

Pilkada in the Midst of Pandemic: A Case Study of Decreasing the Level Community Political Participation in Sleman Regency Pilkada 2020

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Abstract

Since the March 2020 Pandemic that hit Indonesia, this condition has greatly impacted various aspects of life. Not only economic and social, but also in the political field, including the process of implementing democracy through the 2020 simultaneous regional elections. One of the regions that will hold the December 2020 elections is Sleman Regency. Political participation in the 2020 Pilkada in Sleman has decreased compared to political participation in the 2019 election. In the 2020 Pilkada it only reached 75.82%, while in the 2019 Election it could reach 87.7%. PAN. The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic is one of the main factors causing the decline in voter turnout. This study aims to determine the factors that influence the decrease in the level of community participation in the 2020 Pilkada during the pandemic condition in Sleman Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach with a literature study method. The results of this study indicate that the decline in the level of community participation in the 2020 Pilkada in Sleman Regency is influenced by several factors, among others, the first is the Covid-19 pandemic condition where not all residents registered in the DPT can participate in voting due to constraints on domicile outside the region with PPKM rules that apply. enforced by the government. Second, there is insufficient information and socialization related to the Pilkada and health protocols for preventing Covid-19 that were enforced during the Pilkada

Keywords: Pilkada, Corona pandemic, political participation

INTRODUCTION

Political participation is an important issue in modern political analysis and has been studied recently, especially in relation to developing countries. Political participation is closely related to the political awareness of a society in the state. This awareness in politics can be determined by the

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high level of knowledge possessed by an educated community.¹ Regional head elections (pilkada) are one of the elements of the democratic system in post-reform Indonesia. The end of the authoritarian system in Indonesia, the celebration of the democratic party becomes safer without any elements of violence and chaos. The benchmark for the success of implementing a democratic government is general elections which are conducted openly and freely, without coercion and repression from the parties involved. Indirect democracy *can* be seen from the implementation of elections or local elections. With indirect democracy, the mechanism for selecting regional heads is to ensure that regional heads are committed to the people, and therefore the voters are from the people themselves. Even so, until now there are still many regional heads who are corrupt by abusing their power.²

Pilkada is a form of public political participation in the determination of government leaders at the regional level. The implementation of direct local elections is an important discourse on the development of democracy, whether it has a positive or negative impact. The success of democracy has several indicators , including; First, elected public officials must be able to take responsibility for their policies. Second, the rotation of power as a regional head recruitment process must be continuous, orderly and carried out peacefully. Third, the rotation of power requires a political recruitment system, which is open. Fourth, the recruitment of political positions must be carried out through general elections and on a regular, competitive, honest and fair basis. Fifth, every society must enjoy broad basic rights, such as the right to be heard, to assemble, to associate, and to enjoy press freedom.³

Several studies have examined people's political participation in elections. People's political participation in determining their choices in the pilkada is influenced by various factors, both from the media, personal characteristics, social or environmental characteristics, the presence or absence of voter pressure makes voters more free to make choices, the last one is KPUD participating fully in the implementation of socialization. Other factors that influence political participation include: educational environment, local voters, number of polling stations close to residential areas, curiosity of novice voters, high political awareness that made the election successful. ⁴These factors will later

¹ Prof. Miriam Budiardjo, *Fundamentals of Political Science* , Issued to (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2017).

² Sutrisno's grandson, "Citizens' Participation in Pilkada," *Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship* 2, no. 2 (2017): 36–48, <https://doi.org/10.24269/v2.n2.2017.36-48>.

³ A Ghaffar, *Indonesian Politics, Transition Towards Democracy (VI)* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2006).

⁴ Mas'udi Mas'udi, Umi Qodarsasi, and Nevy Rusmarina Dewi, "Voter Participation Behavior in the 2018 Kudus Regency Head Election," *JSW (Jurnal of Sociology Walisongo)* 2, no. 2 (2018): 169–88, <https://doi.org/10.21580/jsw.2018.2.2.3038>.

influence voters in determining their voting rights. In contrast to these factors, the 2020 simultaneous regional elections experienced obstacles due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The government, DPR RI, and election organizers (Bawaslu, KPU, and DKPP) agreed to hold the 2020 simultaneous regional elections on December 9, 2020. This was the decision of the working meeting of the DPR RI Committee II with the Minister of Home Affairs, Bawaslu RI, KPU RI and DKPP RI, Wednesday (27/27/2020). 5). This also confirms previous decisions made by the government and the DPR.⁵

the 2020 Pilkada is a new history in elections in Indonesia because it was carried out in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic. The substance of the 2020 Pilkada being enforced in development efforts has become difficult during the Covid 19 pandemic to progress, even easy to fall into a relatively backward state compared to previous experience. From the point of view of government accountability, which can later be ratified by the local election itself, it is difficult to move. Aryojati Ardipandanto in an article said there are several factors that must be considered during the 2020 elections to maintain the quality of democracy in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. The quality of democracy depends on three aspects: main. First, voters who can exercise their voting rights. Second, Pilkada participants who get political space and Third, Pilkada organizers guarantee technical stages and according to the results of democratic general elections.⁶

With the 2020 regional elections in the midst of a pandemic, the level of political participation stands at 75.82 percent. This percentage decreased compared to the 2019 election a year earlier in the 2019 election political participation could reach 87.7%. From the two adjacent timescales, there was a decrease in political participation by the people in Sleman Regency which occurred in the 2020 Pilkada. The implementation of the Pilkada in the midst of the implementation of Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) has become a benchmark for community participation in the election of Regional Heads in Sleman. The imposition of restrictions set by the government makes it difficult for people who are outside the region to participate in choosing prospective leaders in their respective regions. In addition, the community is also in a dilemma about their health with the implementation of the regional election in the midst of this pandemic.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Pilkada

⁵ ALFIAN, "CONSTANT ELECTION DECEMBER 9, 2020," *Bawaslu*, 2020.

⁶ Rohani Budi Prihatin, "2020 Simultaneous ELECTIONS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: OPPORTUNITIES Editor: Dynamics of Water and Flood Management in the City of Jakarta," 2020.

Pilkada is a form of community political participation in determining regional leaders to serve in the next 5 years. The holding of local elections is a form of regular, quality, and peaceful leadership change or relay. According to Government Regulation Number 6 of 2005 concerning the election, ratification, appointment, and dismissal of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads, regional head elections are a means of implementing the sovereignty of the people of Provinces and Regencies/Cities referring to Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution in order to elect regents and deputy regents or governors. and Deputy Governor. Pilkada is also a new breakthrough in Indonesia's political system, especially at the local government level. Prior to the Pilkada, the heads of the electoral districts went through a political process that could not be called an election because it did not involve voters. Pilkada is a general election held in an autonomous region. 1. 32 of 2004 concerning local government.⁷

Pilkada implementation in accordance with the mandate by Law no. 56 (1). 32 of 2004 which states that: Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads are elected between pairs of candidates based on the principles of direct, open, free, confidential, honest and fair democracy. Based on the legal basis above, Pilkada is the election of the Governor and Deputy Governor of certain Autonomous Regions in order to create a more stable and high-quality political system, due to the formation of maturity of voters, political parties, organizers and the mass media. In accordance with the mandate of Law No. 32 of 2004, Article 57 of the implementation of the Pilkada is submitted to the General Election Commission (KPU) , namely: First, Organizing elections for regional heads and deputy regional heads by KPUD who are responsible for DPRD. Second, in carrying out its duties, KPUD submits reports on the implementation of regional head and deputy regional head elections to the DPRD.

Based on the decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) No. 47/81/PHPU.A/VII/2009 approved that KPUD is not responsible to DPRD because this will result in KPUD being non-independent in holding elections. KPUD is responsible to the public and submits to the DPRD only reports on the implementation of tasks. The number of cases in the Pilkada, it is necessary to improve the quality of the election considering the following points.⁸

1. Pay attention to the atmosphere of democratization and must start from political parties (in particular) in the selection process in accordance with statutory provisions, screening and

⁷ Anna Paula Soares Cruz, "General Elections," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 53, no. 9 (2013): 1689–99, https://repository.uksw.edu/bitstream/123456789/14186/2/T1_172011004_BAB II.pdf.

⁸ Irtanto, *Local Political Dynamics of the Blood Autonomy Era* (Puataka Pelajar, 2008).

identifying candidates for Regional Leaders. political parties must have a democratic system and mechanism for the election and appointment of regional governments.

2. The laws and regulations that are formulated truly reflect democratization itself and not anarchy.
3. The systems and work mechanisms related to each Pilkada implementation institution do not overlap and pollute one another .
4. The government must be completely independent and not interfere in any form.
5. The growth of social and political sophistication, developed through political education.

As can be seen from above, the success rate of the Pilkada does not only rely on the professionalism of the KPUD, but also the active involvement of the community and independence from the government. With this, the Pilkada plays an important role in public political participation as a form of implementation of the people's sovereignty in choosing their leaders. So it is hoped that the elected leader will be more loyal to the people, not to the political party they are sheltering.

2. Political Participation

In a democratic life, political participation is an important aspect in it. This is because when the government makes or implements a political decision, it will have an impact on people's lives, with that it is hoped that the community can participate in the policies or political decisions that are set. So what is meant by political participation is the relationship of civil citizens in their participation in determining decisions that relate to and affect their lives.⁹With political participation, it is hoped that the community can become a control for the government in determining the policies it makes , so that there is a link between the government and the community so that the decisions made are not unilateral. Because political decisions or policies will always involve and influence people's lifestyles, therefore citizens also need to intervene in the process of making political policies. The definition of political participation according to Herbert McClosky is a form of participation in the process of selecting leaders in the context of policy making, either directly or indirectly, which is carried out voluntarily by citizens.

In relation to political participation there is what is called a typology of political participation where the role of the community in political participation is divided into three namely, active participation, passive participation, and white groups. What is meant by active

⁹ Subakti Ramlan, *UNDERSTANDING POLITICAL SCIENCE* , cet. 2019 (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, 2010).

participation is a participatory activity that leads to a reciprocal process or input and output. For example, by criticizing government policies that are not in line with what is expected and later the government can consider the criticisms submitted. Second, namely passive participation where civilians are only output-oriented, meaning that citizens only accept the decisions that have been made by the government and only carry out what has been agreed upon. Third, namely the white group where this group does not care about what is going on around them and tends to be indifferent to government decisions.¹⁰

Meanwhile, Milbart and Goel distinguish participation into several categories. First, apathy, meaning people who do not participate and withdraw from the political process. Usually people like this are indifferent to the government and sometimes they have the belief that whoever the leader is will not have a change in life. Second, spectator means people who at least have participated in voting in general elections. In this condition, they usually do not have full awareness that their participation in politics through elections has a very large impact. Participation sometimes has to get a stimulant before participating. The stimulus can usually be in the form of closeness to the candidate, the existence of political money he has received or depending on the situation, namely if it is possible it will vote but if it is not possible it will not participate. Third, gladiators mean those who are actively involved in the political process, namely communicators, specialists in face-to-face contact, party activists and campaign workers, and community activists (Surbakti 2007: 143). They already have full awareness of their rights and obligations in the political field so that they will aggressively pick up the ball against the ongoing democratic process.

Factors that influence when a person participates or does not participate in politics are influenced by various kinds. Public enthusiasm in political participation can be measured by political awareness and the level of public trust in the government (political system). Awareness of rights and obligations as citizens is also an element of political awareness. Meanwhile, people's trust in the government itself depends on the individual's assessment of the government, whether it can be trusted or not. But recently the influence of political participation can also be from outside, for example the surrounding environment and current conditions, such as the COVID-19 pandemic which greatly affects the level of public political participation.

¹⁰ Luis Enrique García Reyes, "Typology of Political Participation," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 53, no. 9 (2013): 1689–99, <https://eprints.uny.ac.id/23755/4/4.BAB II.pdf>.

3. Covid-19 pandemic

The Covid-19 pandemic started in China at the end of 2019. This virus spread quickly throughout the country, including Indonesia. In Indonesia itself, the origin of the corona virus has been confirmed for several months in March 2020 and continues to this day. The United Nations (UN) declared this an epidemic. The Covid-19 pandemic has allowed many countries to experience a major crisis.¹¹ The crisis slowly began to enter various fields of life ranging from economics, education, and even politics. Indonesia itself has taken various ways to stay afloat in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic where other countries have been overwhelmed.

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed many areas of life. Especially in the political field, the pandemic is a challenge for Indonesian citizens. As adherents of a democratic system, it is undeniable that people always play an active role in politics. With the presence of a pandemic, people who previously played an active role directly shifted to indirect participation. Direct participation means that the community plays a direct role in practical politics such as running for legislative members, being a successful team from a certain pair of candidates, and becoming a voter. While the notion of indirect participation is by providing criticism, input on government policies, and explaining a political will from the mass media, both in written form such as print media in the form of newspapers or written works as well as electronic media.¹² In addition, the community, especially the millennial generation, can also participate through social media. With social media, it is easier for the public to express criticism or voice their opinions on political issues that are currently happening.

METHOD

The research method used in this study is a qualitative method. This method is used to analyze the phenomenon of a decrease in the level of community participation in the 2020 regional elections in Sleman Regency during a pandemic. Collecting data in this study was carried out through library research and through interviews with informants as voters during the 2020 Pilkada. Data collection using primary and secondary data techniques. In primary data, the researcher conducted in-depth interviews with community members who were present to vote during the 2020

¹¹ Ardhana Januar Mahardhani, "Being a Good Citizen During the Covid-19 Pandemic: A New Normal Perspective," *Journal of Pancasila and Citizenship* 5, no. 2 (2020): 65–76, <https://doi.org/10.24269/jpk.v5.n2.2020.pp65-76>.

¹² Muhammad Farid, "PRESIDENT JOKOWI'S POLITICAL POLICY ON CITIZENSHIP ISSUES IN RESPONDING TO GLOBAL ISSUES: THE COVID-19 CASE STUDY The Role of the State Becomes Important in Efforts to Respond to the Challenge of Citizenship. The Phenomenon of the Spread of the Corona Virus First Discovered," *Pancasila And Citizenship* Vol 8 No 1 (2020): 1–13.

Pilkada. Primary data collection was carried out through a literature study from books, literature, documents, articles, online newspaper media, Sleman KPU website, Jogja Public Relations Instagram media. The analytical technique used is qualitative data analysis techniques to produce descriptive data.

RESULT

Corona pandemic and PPKM Policy

During the Covid-19 pandemic, Sleman Regency was an area with a very high spread of the virus in DIY. This is because this area has many universities so that the mobility of its citizens is very diverse. As of December 9, 2020, the DIY Covid Task Force has recorded a total of 3337 COVID-19 positive cases, with a total of 2295 recovered cases, 45 deaths and 997 patients being treated.¹³ This condition causes most of Sleman Regency to be in the red zone. The Governor of DIY extended the status of the seventh Covid-19 emergency response for the period from December 1, 2020 to December 31, 2020 through Decree number: 358/KEP/2020.¹⁴

Pilkada will be held on 9 December 2020 simultaneously in Indonesia. Previously, the 2020 Pilkada had experienced a delay in the implementation time which was supposed to be on schedule to be held on September 23, 2020. The Covid-19 pandemic is the main reason for the postponement of the 2020 Pilkada because this epidemic has evenly infected all Indonesian people. The Micro PPKM policy in all regions in Indonesia has hampered the implementation of the 2020 Pilkada. The policy is not to be allowed to go home for Eid and no Christmas holiday is enforced in Indonesia so that there is no large-scale inter-city inter-provincial mobility that can lead to the spread of the corona virus by travellers. This condition makes the government prohibit direct physical contact, meetings that were previously face-to-face have become mandatory online by the government. With the prohibition of face-to-face activities by the government, the impact on the information distributed to the public is disrupted because not everyone can use sophisticated telecommunications media, especially the elderly, or there are limitations to buying quotas for people affected by Covid-19 such as being laid off by companies so that the main priority to be able to eat. Therefore, the KPU carried out socialization activities for the 9 December 2020 Pilkada so that the public was aware of these activities and enthusiastically participated in the elections.

¹³Source: Instagram Humas Jogja 9 December 2020,
https://www.instagram.com/p/Clk08uRAcgP/?utm_medium=copy_link

¹⁴<https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-tengah/d-5275163/sultan-hb-x-perpanjang-status-t-Respons-ing-darurat-diy-to-akhir-tahun>

The socialization of the implementation of the 2020 Pilkada was carried out by the Regency KPU. Sleman online. Based on information from the Chairman of the KPU Kab. Sleman, Trapsi Haryadi, the main target of online socialization is community groups, one of which is the beginner voter group. The socialization was carried out through various social media such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and the KPU Sleman YouTube channel.¹⁵ Socialization activities are in the form of online activities because DIY's status is still in a state of response to the Covid-19 disaster based on the DIY Governor's Decree. Socialization is very important because previously there has been a discourse to postpone the implementation of the simultaneous regional elections in 2020. According to the initial schedule, the 2020 local elections were supposed to take place on September 23, 2022, but due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the implementation time was postponed. Along with the change in the 2020 election schedule, there will also be a change in the schedule for the campaign period which is then scheduled for September 26 – December 5, 2022, while the quiet period will be on December 6-8, 2022.

Based on information from one of the Cageran residents at TPS 1, he stated that the address for Karang was in Purworejo Regency, even though he was in an emergency response to Covid, he still returned to Kalasan, in addition to the reason for participating in the regional election, also to visit their parents because since the pandemic was established, they have never been to Kalasan again. even though previously it was routine once every 2 weeks to go home. On this occasion they did not feel anxious about returning to Cageran because a few days earlier they had carried out a rapid test so that it was safe, especially according to him, Purworejo borders the DIY area so it is not difficult to cross the border, especially if the car plate is AB. This is different from the statement from Cageran Endang resident who revealed that in this election a family of his brother-in-law who had a house next to his house could not participate in the election because of their position in Jakarta even though their ID cards were Sleman. The restrictions on PPKM regulations in Jakarta and DIY, especially in Sleman, became an obstacle to returning home, even though during the 2019 election they and their families took the time to cast their ballots in Cageran. Based on information from the KPPS officer at TPS 1 Cageran also provided information that the implementation of the Pilkada at that time only residents living in Cageran who cast their ballots, many residents with

¹⁵ <https://akurat.co/targetkan-partisipan-reach-75-persen-kpu-sleman-gencarkan-socialization-pilkada-2020>

Cageran ID cards who worked outside the city could not return home because PPKM was constrained, which was different from the 2019 presidential election which many homecoming from Jakarta.

Lack of Prokes Socialization for Pilkada pelaksanaan

According to the initial schedule, the 2020 Pilkada should have been held on September 23, 2020, but the Covid-19 pandemic forced the government to issue a regulation regarding the status of the Covid-19 emergency response since March 2020. With a lot of discourse in the community regarding the pros and cons of postponing the implementation of the Pilkada related to public health insurance, the government is working on delaying the timing of the Pilkada with members of Commission II of the DPR. In the Commission II DPR's RDP, it was agreed that budget policies and steps would be taken to meet budget needs to support the holding of the 2020 concurrent elections with technical procedures in accordance with the Covid-19 prevention and control health protocol. Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, the 2020 Pilkada will continue, which was previously scheduled for September 23, 2020, to be postponed to December 9, 2020. The alternative carried out in carrying out this activity is through strict health procedures so that the community can still carry out activities and the officers can comfortably and safely while on duty.

Prokes readiness was also carried out on officers in the field, both members of KPPS, PANWAS, Babinsa, and witnesses. The field officers, namely KPPS and Panwas at each TPS, held a rapid test a few days before the election. This is to anticipate if one of the officers who is positive for Covid-19 is feared as a source of transmission in the local TPS area. Officers whose rapid results are positive will be re-checked using a PCR test, if the results are positive, they will be asked to resign and will be replaced by other officers. Implementation in the field has not been widely disseminated for community members how to anticipate by residents when they are symptomatic or positive but are isoman at home. Information related to this is still not evenly distributed in various places, moreover many residents think that when they are positive for Covid-19 they feel it is a disgrace to the surrounding environment.

Health protocol table at TPS

Mandatory to TPS wearing a	Must keep a minimum	wash your hands with soap
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mask	distance of 1.5 meters	before and after voting
check body temperature,	Voters will be given plastic gloves	Voter list per polling station is a maximum of 500 people
KPPS is equipped with personal protective equipment	Voter arrival schedule set	TPS will be sprayed with disinfectant regularly
special booth for voters with temperatures above 37.3 degrees	as a sign of choosing ink will be dripped on the finger after selecting	avoid crowding and physical contact

Source: Kominfo DIY¹⁶

Regional Head Election (Pilkada) of Sleman Regency in 2020

The election was followed by three pairs of candidates for regent and deputy regent. The first couple is Danang Wicaksana Sulistiya-Agus Choliq. The pair of candidates for regent and deputy regent was carried from the Gerindra Party and PKB. The second pair is Sri Muslimatun Amin Purnama who is supported by three parties. Namely Nasdem, Golkar and PKS. When running as a candidate for regent, Sri Muslimatun was the Deputy Regent of Sleman. While the third pair, Kustini Sri Purnomo-Danang Maharsa, was carried by PDIP and PAN. As is known, Kustini is the wife of the Regent of Sleman, Sri Purnomo. Sri Purnomo himself has served as Regent of Sleman for two consecutive terms.

List of candidate pairs . table

serial number	Candidate Pair	Bearer party	Vision
1	Danang Wicaksana Sulistiya-Agus Choliq	Gerindra and PKB	Independent and Dignified Sleman

¹⁶Source: Instagram Humas Jogja, December 8, 2020, https://www.instagram.com/p/ClIHUqMn7Rj/?utm_medium=copy_link

2	Sri Muslimatun - Amin Purnama	Nasdem, Golkar and PKS	The realization of the Sleman Regency community that is more advanced, independent, prosperous, competitive and has good personality
3	Kustini Sri Purnomo-Danang Maharsa	PDIP and PAN	The realization of Sleman as a Shared Home that is Intelligent, Prosperous, Competitive, Respecting Differences and Having a Mutual Cooperation Spirit.

Based on data from the Sleman KPU, the number of voters in the 2020 Pilkada was 792,925 people. In detail, the data for male voters are 385,203 people and women 407,722 people. These voters were spread over 2,125 polling stations (TPS) in 17 sub-districts and 86 villages/kelurahan. The results of the elections on December 9, 2020 in Sleman Regency were won by Paslon 3, the Kustini Sri Purnomo-Danang Maharsa pair. The 2020 Pilkada ran smoothly in all polling stations in Sleman Regency because it only focused on choosing the regent and deputy so that on average, all afternoons were finished. In contrast to the implementation of the 2019 General Election, which elected the president and members of the legislature.

The number of DPT for the 2020 regional elections in Sleman Regency is a total of 831,069 with 402,543 male voters and 428,526 female voters.¹⁷ During the Pilkada on December 9th, public participation was only 604,613 voters who went to the polling station with valid votes, 566,592 while the number of invalid votes was 38,021 votes. Citizens' participation in the 2020 regional elections is only 75.82 % of the total registered DPT. Candidate 1 (Danang Wicaksana Sulistiya-Agus Choliq) received 171,083 (30.2%) votes, Candidate 2 (Sri Muslimatun - Amin Purnama) received 177,588 (31.3%), and Candidate 3 (Kustini Sri Purnomo-Danang Maharsa) received 217,921 (38.5%).¹⁸ The votes came from a total of 2125 polling stations spread over 86 villages in Sleman Regency.

Sleman Regency Regional Head Election (Pilkada) Votes in 2020

¹⁷<https://kab-sleman.kpu.go.id/page/read/55/data-pelek-a-kwk>

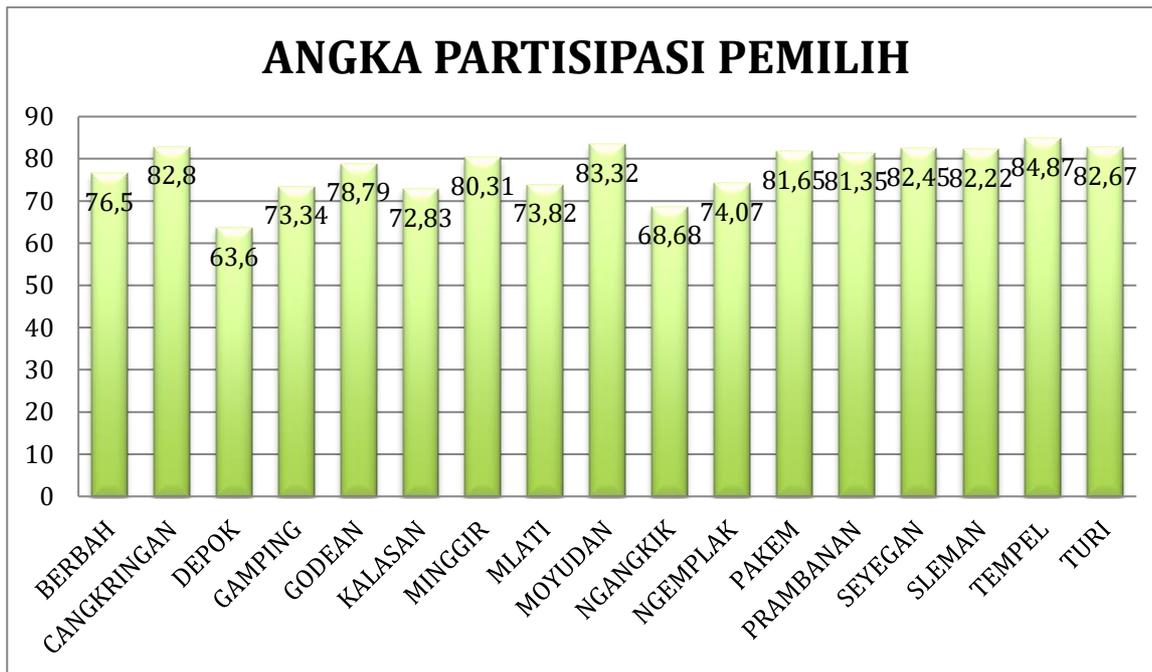
¹⁸<https://kab-sleman.kpu.go.id/page/read/72/perolehan-voice>

Tabel perolehan suara Pemilihan Kepala Daerah (Pilkada) Kabupaten Sleman Tahun 2020

NO	Kecamatan	Danang Wicaksana – Agus Kholik	Sri Muslimatun – Amin Purnama	Sri Kustini – Danang Maharsa	Golput/tidak sah
1	Berbah	8.411	10.124	10.577	4
2	Cangkringan	4.565	6.124	7.345	11
3	Depok	15.942	15.185	21.534	12
4	Gamping	12.409	16.802	17.922	7
5	Godean	10.235	12.486	15.663	4
6	Kalasan	10.191	14.233	17.145	4
7	Minggir	4.606	5.906	8.424	6
8	Mlati	9.580	9.186	10.742	12
9	Moyudan	5.676	6.921	7.467	2
10	Ngaglik	16.212	12.999	16.240	20
11	Ngemplak	11.092	10.005	10.677	15
12	Pakem	5.563	6.829	9.333	5
13	Prambanan	11.278	7.815	11.584	4
14	Seyegan	9.580	9.186	10.742	6
15	Sleman	14.601	10.001	15.028	4
16	Tempel	12.009	6.909	13.846	7
17	Turi	7.184	7.073	7.857	3
	Jumlah suara	169.134	167.784	212.126	126

source: pilkada2020.kpu.go.id

Tabel data partisipasi Pilkada Sleman 2020



Sumber: KPU Sleman¹⁹

Tabel hasil partisipasi pemilihan presiden 2019

WILAYAH	(01) Ir. H. JOKO WIDODO - Prof. Dr. (H.C) KH. MA'RUF AMIN	(02) H. PRABOWO SUBIANTO - H. SANDIAGA SALAHUDIN UNO	JUMLAH
BERBAH	23.987	11.750	35.737
CANGKRINGAN	15.224	6.241	21.465
DEPOK	53.487	23.165	76.652
GAMPING	37.255	20.860	58.115
GODEAN	29.543	15.971	45.514
KALASAN	36.978	15.755	52.733
MINGGIR	13.720	8.092	21.812
MLATI	41.870	18.745	60.615
MOYUDAN	11.709	10.991	22.700
NGAGLIK	39.328	19.728	59.056
NGEMPLAK	27.189	13.102	40.291
PAKEM	17.523	8.085	25.608
PRAMBANAN	24.472	10.826	35.298
SEYEGAN	22.865	11.018	33.883
SLEMAN	29.526	15.527	45.053
TEMPEL	22.777	12.959	35.736
TURI	15.629	9.398	25.027

¹⁹ <https://kab-sleman.kpu.go.id/page/read/74/partisipasi-pemilih>

JUMLAH	463.082	232.213	695.295
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Sumber: kpu.go.id

DISCUSSION

The Covid-19 pandemic condition affected the voting process in the 2020 Sleman Pilkada, one of the main factors was due to the PPKM restrictions by the central government. Yogyakarta Province is one of the provinces where the number of infections is quite high, especially in Sleman Regency, so strict rules are enforced in the Sleman region. The tiered coordination from the Sleman Regency Government to the lowest unit, namely the Village, is very massive. The head of the hamlet was instructed to provide reports regarding residents outside the hamlet who entered the hamlet more than the visiting time. Residents outside the hamlet even though they have ID cards in the hamlet are not allowed to stay overnight, if they stay overnight, they must bring a rapid result letter and are required to do isoman and report their presence to the village. This is done to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 virus.

Proses Socialization

Information on preventing the spread of Covid- 19 has not been properly disseminated to the public. The public has not clearly received information in the form of detailed socialization of how the prokes must be carried out during voting during the Pilkada. This is also related to the condition of the existing community, while there are many people who are positive for Corona, both those who are isoman, OTG or who are being treated at the hospital. Information from Bawaslu by the Coordinator of the Legal Division of the Bawaslu of Sleman Regency, Arjuna Al Ichsansiregar, stated that until D-1 the implementation of the Pilkada was still coordinating with the Regency KPU. Sleman regarding the implementation of the health protocol applied to each polling station during voting.²⁰The 2020 Pilkada on December 9, 2020 was held with strict health protocol rules because the condition of the Indonesian people in general, especially the Sleman Regency, was in a state of emergency response status for the Covid-19 pandemic.

The condition of the Covid-19 pandemic has forced the Indonesian government through the Covid task force regarding health proces during the pandemic, among others, to use masks, wash

²⁰ <https://jogja.voice.com/read/2020/12/10/202000/pilkada-sleman-di-tengah-pandemi-participation-dunia-tak-maxim?page=all>

hands before and after doing activities, maintain distance, and reduce physical touch. There has been a lot of discourse on the holding of the regional elections during the COVID-19 pandemic, many people do not know how to carry out voting when the elections are held. As the Pilkada 99 December 2020 approaches, Sleman Regency is not only constrained by a high Covid-19 case of 987 positive Covid patients, but also due to the alert status of Mount Merapi so that residents around the Gendol River flow are asked to evacuate to the Glagaharjo refugee barracks as many as 287 residents. The Sleman Regency KPU provides services for voters who are being treated for positive cases of corona in several shelters, including: Hajj Dormitory with 57 patients, Gemawang Flat with 28 patients, Unisa shelter with 6 patients, and Glagaharjo refugee barracks with 287 residents.²¹ This service is expected to provide an opportunity for residents who are sick or displaced to continue to exercise their right to elect the regent of Sleman.

Decrease in participation

From the results of the comparison of the participation table, it is found that the participation in the Sleman Regional Election has decreased in percentage. In the 2019 election, it was observed that many residents took the time to vote according to their ID cards as well as an event for going home. The number of DPT for the 2020 regional elections in Sleman Regency is a total of 831,069 with 402,543 male voters and 428,526 female voters.²² During the Pilkada on December 9th, public participation was only 604,613 voters who went to the polling station with valid votes, 566,592 while the number of invalid votes was 38,021 votes. Citizens' participation in the 2020 regional elections is only 75.82 % of the total registered DPT. The votes came from a total of 2125 polling stations spread over 86 villages in Sleman Regency. A total of 226,456 voters or 24.18% were not present to exercise their rights in the 2020 Sleman Pilkada. This number is very large, even during the 2019 general election political participation reached 87.7% participation.

This decrease is very significant, voter absenteeism can be caused by the Covid-19 Pandemic which enforces PPKM in Indonesian territory so that migrants cannot go home to Yogyakarta to exercise their voting rights due to the rules of the community not to travel to various places, especially outside the city. In addition, the fact that many Sleman residents are positive for Covid-19 means that not all voter rights can be served because the KPU only provides services in a

²¹<https://kab-sleman.kpu.go.id/page/read/73/jasa-pemungutan-voice-di-shelter-covid-19-dan-bencana>

²²<https://kab-sleman.kpu.go.id/page/read/55/data-pelek-a-kwk>

limited number of locations where positive patients are treated. The implementation of the Pilkada at TPS provides an opportunity for isoman residents to still be able to vote, but not many people take advantage of it, some people who are isoman deliberately don't tell them when they have symptoms of COVID-19.

CONCLUSION

1. The results of the 2020 elections in Sleman Regency went smoothly. Even though it was held during the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of PPKM in most areas in Indonesia. This election has gone through a period of postponement of the implementation which should have been postponed from 23 September 2020 to 9 December 2020 due to the COVID-19 disaster response conditions. The government finally determined that the local elections would continue with strict prokes rules for both the implementing committee in the field and the citizens who would vote. In the pilkada during this pandemic in the Sleman area, there were 3 pairs of candidates for regent and deputy regent, with the victory of Paslon no. 3, namely Kustini Sri Purnomo-Danang Maharsa won with 38.5% of the vote. This election was held quite successfully because it was carried out during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia.
2. The results of this study reveal that the level of public participation in the 2020 Pilkada in Sleman Regency has decreased in percentage compared to the results of Sleman community participation in the 2019 Election. In the 2019 election, the percentage of voter participation was at 87.7%, while in the 2020 Pilkada, voter participation was at 75.82%. This decrease in percentage was due to the Covid-19 pandemic, so that the COVID-19 emergency response was implemented and the PPKM policy was implemented in various big cities , including DIY. Sleman is an area in DIY with the highest transmission rate of positive COVID cases, so it is possible that the mobility of residents is very limited, especially those who have a Sleman ID card but work overseas so it is not possible to go home and participate in the election. In addition, the socialization of the prokes rules during the regional elections during the COVID-19 period has not been well socialized, especially if there are people who are isoman, they will most likely choose not to vote.

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