Accountability of Simultaneous Village Head Elections in Sidenreng Rappang District

(Case Study: Compong Village, Mattiro Tasi Village,
Kanie Village and Bolu Bulu Village)

Barisan

College of Social and Political Sciences
Muhammadiyah Rappang
South Sulawesi, Indonesia
uchenklppmstisip@yahoo.co.id

Zainuddin

College of Social and Political Sciences
Muhammadiyah Rappang
South Sulawesi, Indonesia
atto_msi@yahoo.co.id

Abstract—This study aims to analyze the accountability of simultaneous village head elections in Sidenreng Rappang District. The results showed that the accountability of simultaneous village head election in Sidenreng Rappang District did not show maximum result. Unaccountable behavior occurs horizontally. The form of misappropriation is that the chief executive officer is unable to provide information openly to the public, which results in the emergence of community doubt (voters) of the election results. The election result of the village head raises the public's assumption that the election result is a plan involving the interference of the local government elites of Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

Keywords—Accountability and Village Head Election

I. INTRODUCTION

The election of village heads is a party of democracy, in which villagers can participate by voting to elect a responsible village head candidate and able to develop the village. The election of village heads (Pilkades) is said to be regarded as the most evident arena of democracy in the village, in free competition Pilkades, community participation, direct election with the principle of one man one vote. Members of the community who participate in the political process, for example in elections, are driven by the belief that through their activities their interests will be channeled or at least noticed, and that they can in some way influence the actions of those authorized to make binding decisions. Therefore, the election of the village head is very important, because it strongly supports the implementation of village government.

The election of village heads implemented in Sidenreng Rappang in 2015 was not implemented in an accountable manner. This is due to the assumption and assumption of the unum community that there is an emphasis coming from the regional authorities to win the incumbent. In addition,

allegedly also the intervention of several political parties that come with the same purpose.

Based on the analysis above, the conclusion of the study with the title “”.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Research on elections and village head elections has been largely undertaken by some former researchers. Election of Regional Head (Pilkada) and Challenges of Local Democracy in Indonesia (Suyatno, 2016). The findings of this study indicate that community participation in elections is not as high as participation in elections during the New Order period. However, the participation is substantive because it is accompanied by an assessment of the responsiveness of local leaders. Successful petahana run local responsiveness will gain continued success in the form of the next election victory. Conversely, the petahana who fail in the implementation of responsiveness will gain defeat. Victory and defeat of petahana in pilkada can be stated that the relationship of participation and responsiveness becomes very important in the process of local democracy as a whole. (Rudiadi & Herawati, 2017) conducting research on simultaneous village head elections in the perspective of village autonomy (Case Study: Election of Serentak Village Head 2015 in Rokan Hilir District, Riau Province), the study found that the regulation on Pilkades pasca Era of reform is regulated in Law No.22 of 1999 and UU No.32 of 2014 on Regional Government. However, after the issuance of Law No.6 of 2014 on the Village, the implementation of Pilkades is implemented simultaneously throughout the territory of Indonesia, as mentioned in Article 31 paragraph (1). In addition, simultaneous Pilkades execution in Rokan Hilir District, Riau Province, in 2016 there are some problems: the rules of candidacy requirements specified for the Village Head

Candidate who is Muslim, that is "can read alquran", whereas for Non-Muslim Candidates not regulated such requirements. It indicates discrimination in religion, and can undermine the democratic process in the village. Another problem that occurs is, the intervention of the District Committee directly in the selection process of the Candidate of Village Head. In addition, the implementation of the Polkades is simultaneously seen in the perspective of village autonomy, ideally all stages in the election and also the selection stage of Candidate Candidate shall be submitted to the Election Committee in the village.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative.

IV. DISCUSSION

Accountability is an ethical concept close to the public administration of government (the executive branch of the government, the parliamentary legislature and the judiciary Judiciary) which has several meanings, among other things, it is often used synonymously with concepts such as responsibility, providing answerability, blameworthiness and liability including other terms related to expectations may explain one aspect of public administration or government, it has in fact been the centers of discussion related to level of probability in the public sector, nonprofit companies, foundations and companies.

The result of the election of Sidereng Rappang district head shows that in the implementation there is a big influence coming from the local government. The influence is directed at winning every Incumbent in every village. The expectation that the reason for the justification is that the village head who served in the previous period has a harmonious relationship with the local government. The statement indicates a tendency to build a political dynasty. From the analysis and tracing conducted on 4 (four) villages conducting the election simultaneously it is known that there are 3 (three) won by the Incumbent. The villagers who did not win the village head previously found that the winner of the election was the elect from the local government.

No.	Village	Winner
1	Compong	Incumbent
2	Bola Bulu	Incumbent
3	Kanie	Incumbent
4	Mattiro Tasi	New Candidate

Source: result of recap of village head election

1. Village Compong

The election in the compong village was followed by two candidates for village head who each came from different backgrounds. Candidates with serial number 1 (one) get votes as much as 635 or 48., 58%, while candidates with serial number 2 (two) get votes as much as 665 or 53.42%. Based on the recognition of the incumbent candidate that he is basically willing to compete in the election of the village head is the encouragement of the local government. The head of the incumbent village basically has a relationship with the local government towards the end of the prize, as it is known that he is one of the political opponents of the local government in the previous political event. This is in line with the acknowledgment of several other village heads who joined the APDESI SIDRAP organization (Association of Government Desi Se-Indonesia) that we were basically instructed to win every Incumbent who fought in the village head elections.

The interference in the village chief's election also came from the government's supportive political parties. This is evident from the frequent presence of members of the council of political parties in political campaigns conducted by prospective village heads with Incumbent status.

2. Bola Bulu Village

The election in Bola Bulu village has a similar model to Pemilihan in the village of Compong. The election in this village was followed by 5 (five) candidates for village head. From the search results through APDESI Sidenreng Rappang, obtained direct recognition from the chairman of APDESI that "Bola Bulu village is one of the many villages that are the top priority to win the Incumbent.

The election results indicate the candidate with the serial number 1 (one) who is also the head of the priode village previously earned 910 votes or 35.38% of the votes, followed by the candidate number 5 (five) with 475 or 18.35 votes. The number of eligible voters in the election is 2117 with the level of public participation at the election of the village chief of 95.76%.

3. Kanie Village

The result of the election of Kanie village head showed almost the same result as the previous two villages. The village election was followed by four candidates for village head. The role of local government in winning the Incumbent in the village is by sending people from the ruling political party to participate in winning it.

The voting result in this election is candidate number 1 (one) 23.90% of the vote, the serial number 2 (two) 2.82% of the vote, the serial number 3 (three) 0.70% of the vote, the serial number 4 (four) 4.24% of the votes, and the number five who is at once an incumbent candidate won 46.76% of the vote. In addition to being an Incumbent the winner of the election is also known as one of the core

organizers of the Association of Village Government of Seiden Indonesia Sidenreng Rappang Regency. Thus, automatically the intervention of local government in an effort to win it can not be avoided anymore.

4. Mattiro Tasi village

The election of village heads in this village shows a different result. The difference is that he defeated an incumbent by his opponent in the election. The winner of the election in the village of Mattiro Tasi was the background of a lurah who chose to apply for early retirement and advanced to fight in the village head elections.

The victory can not be separated from the role of local government. Although the election results in this village ended with a very thin margin of 51.39% for the winner and 48.61% for competitors of the total entry.

V. CONCLUSION

The results of this study indicate that simultaneous village head elections in Sidenreng Rappang district are the election that the winner has planned by the local government through the participation of the government agencies and supporting parties.

REFERENCES

- [1] Prasetyoningsih, N. (2014). Dampak pemilihan serentak bagi pembangunan demokrasi indonesia. *Jurnal Media Hukum*.
- [2] Rudiadi, & Herawati, R. (2017). pemilihan kepala desa serentak dalam perspektif otonomi desa (Studi Kasus: Pemilihan Kepala Desa Serentak Tahun 2015 di Kabupaten Rokan Hilir, Provinsi Riau). *Jurnal Law Reform*, 132-151.
- [3] Suyatno. (2016). Pemilihan Kepala Daerah (Pilkada) dan Tantangan Demokrasi Lokal di Indonesia. *politik Indonesia political science review* , 212- 230.