of rationality is a central point that is as important as Durkheim's concept of solidarity. It is this social action that is carried out during the Pilkada implementation that causes changes in participation in a quantitative-accumulative way or the rational actions of Pilkada instruments and is also the most essential. In social reality (Social Reality) that occurs in the Gol-Put community in the Participation in the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Deli Serdang Regency basically consists of individuals and social actions implemented in the form of social behavior, views, goals and social actions during the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Deli Serdang Regency in 2018.

As a rational action by the Gol-Put community, the concept of rationality is the key to objective action. Objective action is a subjective experience for the Gol-Put community that can be understood by others, because the implementation of the Pilkada is widely shared, so rational action is an action related to conscious consideration and a rational choice is stated that the action stated there are positive aspects or negative aspects (Webber in Johnson D. P, 1981). However, for the Gol-Put community, the rational choice is as a positive aspect that can affect the low participation results during the Pilkada implementation. This is also reinforced by the theory of Huntington and Nelson, and McClosky that political participation is voluntary activities of citizens through which they take part in the process of electing rulers, and directly and indirectly in the process of forming public policies, further Nei and Verba see political participation as a private activity of citizens which is legal more or less directly aims to influence the selection of state officials (Budihardjo, 1999).

Observing the fact that the Gol-Put community has low participation, because the environmental conditions that surround the community are poverty, and poor people usually don't really participate in politics, therefore participation such as Pilkada often seems irrelevant to their main concerns, or useless or both. For many poor people in Deli Regency, the most pressing problems are jobs, food and medical assistance for today, tomorrow or next week. This causes a feeling of low effectiveness, there are several things that cause it (Huntington, 1994).

Judging from the meaning of democracy, the results of this research are that what happens is that the aspirations of the people never exist, those who become elected rulers not the will of the people and not familiar with democracy. This weakens the opinion which argues that the procedural democratic scholars elect leaders competitively by a group of people's sovereignty (the will of the people), as a source in common good.

Huntington defines that a democratic political system is the extent to which the most powerful collective decision-makers in the system are elected through fair, honest elections and that candidates freely compete for the support of voters and that nearly all the adult population is entitled to vote. With the increase in knowledge, the candidates who are free to compete have been used by both parties, both from the candidates giving rewards and this is needed by the people, so an exchange occurs.

Viewed from a participatory approach, the results of this study reinforce the view of Sherly Amstein's participation approach in the context of the ruler's relationship with the seventh and eighth ladder society, manipulation therapy indicates a lack of participation. In the hands of the therapist (ruler), the community group that is the victim of the policy is encouraged to complain to the authorities, but it is not clear whether the complaint will be followed up or not. At worst, in the hands of manipulation, state institutions carry out "Cradles" of community groups as if to participate. In fact, what is happening is the co-optation and repression of the authorities.

In this study, researchers used a sociological quality approach. In this case the data collection of analysts, data researchers have tried their best, but researchers realize that the results of this study are still not able to touch all aspects. Therefore, in an effort to develop knowledge, opportunities are still open for Voter Participation Groups Regent and Deputy Regent in Deli Serdang

Regency. In the next direct Pilkada Pilkada.

From the results of this study theoretically it can be suggested for further research, including the influence of the behavior of the White Group on the decline of democracy. For example Pilkada as a local democracy is improved/optimized in the implementation of socialization at each stage of the Pilkada to the public in an appropriate and maximum manner in the next Pilkada, it is necessary to improve institutional procedures in making decisions that are formulated in the reform policy agenda. It is also recommended to eliminate the specialization of Pilkada over other dimensions, to ignore the possibilities that can arise from multiparty Pilkada in setting aside the rights of certain sections of society to compete for power. And don't be too optimistic about the concept of electoral democracy in creating concept certainty because it can ignore factors outside the Pilkada and political party dimensions (political culture and legitimacy), electoral democracy tends to be formal and procedural, avoid mobilizing participation. Socialization of effective political education towards the progress of democracy and so on.

### **5.2.2. Practical Implications**

- 1) In accordance with the results of research findings, it is necessary to develop social theory especially the theory of participation in the relationship between rulers and society; not only electoral regulation only, but the whole of the stage one through eight (belong Sheryl Austrian) to support the theory of structural functionalism.
- 2) There is a possibility that there will be obstacles in the process of voting and participating communities, for example, socio-economic factors, no change in people's welfare, added income declines after the elected candidate takes office.
- 3) It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as a constructive contribution in the implementation of the Pilkada for government institutions and Election/Pilkada organizing bodies, such as the KPU and its subordinates (PPK, PPS), as well as for the community in general, so that the quality of the implementation of the upcoming Pilkada can be improved.
  - a. The government should not only place the democratic process as a procedure that must be followed in accordance with the general terms and conditions that apply, but must also consider the desired substance of the democratic process, namely political participation, justice and people's welfare. The Gol-Put phenomenon, regardless of its background, must be read as a form of constructive criticism so that the government has the responsibility to improve its welfare with the principles of justice and equity. The practice of abuse of authority and power that has been occurring so far has further reduced the level of public trust (public distrust) to the government. Thus, to eliminate the occurrence of Gol-Put,
  - b. Election organizers in this case KPU, KPU Provinces, Regencies/Cities as well as PPK and PPS should be able to optimize their roles and duties as honest and fair election administrators, starting from the Final Voters List (DPT) and polling stations (TPS) that are accurate, as well as maximum outreach to the public in order to realize a higher quality election administration with a massive level of public participation in the entire election/pilkada process.
  - c. Society should be pro-active in the election/local election process, because the choice of democracy is a consensus that has been agreed upon by all citizens of the nation for the development process, starting from legislative and executive elections to the implementation of development. This process will be carried out regularly, even if the community does not "boycott" it. The boycott manifested itself in forms Gol-Put will certainly be detrimental to the community itself, at least in one leadership period, both at the central and regional levels.

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