Implementation of the Rule of Law Democracy Through Public Preferences on the Implementation of the 2020 Regional Head Elections

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Abstract. Hearing the State of law certainly will not be far from the aspect of democracy, which is both conceptions, systems, and mechanisms of power in government administration. It certainly supports each other and integrates with others to not be separated. Democracy is seen as a form of human rights (bill *of rights)* that provides the opportunity to participate, find personal preferences, and final supervision by citizens of the political agenda, including through the implementation of regional head elections in the State of Indonesia. The importance of establishing a just democracy needs a general preference that is a pattern of attitudes or actions to make habits that both individuals and groups have done. This study determines whether there is a balance of tastes in reviewing regional head elections in Patebon Kabupaten Kendal district of Central Java Province. Methods used with qualitative techniques supported by data collection through interviews, questionnaires, and documentation studies to form an analysis needed to resolve a problem. Several influences are seen from the factors of the work program offered, the provision of some money, regional head figures, proximity factors, political party preferences, religious/ideological similarities, forms of loyalty/loyalty. While the selection for the implementation of democracy is seen in some who are affected by; The will, desire, awareness, and also the response of the community that makes the preferences of voters to know the quality of the leading candidate to become the Regional Head in the event of the Indonesian Democratic Party following the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia 1945.

Keywords: Demokrasi; Negara Hukum; Preferensi; Pemilu

1 Introduction

The implementation of the people's order is seen from the existence of a form of democracy reflected in the State of Law, where it is given recognition to the people to play an active role in determining the structure of clean, neutral, transparency and equally to achieve a state goal. . As the mandate of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph (2) of 1945 affirms that "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and implemented according to the Basic Law." Reflecting on the firm statement of the arrangement, the

development as intended to be marked by the strengthening of democracy carried out by the people in the process of succeeding the democratic party through holding elections held directly.

The writing of this article is a continuation of research conducted in the previous year that discussed neutrality in elections based on the principles of good governance. The development of research and conducted by researchers in comparing the study results on political preferences of Pemilukada was first carried out directly in 2005 to 2020in the implementation of arrangements. Kita knows together that the performance of elections now is one of the indicators of a democratic country. Elections as a means of democratization have been used in some countries, Indonesia, which has a heterogeneous society. Elections are also often interpreted as an activity that is considered the form or parameters of a democratic state or not but in its implementation, sometimes not following the principles of democracy itself. Because there is still political manipulation, fraud, injustice, mobilization, which raises problems that have an impact both directly and indirectly on the course of government. Indonesia held a democratic party to elect a Regional Head in a Regency / City, or Province conducted simultaneously and openly and used as an event to seize the position as Regional Head. Strengthening the political party that encourages its legislature to get the most significant number of votes and seats will break down and determine the regional head of the party, he will be carrying.

Approaching the implementation of the democratic party to elect a Regional Head, several pollsters and the results of public opinion surveys were conducted from the beginning were coming to the performance of the election by involving thousands of respondents scattered in various cities in Indonesia to hold regional head elections. The fact on the ground is seen in the time of voting, the proportion of prospective voters who have not decided their political party choice *(undecided voters)* is still quite large (Kompas, March 30, 2009). The change and achievement of the most votes will be seen with achievements that can ensure confidence in the political choices of a group to maximize and exercise their voting rights. Seeing the crisis of confidence in the process and violation in the election has been attached to the people, this is due to the disappointment or saturation of voters in the political party, figures, and elites from previous elections. People hope for a change in the political presentation of the election, including policies that benefit them. But the fact that existing policies are not very meaningful, democracy in the election is only filled with all kinds of false images that only display promises/attention to the people who we do not even know how the realization of the whole, which in the end causes the people to feel saturated and indifferent to political activities. The voters' votes given directly provide a strategic opportunity for developing their regions in the future [1].

While the implementation of the election in 2020 has a significant difference with the performance of Pemilukada directly first in2000. There is a Regional Head Election held simultaneously in December 2020 with the number of foreign ordered, and almost every region in Indonesia had it. The implementation of regional head elections during the Covid 19 pandemic was carried out with the help of technological advances and strict health protocols following regulations and regulations in a controlled manner compared to the implementation of democratic parties in previous years. The existence of information is obtained easily, quickly through social media, and then you can use it to find information about elections, prospective election participants, etc. The results of previous research showed that social media had been used massively, especially for novice voters, because through social media, we can interact directly without face and physical preparation or the need to display personality attributes openly [2]. Unlike the elections held in the previous period that are still

dominant using outdoor media, such as flags, banners, banners, banners, billboards that were considered at that time still very effective as a means of practical political imaging increase their popularity among the voting public (Suryatna, 2011).

The phenomenon of moral crisis and trust in the candidate of the Regional Head is a source of significant problems in the election process, so that issues that can arise from the goal put movement (not voting), choosing not based on the will of conscience (e.g., due to money, coercion from outside parties), this results in voters in making decisions (choosing or not voting). They often think irrationally and without purpose. Looking at the experience of Pemilukada's previous voter background in the Patebon Subdistrict will determine the choice of political parties. For example, civil servants mostly choose the Golkar party, and Islamic-based communities mostly choose Islamic-based parties such as the United Development Party (PPP), The National Awakening Party (PKB), and so on. The existence of influence to the votes of candidates for regional head makes the form of voters influenced by various factors, for example; Political issues and policies, religious factors, the existence of a group of people who choose a particular candidate because it is considered a representation of his religion or beliefs. In addition, some people prefer specific candidates because they represent their social class. Even groups choose specific candidates to express a loyal attitude to the ketokohan of particular figures [4]. While the results of classic research on the character of Javanese voters from Clifford Geertz in the book The Religion of Java (1961) divide three characters of Javanese voters, namely Priyayi, Santri, Abangan [1].

Research energizes and refers to the intent to reveal the reasons used by voters in choosing regional heads by comparing the results of existing and conducted studies in the previous year. It is considering that the Regional Head of The Region becomes a contestation of political chance that there is so much competition and interest and emerged supporters from new parties that have sprung up, resulting in the number of regional head candidates carried from various parties in the election. Also, more and more, though not necessarily the public, know the profile of the regional Head calon they will choose. This causes many people to be confused about making choices and why voters choose candidates for regional heads to become challenging to predict. While in the previous year, the means for the implementation of the election have not been supported by technological developments, especially social media, it will show whether there will be a change in choice/shift of political choices in Pemilu 2005 with Pemilukada 2020. It should be seen that with freedom of choice, and technological advances, voters should be more politically educated and have many options. [2].

In previous research studies, many have raised the theme of voters' political preferences, including political preferences for novice voters, preferences of millennial Muslim voters, preferences of female voters, political preferences of farmers, and political preferences of santri. For example, research from Agus Muslim, which states that novice voters in making their choices are influenced by driving factors and also inhibiting factors, driving factors including political stimulants, personal characteristics of a person, social elements, political situations or environments, and also political education, some of these factors are very influential in encouraging a person to participate in political activity, while the inhibiting factors such as policy. The ever-changing parent organization, autonomous startup, less support than the parent organization to succeed a political move that followed [5]. The results of other studies on novice voters state that the political choices of novice voters at the legislative election level tend to be based on traditional typologies or the basis of parental choice [6]. While the research results from the theme of millennial Muslim voters are millennial Muslim voters, tend to choose leaders from civil, performance factors,

assertiveness, and competence factors become factors that encourage voters to make their choice [7]. Other studies are women's political preferences. The results of the study include the importance of female voters in determining options in terms of sociological (religion, professional organization, regional origin, information from the family, and intellectuality of candidates), psychological side (emotional closeness, equality of political parties, integrity, equal interests), rational (experience and success of candidates in leading organizations both locally and nationally, intellectuality and quality of candidates, campaign issues, vision and mission, work program, credibility, commitment, personality, simple lifestyle, good performance, sound capability, clean party performance/ image, and proximity to small people) [8]. In contrast, the study of the study conducted by the author was to focus on the difference in political preferences between the Election in2020 and the political importance in the election of previous years in the Kendal Regency.

2 Methodology

The first primary data source is the respondent. In this study, the respondents are registered as voters or have the right to vote in the previous year respondents from the community in Patebon District Kendal. The latter will use their voting rights in Pemilukada in 2020. Data collection is done through a questionnaire through Google form that has responded to 66 people. The second primary data source is the informant. Informants know the factors that influencepeople's choices to support this research. Informant is chosen among others kpps chairman, district level political party board, KPU members, and KPUDKendal district data from the results of the 2020 election.

Comparison of political participation of the community in a complete and accurate than the author uses a combination research method of *concurrent triangulation* model design that combines qualitative research methods by mixing the two methods. This research is *comparative,* and data collection techniques in this study use qualitative and robust data collection techniques: (1) observation, (2) questionnaires, (3) documentation, (4) literature research. To analyze the data obtained and to compare the level of political participation of the community, the author uses qualitative and quantitative analysis techniques, namely (1) the method of interaction analysis (2) *cross tab* (cross-tabulation). The use of secondary data in the form of documentation and written sources are in the form of written book sources sourced from books or literature related to the title and theme of this research. To obtain the data needed in this study, researchers used interview techniques to determine the factors that affect the public in choosing and added the Simple Random *Method Sampling* and spread the questionnaire through a google form.

Keabsahan data author is used with triangulation techniques to examine the validity of data that utilizes something outside the data to check or as a comparison to the data. This type of qualitative data analysis included four flow data collection activities, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion withdrawal in this study.

3 Results and Discussion

Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution states that "the Governor, Regent, and Mayor respectively as heads of provincial, district, and municipal governments are democratically elected." This means that the basic principle is that the regional head is

democratically elected, so whether the regional leader is directly elected or not, now regulated by law. But it must be recognized that direct elections are a follow-up to the realization of democratic principles normatively, namely guarantees of the working of individual freedom and equality principles, especially in political rights (Pratikno, 2005).

On December 9, 2020, the election in Indonesia was used as a place to choose candidates for leader and deputy regional head in each regency/city and Province throughout Indonesia. The role of political parties influences the victory of each of its supporters who are included in the contestant Pemilukada year 2020. It is also seen that the public's enthusiasm to lend the implementation of this democracy the total number of voters in Kendal Regency, for men 393,317, and women 395,870, with an unlimited number of 789,187. While the results of the votes that entered the number of valid ballots amounted to 568,302 votes, and the number of invalid ballots amounted to 28,135 votes. The total number of valuable and invalid votes was 596,437. Data were taken from KPUD Kendal Regency voters who use suffrage in Pemilukada year 20 20is seen to be very enthusiastic participating in the success of the democratic party to determine the figure of the regional head leader who is expected to bring change and progress in Kendal Regency. Research focusing on the number of voters who used their voting rights inPatebon District can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Recapitulation of the results of patebon district ballots in the 2020 election

No	Keterangan	Jumlah	Persentase (%)
1.	Legitimate Voice	36.670	86 %
2.	Invalid Voice	2.438	3 %
3.	Not Using Voting Rights	7.502	11 %

Source KPUD Kendal Regency

The factors that influence voters in choosing Regent and Deputy / Regional Head Leader candidates are complex and have a relationship between one element and another. For example, characteristics of issues, political policies, religious aspects, representations of their religion or beliefs, representing their social class, as expressions of a loyal attitude to the resilience of a particular figure [4]. Meanwhile, according to Josef Kristiadi, the factors of a person making choices are influenced by sociological, psychological, and rational approaches. [9]. In other opinions, voter behavior can be influenced by the theory of social action, where choices are based on the expectation of social, political activities, which can affect human behavior and behavior theory*(Behavioral Theory)*which bases choices on the form of speech, statements, behavior, even myths of political actors can be expressed from the existence of political patterns and cultures [10]. From the study results, the factors that can affect the community in choosing candidates for Regional Head in Patebon District of Kendal Regency include the following.

Table 2. Overview and references in choosing the Regional Head

No	Preference Umum	Percentage (%)
1.	Get to know and know the Candidate Profile	45%
2.	There are hopes and aspirations.	22%
3.	A figure of the Regional Head	10%
4.	Proximity factor (friends, relatives, or one village with voters)	8%
5.	Supporters of Political Parties	7%
6.	The charisma of Regional Head Candidates	5%
7.	Imaging	3%

In comparison to voters' answers, the author asks for opinions from informants consisting of legislators, KPU members, and kpps presiding officers of one of the villages in the Patebon district regarding factors that influence voters in choosing regional heads. From the results of interviews with informants, each has a varied opinion. Factors that affect voters in elections are as follows:

a. Imposition style and figures (both seen from profile, character, education, *image* in the community) and programs offered are often used as a benchmark for the community in choosing the Regional Head.

b. Factors have family, friends, or living relationships in one village (regional fanaticism) with candidates for regional heads.

c. Factors give some money (money *politics).* Although public opinion often places the money *politic* factor as the main reason for the public having candidates, the money *politic* factor cannot be used as a reason or determinant of candidates able to win elections. This is because the people (voters) receive money from one candidate and other competitors/candidates. Therefore, the *money politic* factor cannot be used as the main factor. However, some people still make the political money factor the main factor in determining their political choices. In general, they are voters who do not have political awareness, low education levels, or feelings of distrust, disappointed in the candidates for regional heads.

To find out the preferences of voters and the community in choosing the Regional Head in December 2020 in Kendal Regency, the authors conducted data collection using the questionnaire method spread across 4 Districts in Kendal Regency, namely Patebon District, Ngampel, Pegandon, CityDistrict Kendal, with 66 respondents, the most percentage of his age turned out to be beginner voters aged 18 and 22 years with a portion of 32.6%. From the data obtained, 94% of respondents exercised the right to vote, and 6% stated they did not use the right to vote in the December 2020 regional election. The results showed that those who influence voters in making choices in choosing regional heads in Kendal district, especially Patebon district, are as follows:

Table 3. Percentage of factors used as a reference in choosing the Regional Head

No	Political preferences	Prosentase
1	Vision, Mission, Work program offered by legislative candidates	31%
2	Figure, education, experience, background	25 %
3	Based on political parties	10%
4	Based on the granting of some money by Caleg	10%
5	Ads on social media, KPU sites, Banners	8%
6	Family influence	4 %
7	Based on feeling/without being able to explain the reason	4%

From the results of the scatteredquestionnaire, for voters in several sub-districts, especially Patebon District of Kendal Regency, it is seen that it can be seen to know the vision and mission under Table 3, Mission Vision, work programs offered by regional heads. Get the most percentage, which is 31%. Voters claimed to get information about candidates' vision, mission, work program from the Internet, social media, KPU websites, Banners, pamphlets, pamphlets, posters, and the visiting speaker of the Regional Head. Image percentage of voter knowledge of the Regional HeadMissionVision, the work program offered by the regional head as follows:
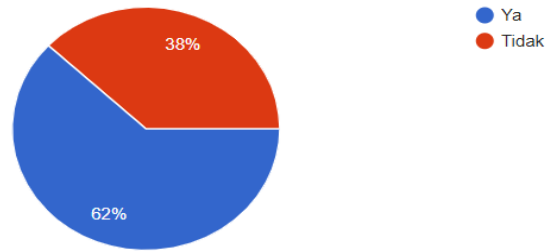
Fig. 1. Percentage of voter knowledge of vision, mission, and work programs

Looking at some of the data above and the results of this study as dreamed up by the Kendal Regency KPU stated, the voter participation rate in the December 2020 Regional Head Election / Election reached 75.95%. Compared to previous years. Voter participation in the implementation of democracy through elections in the Indonesian State of Law this year rose 8.53%, especially for the people of Kendal in the 2015 election, which was only 67.42%.

The implementation of direct elections is expected to bring many benefits to the development of democracy, local government, and local political institutions' performance. Every model of regional head elections must have advantages and disadvantages, but basically, the provisions of direct elections by the people or indirectly by parliament are equally democratic and constitutional. The government has tried to improve and improve the democratic system with the implementation of Oman elections directly including regional heads, presidents, legislatures in Indonesia, for that we must appreciate as a process for change that will continue to be perfected for better and even the achievement of a system that is ideal for the Indonesian State of Law.

4   Conclusion

The implementation and model of head region election is directly an institutional concept to create a process of democratic maturity carried out in the area. Democracy is carried out at the local level to be used as a form and implementation of democracy in the State of law to realize the spirit of multiculturalism needed for harmonization in ethnicity or group. Elections are one of the models of learning democracy for regional people and at the same time for the realization of a character and establishing the implementation of political rights and opportunities to place a position of democracy. The understanding of Pemilukada has taught regional leaders to consistently establish relationships with constituents, which is realized through regional optimization for community development and empowerment.

Research conducted to find out how much of the voter preference in the implementation of elections in previous years in Kendal city district of Central Java regency is influenced by several works programs offered, giving some money, regional head figures, proximity factors of friends, relatives, or one village with voters), Political Party Preferences, Due to religious/ ideological similarities with candidates for Regional Head, the form of loyalty/loyalty to the

previous Regional Head Candidate/incumbent and while political preferences in the December 2020 Election in Kendal Regency are influenced by the Vision, Mission, Work Program, Figure of Regional Head   Candidate, Political Parties, Giving money, Advertising on Social Media, KPU sites, Banners, television, family influence, feeling / without being able to give a reason. There was a shift in voter preferences between the previous year and 2020. The existence of factors from technological advances is the influence of political advertising, social media, internet, radio, and KPU sites that voters utilize, especially novice voters, in determining their political choices.

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