

EVALUATION OF ELECTIONS IN SUNGAI MAJO PUSAKO KUBU BABUSSALAM DISTRICT ROKAN HILIR DISTRICT

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengevaluasi pemilihan kepala desa serentak tahun 2016 di Pengelolaan Sungai Majo Pusako Kabupaten Rokan Hilir. Permasalahan di lapangan berkaitan dengan tahapan pemilu yang bermasalah, khususnya dalam pendataan pemilih. Ada banyak pemilih dan banyak pemilih yang perlu didaftarkan. Kemudian beberapa calon harus memenuhi persyaratan sebagai calon pimpinan. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan melakukan observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi lapangan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses pemilihan kepala desa perlu perbaikan dan evaluasi terkait tahap persiapan dalam pendataan pemilih, tahap pelaksanaan aturan kampanye calon Penghulu, dan melakukan sosialisasi kepada masyarakat terkait semua penyelenggaraan pelaksanaan pilkada. pemimpin pemilu.

Kata Kunci: Evaluasi, pelaksanaan pemilu, penghulu.

ABSTRACT

This research evaluates the 2016 simultaneous village head elections in the Majo Pusako River Management, Rokan Hilir Regency. The problems in the field are related to the problematic election stages, especially in voter data collection. There are multiple voters and many voters who need to be registered. Then some candidates need to meet the requirements as candidates for headship. This research was conducted using a qualitative method by conducting observations, interviews, and field documentation. The research results show that the village head election process needs improvement and evaluation related to the preparation stage in the voter data collection, the implementation stages of the campaign rules for the prospective Penghulu, and conducting outreach to the community regarding all holding the implementation of the penghulu election.

Keywords: *Evaluation, election implementation, Penghulu.*

INTRUDUCTION

Democracy is a requirement that must be determined to create good governance. To see a democratic country, the instrument is to hold general elections, including village head elections. General elections are one of the democratic mechanisms for determining the change of government where the people can be involved in selecting their representatives in parliament and national and regional leaders; they are carried out directly, publicly, free of secrecy, honest, fair, and safe. These principles are fundamental in the selection process Article 1, paragraph 2 of the 1945 Constitution, which contains, "Sovereignty is in the hands of the

people and implemented according to the Constitution." Village governance is part of the national government system. Democracy contained in the village government system is not new because long before Indonesia's independence in this archipelago, there was already a village government with a pattern of the democratic system through making its own rules of life and electing village heads directly within agreed boundaries. The village is a legal community unit that has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of the local community based on local origins and customs recognized in the national government system and in the district area. The implementation of village government is a sub-system of the government administration system so that the village has the authority to regulate and manage the interests of its community. In the previous Penghuluan election, it was hoped that a leader would form a leader who was able to protect the community, become a role model for the community, and was able to bring progress to the community. In the implementation of the Penghuluan election, there are three most essential things in the process: the aspect of competition between contestants, participation, and freedom.

The element of competition relates to people running for Penghuluan and the methods used to make them candidates for Penghuluan. The participation aspect is related to the people's understanding of the Penghuluan election, how they formulate the type of Penghuluan leadership, and their model of building political agreements with the Penghuluan candidates. In carrying out village head elections, Ministry of Home Affairs Regulation Number 72 of 2020 concerning Village Head Elections, Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementation of Village Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, and Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 article 6 regarding the Procedures for Nomination, Election, Inauguration, Dismissal of Penghulu, then the Implementation of Village Head Penghuluan Elections can be simplified, including 1. Preparation 2. Candidacy 3. Voting 4. Determination.

Based on Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, article 39, the position of Village Head is six years. The village head election is attended by all residents who comply with the requirements both administratively and non-administratively. The Penghuluan Consultative Body (BPK) organizes the village head election organization. Establishment of the Village Head or Penghulu election committee by the BPK through a Decree. The Penghuluan election committee comprises the Village apparatus, Village institution administrators, and Village community leaders. BPK carries out the oversight function in the Penghuluan Election. Still, to achieve better research results, it is essential to encourage the emergence of independent supervision from elements of society (cadets, women's groups, and farmer groups).

In implementing the Penghuluan Election in Babussalam District, the Penghuluan Election committee was formed on March 17, 2016. The reason for the author taking the Penghuluan Sungai Majo Pusako was because he saw that the implementation of the Penghuluan Election was not by Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Nomination, Election, Appointments, Dismissal of the Penghulu in article 41 letter C is carried out with a dialogue campaign. The Penghulu candidate commits a campaign violation, namely article 42 letter J, "promising or giving money or other materials to campaign participants" penghulu to achieve its vision and mission in the field of work programs. The author sees the prospective penghulu campaigning by promising or giving money to get support or voting rights. With that, the author wants to see that the process of implementing the Penghulu or Village Head Election is not by the rules that have been

determined in the Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Procedures for Nomination, Election, Inauguration, Dismissal of Penghulu.

Regional Regulation of Rokan Hilir Regency Number 9 of 2015 concerning the election, appointment, and dismissal of the headman part two Paragraph 1 article 7 in the Stages of preparation for the election of the Head of the Village of Majo Pusako, Kubu Babussalam District, Rokan Hilir Regency consists of the following activities: a)

Notification of the Village Consultative Body to the Village Head regarding the end of the term of office delivered 6 (six) months before the end of the period of office; b) Penghulu, whose term of office is about to end, submits a request for dismissal to the Regent through the sub-district head no later than six months before the end of his term of office; c) BPK processes the Penghulu Election, no later than four months before the end of the Penghulu's term of office; d) The Penghulu submits the final report on the Regent's tenure through the Camat and submits an accountability report to the BPK; e) The formation of the Village head selection committee by the Village Consultative Body is determined within the framework of 10 (ten) days after the notification of the end of the term of office; f) Report on the end of the term of office of the Village Head to the Regent/Mayor is submitted within 30 (thirty) days after the notification of the end of the period of office; g) Planning for election costs is submitted by the committee to the Regent/Mayor through the Camat or other designations within 30 (thirty) days after the election committee is formed; h) Approval of the election fee from the regent/mayor within 30 (thirty) days since it was submitted by the committee.

Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning the election, appointment, and dismissal of kepenghuluan article 34 paragraph 2 in the Nomination Stages, namely Candidate Research, Determination and Announcement of Candidates namely: 1) The selection committee conducts research on the requirements of prospective candidates, including research on the completeness and administrative legitimacy of nominations; 2) Examination of the completeness and validity of the administration as referred to in paragraph 1, accompanied by clarification at the competent authority equipped with a certificate from the competent authority; 3) The selection committee announces the results of the research referred to in paragraph 1, accompanied by clarifications to the competent authority accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority; 4) Entry from the community, as referred to in paragraph 3, must be processed and followed up by the election committee.

Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning the election, appointment, and dismissal of kepenghulan article 38 paragraph 2 in the Nomination Stages, namely Candidate Research, Determination and Announcement of Candidates namely: 1) The determination of the serial number accompanies the decision of the candidate for the headship through an open lottery by the selection committee; 2) The lottery for the serial number of the candidates, as referred to in paragraph 1, shall be attended by the candidates 3) The serial number and names of the candidates that have been determined are compiled in the list of candidates and outlined in the minutes of determination of the candidate for the headship; 4) The selection committee announces through the mass media and bulletin board the name of the candidate for headman who has been determined no later than seven days from the date of stipulation; 5) The announcement, as referred to in paragraph 4, is final and binding.

After the determination of the nomination has been established and announced by the Regional Regulation of Rokan Hilir Regency Number 9 of 2015 concerning the election, appointment, and dismissal of the penghulu in paragraph 3, the candidate for penghulu conducts a campaign as regulated in the regional regulation of Rokan Hilir Regency number 9 of 2015 article 41 the campaign can be carried out through: 1) Meetings are limited; 2) Face to face; 3) Dialogue; 4) Distribution of campaign materials to the public; 5) Installation of props at the campaign site and other places determined by the election committee; 6) Other activities that do not violate laws and regulations.

Regional Regulation of Rokan Hilir Regency Number 9 of 2015 concerning election, appointment, and dismissal of kepenghuluan Article 45 in the Voting and Counting Stages of Sungai Majo Pusako Village, Kubu Babussalam District, Rokan Hilir Regency consists of the following activities: 1) Voting is carried out by voting through a letter containing the number, photo, and name of the candidate or based on the custom of the local Penghuluan community; 2) Voting for the election referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out by voting for one of the candidates on the ballot paper; 3) The voting for the election, as referred to in paragraph 2, is carried out from 07.00 to 13.00 West Indonesia time.

Rokan Hilir Regency Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning the election, appointment, and dismissal of kepenghuluan article 58 in the Stages of Determining Penghuluan in Sungai Majo Pusako Village, Kubu Babussalam District, Rokan Hilir Regency consists of activities; 1) The penghulu election committee submits a report on the results of the penghulu election to the BPK no later than seven days; 2) BPK, based on the report on the results of the penghulu election as referred to in paragraph 1, submits the candidate for the penghulu elected based on the most votes to the Regent through the Camat with a ransom to the Penghulu no later than seven days; 3) The Regent approves the elected penghulu candidate, as referred to in paragraph 2, to become the penghulu for a maximum of 30 days; 4) The Regent determines the approval and appointment of the headman by the Regent's decision; 5) The district head or other appointed officials inaugurate the elected chieftains from the issuance of the decision on the ratification and appointment by the statutory regulations; 6) Another appointed official, as referred to in paragraph 5, is the Deputy Regent or Camat.

The village of Penghuluan Sungai Majo Pusako has four hamlets: Prosperous Hamlet, Perfect Hamlet, Prestasi Jaya Hamlet, and Sentosa Hamlet. In the population registration carried out by the committee entitled to vote, 860 people were recorded. The election committee then approved eligible participants to elect candidates for village heads. In the Penghulu election, the Penghulu Election Committee used 1 TPS; the number of voters was 860 people, the number of valid votes was 688 votes, and 11 votes were invalid, but there were 161 people in Sungai Majo Pusako Village.

According to Ndraha (2011: 6), the government is an organ that has the authority to process public services and is obliged to process civil services for processing everyone through government relations so that each member of the community concerned receives it when each member of the community involved receives it when needed, according to demands. (hope) ruled. In all of these relationships, even foreign countries or anyone who exists at one time legally (legally) in the territory of Indonesia has the right to receive certain civil services, and the government is obliged to serve. The current government is essentially a service to the community, creating conditions that allow each member to develop their abilities and

creativity to achieve expected progress, according to Rasyid (2005; 13). The direct election of the village head is a form of establishing democratic values in the village. According to Panjalu Wiranggani (2017:1), democracy is the principle of trias politica, which divides the three political powers of the state (executive, judicial and legislative) to be realized in three types of state institutions which are independent of each other and are ranked parallel to one another. The word democracy comes from the word Demos which means the people, and Cratos, which implies government; thus, democracy is the people's government.

According to Panjuli Waranggani (2017:3), for democracy to work well, the principles of democracy are the main idea or basic idea of a democratic government is the recognition of human nature; that is, humans have the same ability in social relations. Based on these basic ideas, there are two basic principles of democracy, namely: 1) Recognition of people's participation in government, for example, the election of people's representatives for people's representative institutions in a direct, public, free and secret, and fair manner; 2) Recognition of the nature of human dignity, for example, the existence of government action to protect human rights for the common good;

According to Panjuli Wiranggani (2017: 7), Indonesian democracy is a democracy that is led by wisdom in deliberations/representations, which contains the spirit of the almighty God, just and civilized humanity, Indonesian unity, and social justice. A leader can influence others to direct or coordinate to achieve organizational goals. As expressed by Kartini Kartono (2011: 27), a leader is a member of a group who has the most influence on group activities and who has the most impact on group activities, and who plays an essential role in formulating or achieving group goals. A leader is a conduit for thoughts, actions, and activities influencing and carrying out jobs. This means that the leader always covers many issues of power.

According to Fiedler in Harries Madistriyatno (2019:16), a leader is in charge of directing and coordinating activities in group assignments. A leader can influence because of his skills with or without an official appointment. Evaluation is a process that is based on strict discipline and time stages, so to be able to find out the results of planned activities or programs with evaluation, can be seen the obstacles or constraints that occur from a workout, Nurcholis (2005; 169).

According to R.H Unang Soenardjo in Hanif Nurcholis (2011: 4), a village is a community unit based on custom and customary law which covers an area with specific boundaries; has robust spiritual and physical ties, both because of their ancestry and because they share political, economic, social and security interests; having a jointly elected board of directors having a certain amount of wealth and the right to manage their household affairs.

The filling of representative institutions in constitutional practice is usually done through general elections. After the changes to the amendments to the 1945 Constitution, all members of representative bodies and even the President, Regional Heads, and even Village Heads were elected by a general election mechanism. General elections are on the agenda which are held in Indonesia Sudarsono (2005: 1) suggests that what is meant by general elections is the minimum requirement for democracy and is born to elect people's representatives, regional representatives, presidents, and village heads to form a democratic government.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods with the understanding that qualitative research is used to examine and understand meanings that are ascribed to social or humanitarian problems (Creswell, 2014:4). Qualitative methods can be central to efforts to reframe dominant narratives, which seek causal pathways and from individual-level issues to a view that also considers individual and societal-level strengths and resources, who are active in responding to, and transforming, systemic, broad-based issues. (Jason and David, 2016). This study uses qualitative methods. The nature of qualitative research: the focus is on process, understanding, and meaning; researchers are the main instrument of data collection and analysis; the approach is inductive; and product rich descriptive Merriam B (2009). Then the researcher explores the actual data/facts to fulfill curiosity about something seen or heard by using the measure of truth he adheres to (Satori and Aan Komariah, 2010:20).

The theoretical basis guides the research focus on the facts in the field or existing realities. In addition, the theoretical foundation is also helpful in providing an overview of the research background and as material for discussing research results. As for the information from the informants, they are Members of the Penghuluan Selection Committee, the Head of RT, the Head of RW, the Head of Hamlet, and the people of Sungai Majo Pusako Village.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In research related to "Village Head Election Evaluation in Sungai Majo Pusako Village, Kubu Babussalam District, Rokan Hilir Regency", interviews were conducted with each of the identified informants. Regional Regulation of Rokan Hilir Regency Number 9 of 2015 article 6 concerning Procedures for Nomination, Election, Inauguration, Dismissal of Penghulu, the Implementation of Village Head Penghuluan Elections can be simplified, including: 1) Preparation; 2) Candidacy; 3) Voting and 4) Determination.

In this study, the authors conducted interviews with 11 informants at the research location, namely 4 hamlet heads, 2 RT heads and 2 RW heads and 3 community members. The questions in the interviews varied based on the category, but still according to the title of this study, namely "Evaluation of Village Head Elections in Sungai Majo Pusako Village, Kubu Babussalam District, Rokan Hilir Regency".

1. Preparation

In terms of Village Head Election Evaluation in Sungai Majo Pusako Village, there are 4 (four) Sub-Indicators that the Researchers determined. These four indicators became the basis for the questions in the interviews that the researchers asked all informants. Based on the results of the interviews that the researchers conducted with the Head of the Consultative Council, the Head of the Village Head Election, the Head of the Hamlet, the Head of the RT, the Head of the RW and the people of Sungai Majo Pusako Village, they all took part in holding the election for the Village Head in Sungai Majo Pusako Village in accordance with Regional Regulation Number 9 Year 2015 Concerning the Selection, Appointment and Dismissal of the Penghulu, the researcher's opinion was based on the researcher's analysis of the answers of the research informants that the researcher obtained.

Based on the opinion of the Chairman of the Deliberative Committee, the formation of the committee was carried out in order to create a neutral election so as not to favor any candidate for village head and in carrying out its duties and obligations the Election Committee coordinated between the BPK, members and others but the delay in BPK

coordination in its formation was due to the division of the Sungai Majo Village area into Sungai Majo Pusako Village and preparatory activities were also carried out starting from the voter data collection for the election of the Village Head to the determination of voters which was carried out jointly.

The formation of the Election Committee was carried out based on joint deliberations so that there would be no fraud later during the election, the duties and obligations were also carried out according to Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Election, Appointment and Dismissal of Penghulu and the preparation stage for election data collection was also carried out with coordination starting from RT, RW and Dusun and BPKep

the formation of the election committee, the duties and obligations of the election committee were also carried out but in determining the voters there was a problem where there was no clarity about the determination of the election by the committee, therefore many elderly people in Sungai Majo Pusako Village did not get their right to vote, there was a lack of coordination in determining the election, there were some data double selector.

2. Candidacy

The next indicator, namely nomination, namely the selection is the second stage by Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning the Selection, Appointment, and Dismissal of Penghulu Article 1 (17); selection is an effort made by the selection committee to get prospective penghulu from the applicable requirements and (18) screening is an effort carried out by the selection committee both administratively and by assessing the capabilities and leadership of the prospective chieftains.

The selection of village heads or kepenghuluan has been carried out according to the procedure. Still, in the knowledge-gathering stage regarding administrative requirements, it is considered normal even though it is not by Regional Regulation No. 9 of 2015 concerning the Selection, Appointment, and Dismissal of Penghulu. In the research stage, the candidate should also be the Chair of the Consultative Body Penghuluan must participate in monitoring how the research is carried out by the Selection Committee and supervise according to applicable regulations.

Have at least a junior high school (SMP) or equivalent education in the selection of candidates for penghulu. The absence of an election chairman announcing to the public regarding research on administrative legality and asking for input from the community, which is in Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Selection, Appointment and Dismissal Penghulu Article 34 paragraph 2 paragraph (1) the selection committee conducts research on the requirements for prospective clones including research on the completeness and validity of the candidature administration (2) research on the completeness and validity of the administration as referred to in paragraph (1) accompanied by clarifications from the competent authority accompanied by information from the authorized in paragraph (3) of the election committee to announce the results of the research referred to in paragraph 1 to the public to obtain input.

3. Voting

In the evaluation indicator for the election of the Village Head on the Majo Pusako River, the voting stage was carried out by transparently opening voting contacts, voting,

identifying the types of documents and equipment, and counting the number of votes for each type of document was carried out properly without the slightest flaw.

Interviewed with the chairman of the Sungai Majo Pusako Village Head Election, namely Mr. Asmudi, on September 30, 2022, at 17.00 WIB at his house regarding the voting stage questions that were carried out by giving ballots and selecting one of the candidate answers as follows:

There is completeness in the ballot; there are no defects or errors; yes, before it starts, there is a technical explanation for how to vote, which is legal, folding the paper, so you don't know who is voting. Then there is also a posted procedure explained for those who are late, they have to read the method at that time, and In voting, there are also technical regulations and directions given.

Based on the opinion of the chairman of the Sungai Majo Penghuluan election, the voting was carried out according to the procedure without any procedures being skipped, starting from selecting and giving election letters to voters and checking each letter until before the vote; the system was carried out according to Regional Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Election, Appointment, and Dismissal.

Based on the results of research in the field that Evaluai Village Head Election in Sungai Majo Pusako Village with the third indicator in the voting stage with several assessment items, namely the existence of ballots and the existence of choosing one of the candidates in the voting stage has been carried out by applicable regulations by the election committee the head of the village of Sungai Majo Pusako, starting from the beginning of the election, the initial election stage came with a ballot box, election ballot equipment, an explanation of how to vote correctly, checking ballot papers before they were given to the election.

4. Determination

In the final indicator, namely the Determination Stage, the report on the results of the chief election is submitted to the Regent through the sub-district head with a copy to the chief in no later than seven days. Based on the opinion of the Head of the Penghuluan Consultative Body in determining the election of the Majo Pusako river kepenghuluan, the Committee reported to BPK regarding the results. It was known by BPK directly, and BPK also said together with the chairman of the election to the Regent through the Camat, even though there were protests from the community who did not get an election letter because the community election data collection was not reported to the heads of RT, RW, and hamlet and due to the division of the area of Sungai Majo Village to bloom into Sungai Majo Pusako Village.

CONCLUSION

From the researchers' findings, there was a delay in submitting election results due to protests from several residents who could not vote. Still, it was explained that there was an administrative error because Sungai Majo Pusako Village was a member village of Sungai Majo Village, and the election was held for the first time in Sungai Majo Village. Pusako so that many residents who are in the process of determining the election, many of whom are elderly, do not get voting rights due to administrative errors due to the division of the area from Sungai Majo Village to Sungai Majo Pusako Village.

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