

# **The Rationality of the Community of Tawangrejo Village in the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Lamongan Regency in 2020**

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## **ABSTRACT**

The election of the regent and deputy regent in Lamongan Regency in 2020 resulted in pros and cons between individuals and other individuals, especially in the Tawangrejo Village community. In its implementation, in Tawangrejo Village there were conflicts caused by differences in the interests of the candidate group voters. This study focuses on the rationality of the people of Tawangrejo Village in choosing the Regent and Deputy Regent of 2020. The results of this study indicate that money politics, and the status of the candidate pair have a major influence on the rationality of the people of Tawangrejo Village. In the regent election in 2020, the three candidate pairs have and hold high positions, so the three pairs are very strong to defend. The purpose of this research is to find out the responses, participation, and concern of the people of Tawangrejo Village towards the election of regent and deputy regent in 2020. The current research is using a descriptive qualitative approach, because this research feels very relevant to the theme that I will examine. . The theoretical concept studied in this research is using the theory of rationality from Max Weber by using the Verstehen approach.

**Keywords:** *Regent, Tawangrejo Village, Community.*

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

A good dreamer is a leader who is able to lead his people well, this is what every leader must do, especially in leading the people. At this time, the rationality of choosing a leader has undergone many shifts. Where the rationality of the people in choosing a leader is based on the money or property owned by the prospective leader, not because of the trust, firmness and honesty possessed by the prospective leader. Through this, a new phenomenon emerged in the world of politics[1]. The phenomenon that arises is the rampant corruption committed by leaders. In a leadership there must be politics going on as well as money politics, position politics, and other politics. In a government system, it will not work well, when democracy has not been able to be implemented in society, the public's concern will be less[2].

The election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Lamongan Regency in 2020 resulted in pros and cons between individuals with each other, especially in the Tawangrejo Village community. This is what makes the Tawangrejo village community unable to reunite, because of the regent

election and different voting rights. In the Tawangrejo Village community there are groups that have certain goals[3]. Differences of opinion or differences in voting rights at this time will become a new problem in society, which will eventually lead to conflicts between individuals and individuals, individuals with groups, and groups with groups. In the village of Tawangrejo there are individuals who have high positions, so that everyone will submit to the person who has that position[4]. [5]

In 2020, candidate pairs number 1 and 2 have a slight difference, so that the total votes that enter are almost the same. Because seen from the support team for candidate pair number 2, it is supported by political parties. Meanwhile, candidate number 1 is individual. The two candidate pairs had strong support so that the success team from candidate pair number 1 did not accept wanting to do re-election but the KPU did not want it so candidate pair number 1 sued candidate number 2. The petition for objections from the applicant against the results of the recount [6]. The Lamongan Regional Election Commission by the Lamongan Regency KPU based on the interim decision of the

Constitutional Court, was not examined further in the trial process. This is based on a report from the KPU that the implementation of the interlocutory decision was carried out openly, so that the Constitutional Court immediately assessed that the applicant's objection had no legal value [7].

The results of the final decision then validate the results of the KPU's decision regarding the recount. This means that the function of the interim decision is as a mechanism to obtain the final decision [8]. Therefore, the results of the implementation of the interim decision must be read and examined openly and witnessed by the parties and the general public can be used as the basis for the dispute decision. The election of the Constitutional Court has been carried out, although only in depth, but qualitatively it is very important as a lesson that the Constitutional Court still has to improve its performance in guarding the consolidation of democracy[9].

The shift in the approach to dispute resolution on the results of the regional head elections that occurred and was carried out by the Constitutional Court must have met with resistance from certain parties, if it was people who felt disadvantaged, including the General Election organizers themselves who had determined the results of certain regional head elections[10]. The seriousness carried out by the government is carried out with a process that is not in harmony with constitutional principles[11]. Parties who feel aggrieved try to ignore the Constitutional Court's decision and hope that whatever authority the Constitutional Court and other institutions have to implement, the decision will be ineffective. Therefore, the Constitutional Court tries to cancel the decision through a revision of the decision or if there is a procedure available to officially reject the decision [12].

The main problem raised by the Petitioners in the dispute over the results of the general election for the regional head of Lamongan Regency concerns the issue of whether the ballots that were punched penetrate the other parts, but do not penetrate the boxes of other pairs of candidates for Regents participating in the post-conflict local election, are considered valid, so that they can be taken into account in the votes acquired by pairs of candidates, although existing laws and regulations and implementation instructions based on the Circular Letter of the Lamongan Regency KPU [13]. Although the Lamongan KPU circular stating that the ballots that were punched in through were counted as votes had not been disseminated to all

PPS and KPPS, it turned out that later the implementation was not uniform[14].

In determining whether or not a citizen's right to vote is embodied in the general election ballot, it must be measured by the clarity and firmness of the choices made. It is certain that the attitude of a voter will be calculated quantitatively in accordance with the principles of one man and one vote, so that it can be measured that the choice of citizens falls on certain pairs of candidates so that the voting results can be determined [15]. Administrative regulation of the procedure for determining the choice in the ballot, especially regarding the form of the instrument and the method of determining the choice by voting or crossing out in the specified column, is required to maintain uniformity, order and regularity at the implementation level [16].

All efforts made in arranging, designing the ballots, how to fold them and others, are intended to protect the vote of voters. Protecting the clarity of the intentions of the choices made by voting or ticking in such a way that they can be counted in determining the results of the elections made [17]. Therefore, all necessary administrative actions should not hinder the implementation of these human rights, and must be carried out in such a way as to fulfill these human rights. The rights of citizens consist of human rights and constitutional rights that must not be hampered or hindered by administrative provisions and procedures that make it difficult for citizens to exercise their rights [18].

The government by regulating it in laws and regulations, all interpretations made of the relevant laws and regulations must be in the framework of protecting the right to vote which is the voice of the people holding sovereignty [19]. Therefore, one voting as a clear and unambiguous statement of the will of the voters must always be considered as a valid vote which is taken into account as the acquisition of the Candidate Pair that the voter is targeting by voting [20].

## **2. METHODS**

This type of research uses a qualitative approach, because this study aims to describe the rationality of the people of Tawangrejo Village in the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Lamongan Regency in 2020. Qualitative research is research aimed at describing and analyzing phenomena, events, social activities, attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, thoughts of people individually or in groups [21]. This type of research is a case study,

the data is obtained by understanding the individual which is carried out in an integrative and comprehensive manner in order to obtain a deep understanding of the individual and the problems he faces with the aim that the problem can be resolved and obtain good self-development. Thus, a comprehensive and in-depth picture is obtained of how the participation of the Tawangrejo Village community in the election of regent and deputy regent in 2020.

The research location is in Tawangrejo Village which has participated in the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in 2020. The selection of informants in this study was carried out through a purposive sampling technique. This technique was chosen with the consideration that the researcher already has an overview of the people who will be used as informants in this study. The informants in this study were the people of Tawangrejo Village.

Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, in-depth interviews and documentation. After observing the researchers conducted in-depth interviews with informants. In addition, researchers also conducted a documentation study in order to provide complete data that can support the success of this research. Then in presenting the data, the researcher presents the data in a simple way so that it is easier to draw conclusions. Furthermore, in drawing conclusions, researchers collect data from interviews and observations. So the researchers took the title about the Rationality of the Tawangrejo Village community in the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Lamongan Regency in 2020.

### **3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

#### ***3.1 Rationality of Tawangrejo Village Community in Selecting Regent and Deputy Regent***

People's views and assessments of political parties are very different. These different views and assessments can be grouped into two, namely: positive assessments and negative assessments. Likewise, the views of the people who occur in the village, of course, differ from the views of the people in the city,

not only in terms of mindset, educational background, economic and social, but also in terms of people's behavior. People with low education tend to have low political education and less knowledge of politics. People's perceptions that occurred in Tawangrejo Village showed that they had a political, apathetic and logical attitude towards political parties.

First, political attitude is a rotten suspicion of man, in this he sees that politics is a dirty business, cannot be trusted, and considers political participation in any form to be futile and fruitless. Second, apathy is a loan word from English, namely. The word apathy is adapted from the Greek language, namely apathes which literally means without feeling, it can mean that apathy is the loss of public sympathy for the environment. Third, the logical attitude is to use their own logics in making political decisions, and in many cases they are beyond the reach of the electorate. This triggers the possibility that votes can affect the expected results, but also differences from the alternatives in the form of existing choices. This consideration is used by voters and candidates who want to run for election as representatives of the people or government officials. For voters, these considerations are used to make decisions about the chosen party and candidate, especially to make a decision whether to vote or not to vote.

People prefer to work rather than exercise their right to vote. Citizens' political awareness is a determining factor in people's political participation, meaning that knowledge and awareness of rights and obligations related to the community environment and political activities become a measure and awareness of a person involved in the political participation process. However, the level of public awareness is influenced by other things, namely the social and economic status of the community.

Value-oriented rational actions relate to commitments that are carried out with full awareness and cannot be separated from religious values, laws and various other forms of value. This action has the nature of being a tool that exists only for conscious consideration and calculation. Meanwhile, the goals have something to do with the individual who has an

absolute nature. When viewed from the voter's decision, they tend not to vote because it violates the value of honesty.

Instrumental social action is related to human social action which is based on conscious considerations and choices related to the purpose of the action and the availability of means to achieve it. This action is considered as carefully as possible in order to achieve certain goals. If you look at the voter's decision, there are voters who tend to choose abstentions because they get house renovation assistance, money politics, and are satisfied with the government's development program so far. While those who do not choose tend to want a more prosperous life.

Actions of traditional rationality are related to actions that are repeated regularly, become habits, do not become problems and exist. This action is passed down from generation to generation. When viewed from the voter's decision, they tend to choose abstentions because there are many promises that are not fulfilled by the leadership. The act of affective rationality is related to the emotions possessed by a person. It can be seen from several actions such as joy, anger, or fear. If you look at the voter's decision, the voters feel sorry for him if he is a suspect in corruption.

Therefore, the data that I got from the people of Tawangrejo Village, many people did not vote because according to them, if only promises were made by the community, the community would not be able to make peace with their promises. And if the candidate for regent wants to socialize in the community, God willing, the community will believe it. The money politics carried out by the candidate for regent results in conflicts between individuals and individuals, individuals with groups, and groups with groups which will result in envy of the candidates to be elected. And because of this money, the candidate for regent who issues a lot of duat will get a lot of votes.

### **3.2 Powers of the Constitutional Court**

Based on the plenary meeting of the Lamongan Regency KPU which was held on December 16-17, 2020, they stated and acknowledged that regarding the problem of the

number of letters in the TPS, there were problems that were not in accordance with the provisions and rules. In the process of voting and counting the votes for the 2020 regent and deputy regent of Lamongan, there were no reports of special events that were the obligation of election organizers (KPPS) at polling stations. These problems, which should have been known since the stage of voting and distribution to polling stations, are problematic and if there are deficiencies or excesses, it becomes absolute responsibility to make improvements or improvements before the implementation of voting.

There was a violation in the correction by using Typex or doodles in the form. Copies of the KWK at several polling stations spread over several sub-districts in the Lamongan district, which were not initialed at all by the head of the KKPS in several polling stations which clearly did not comply with the procedures and the validity of the repair by putting a prefix by the head of the KPPS.

### **3.3 The Forerunner of Dynasty Politics in Lamongan Regency**

Political dynasties raise concerns about inequality of opportunity in occupying political positions. The strategy carried out by the former regent in Lamongan in building a dynasty through the legislature by placing children and nephews to become legislators through the democratic party. Meanwhile, the bureaucratic path instills confidence in sitting in district bureaucratic positions. Indicators of the use of regional head positions for their interests appear when several strategic positions in the government exist in Lamongan.

Socialization and political education provided by social institutions in increasing political participation are not necessarily able to encourage people to participate in politics to the fullest. Thus, in this case the researcher sees from the other side the influence of voter rationality in political participation. Apart from the understanding of humans as social beings, basically humans are individual creatures. Individual beings have a very high level of rationality. The basic nature of rational beings is the calculation of profit and loss which is the basis of every action. Almost all humans will try to get the goods he wants with the least

possible cost. Goods in this case have a very broad meaning. Not only tangible goods but also intangible goods such as a policy or agreement. While the cost in this case is not always related to money, but also includes time and energy.

In relation to elections, people's rationality arises when they think what benefits they will get when they exercise their voting rights. On the other hand, they have clearly spent money in the election. The cost in this case is definitely energy and time, it could even be money. For example, for transportation to TPS. People start to think whether the goods they get will be comparable to the costs they spend. Election results are an item when the results have turned into a decision that has been determined by the KPU. But in this case, whether the election results have provided many benefits to the community. For the community the benefits are only obtained by the elected candidates, while they do not get a direct impact on them. In the 2020 Lamongan Regency Election, the fact that there was an increase in political participation by 4%. However, this increase is not necessarily good news for the government, especially for the efforts that have been made to increase political participation. Because in reality, the phenomenon of money politics is currently very widespread, or better known as money politics in the Pilkada.

The community and candidates for regional heads both have an interest in resources, namely money and political positions so that they can influence each other. Candidates for regional heads make offers that provide benefits to the community. On the other hand, the community provides an offer in the form of voting support to win the candidate pair. The community and the candidate for regional head are finally involved in a relationship to fulfill their respective interests. Thus, the practice of money politics is unavoidable. The right to vote is something that can be exchanged for rupiah. With this transaction, these two actors will both get the resources they want. Where voters in this case will get money while regional head candidates will get political positions in the form of victory in the Regional Head Election.

### ***3.4 Getting Help or Money Politics***

The voters of the Regent and Deputy Regent in Lamongan Regency seemed to have voluntarily accepted the assistance because they saw the benefits in front of their eyes. By receiving the assistance, it means that the voters have indirectly agreed to vote. Voters are also influenced by the environment around voters who are the basis of PDIP, namely the constituent party. So from the beginning, voters have been inclined to because they are influenced by their environment as well. But what makes voters confident in choosing a regent is the assistance with house renovation, money politics. So that voters have their own sense of satisfaction. Finally, voters have a goal so that these aids continue to exist and continue.

Voters realize that the consequence they get when receiving the assistance is that they have to choose the number of the candidate pair that gives money. Voters also accept the consequences. So that in the 2020 Pilkada the majority voted because of the money. Voters decide to choose whose aim is that the assistance that has been running so far continues and can continue. Meanwhile, the tool used by voters in achieving their goals is to accept the consequences of voting. This includes the act of instrumental rationality because there are goals to be achieved and the tools used.

### ***3.5 The Influence of Social Institutions in Increasing Political Participation***

Social institutions have played a major role in increasing people's political participation. As stated by Friedmen and Hechter who explain the ability of social institutions to provide positive and negative sanctions to the community so that it influences the community to decide whether to participate or not. From Friedmen and Hecdter's explanation, in terms of political participation, social institutions are able to provide encouragement to the public to participate in politics. Based on the researcher's observations, social institutions that play a role in increasing public political participation include KPUD, Political Parties, Mass Media, and Ormas.

First, the role of KPUD. As the organizer of the General Election, KPUD has a major



role in increasing public political participation, especially in terms of exercising their voting rights. This is contained in Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of General Elections Article 10 states that: "One of the duties and authorities of Regency/Municipal KPU is to organize socialization and implementation of General Elections and or related to the duties and authorities of Regency/Municipal KPU to the public". 17 KPUD increases public political participation through socialization and public political education. This method is carried out through three stages, namely through face-to-face communication, communication through the media, and through social mobilization.

Second, the role of political parties. Political parties in Law Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties in article 10 states: "The specific purpose of political parties is to increase the political participation of members and the public in the context of organizing political and government activities." Furthermore, Article 11 explains: "Political parties function as a means of political education for members and the wider community so that they become Indonesian citizens who are aware of their rights and obligations in the life of society, nation and state." Political socialization and education by political parties is carried out in at least three ways, namely: through socialization of cadres, political education, and through optimizing party wing organizations.

Third, the role of the mass media. In the current era of globalization, the media has a very big role in providing information to the public. Through the media, communication between the government and the community becomes easier. Likewise in the Regional Head General Election, the media is a very appropriate communication channel to convey socialization to the community. As a neutral institution, the media is currently one of the institutions that is highly trusted by the public. That way, in increasing public participation, the media is expected to be able to provide encouragement to the public to want to use their voting rights in the General Election. There are three very effective media used in increasing political participation of the people of Magetan Regency, namely: the local

television station JTV, Bagaskara FM radio, and the Jawa Pos newspaper.

Fourth, the role of Civil Society. Community organizations that are mostly engaged in increasing public political participation are the NGO Bangun Magetan Sejahtera and the NGO Magetan Center, Nahdatul Ulama (NU), and the Setia Hati Teratai Pencak Silat College. The four social institutions basically have the same way of increasing public political participation. Namely socializing and providing political education to the community. By involving many social institutions, it is hoped that people from various elements will be encouraged to participate.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

From the results of research that has been carried out by researchers, several conclusions can be drawn, namely: First, efforts to increase political participation. Political participation is the most important part in an election. Friedmen and Hechter see the influence of social institutions in political participation. In the findings of the researcher, there are four social institutions that also influence the political participation of the community. Second, public political participation in the Lamongan Regency General Election which has increased. Community political participation was able to reach 72%.

The level of public political participation is apparently influenced by the practice of money politics before the General Election. The occurrence of money politics is because now people are starting to be influenced by rational thinking in viewing political participation. The practice of money politics in political participation has been able to be explained through the rational choice theory of J.S. Coleman and Antony Downs. From the results of this research, it is proven that the people have very rational thoughts in the election. The push for money in the post-conflict local election is something that is very important for the community. However, Coleman and Dawsn's rational choice theory does not explain much about the influence of education level in influencing a person's rational thinking. In addition, Downs' rational choice theory is too complicated in explaining the influence of people's economic life in determining political participation. In essence,

the community will decide to participate when the participation provides real benefits to themselves.

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers regarding political participation. the researchers provide suggestions that are expected to be taken into consideration for both the readers, the government, and political practitioners. First, the public must continue to increase their awareness of the importance of participation in politics. Political participation in the Regional Head General Election will determine the leader who will determine the fate of the community for five years. Second, political parties should increase their role in providing political education to the public. Third, candidates for regional heads and deputy regional heads should campaign in more innovative ways and take a direct approach to the community. Fourth, civil society should maximize its movement to the community. Fifth, the government must continue to improve the economic life of the community.

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