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Analysis of Village Head Election in the Perspective of Village Autonomy

(Study in Tempang 1 Village, Langowan District, Minahasa Regency)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out, analyze and describe the election of village heads in Tempang I village, North Langowan sub-district, Minahasa district. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. The results of the study show that the election for the head of the village of Tempang is not optimal, based on 1). Preparations for the election of the committee in the village of Tempang are still said to be lengthy because the committee for the formation of the Village Head Selection Committee is carried out by the head of the BPD who first holds a deliberation meeting for the formation of the committee. 2). Nomination requirements that meet the requirements for candidates to be nominated as village heads in accordance with applicable regulations. 3). Voting The Election Committee compiles, signs and reads the Minutes of Election and submits it to the Chairperson of the BPD for approval from the BPD. 4) Determination. In the Village Pilkades temp 1 only the elected Village Head Candidates sign the Minutes of voting and counting.

Keywords: Village Head, Election, Minahasa

1. INTRODUCTION

Democracy promises the realisation of justice and prosperity in the context of protecting individual and collective human rights. Substantively and procedurally, democracy is directed towards achieving social justice. Democracy thus becomes a space for the movement of the principle of social justice to realise an even (fair) prosperity for all citizens [1].

Because it is the smallest and lowest level of state governance, the village is a mirror of the state. The head of the village and village officials are the only members of the village government. The village head serves as the symbolic head of the village in the village administration, where a village head is the To advance the welfare and development of the village, the village head plays a significant role in directing the administration of the village government, fostering village life, upholding village peace and order, mediating disputes among village residents, and supporting the village economy. The success of the village in accomplishing its objectives depends on where the head of the community leads. Therefore, it is

ideal that when choosing candidates for village heads, they do so with great care and in accordance with the criteria outlined in PERMENDAGRI regulation No. sixty five of 2017 approximately Amendments to the regulation of the Minister of home Affairs quantity 112 of 2014 concerning Village Head Elections. Village Head Elections law of the Minister of home Affairs, range 112 of 2014, 2nd amendment, PERMENDAGRI No. 72 of 2020 [2].

Based on observations up to now in the election of the Village Head, the Village Head is directly elected by way of the villagers from candidates who meet the requirements that the elected Village Head candidate gets the most vote aid decided by using the Village Head election committee and ratified through the Regent. The time period of workplace of the Village Head is 6 years, beginning from the date of inauguration and may be reappointed after election for the subsequent one time period. citizens inside the village head election have lively and passive vote casting rights, which are determined in accordance with the requirements stipulated inside the law. lively suffrage is the proper to select the Village Head, even as passive suffrage is the

right of someone to appoint themselves inside the Village Head election.

Democracy is a shape of government in which all citizens have an identical say in how their lives are run and the way the nation sporting events its electricity. this can be carried out directly, as within the public sphere, or via representatives who've been duly elected to serve the interests of the people is a form of government wherein all residents have an same say in how their lives are run and how the nation physical activities its power. this will be achieved at once, as within the public sphere, or through representatives who have been duly elected to serve the pursuits of the humans. Therefore, the democratic system of government is used as opposed to tyranny, autocracy, despotism, totalitarianism, aristocracy, oligarchy, and theocracy.

In the Village Head Election, there cannot be only one candidate and each candidate for the Village Head competes closely and usually between one candidate and another candidate will try in various ways to get support from the community [3]. Preparations made in organising the 2022 Tempang 1 Village Head election are divided into 4 (four) stages, namely: coordination meeting for the preparation of Pilkades implementation, which includes the planning of the implementation, namely the arrangement of procedures and stages of the programme and work schedule for the implementation of Pilkades as well as the formation of the executive committee for the registration of candidates for Tempang 1 Village Head, voter registration and campaign.

The process of implementing the Pilkades in Tempang 1 Village is divided into 2 (two) stages, namely: the voting stage, which includes the preparation of the oath/pledge of the committee, the inspection of ballot boxes and voting booths, the distribution of tasks, the signing of the minutes of voting, and the vote counting stage The Village Head Election become created according with the regulations installed by the legal guidelines and policies made with the aid of the government with the approval of the legislature, so even though it is a form of democracy inside the village this is packaged as direct elections by means of all villagers, it can not be separated from the ones guidelines. since it cannot be indifferent from the hierarchy of the village government as the bottom level of government, the regulation must be controlled by using the government at a higher degree without dismissing the objectives of the village network.

The law itself is greater meant so that the manner of electing a Village Head who at the least meets the necessities as a Village Head, along with having a certain schooling, properly behaviour, now not being worried in a banned organisation and now not serving a sentence, as well as averting the process of electing a Village Head from all forms of despicable movements, as an example violations of regional rules governing problems concerning Village Head Elections which seem to have emerge as an inseparable a part of the

Village Head Election technique, which has now additionally been imitated within the election of Regents or Mayors, Governors or even the election of the President. The implementation of village head elections is regulated in detail, basically to keep away from prolonged disputes among network contributors with exceptional helping backgrounds. The impact of the Village Head Election so far has been the occurrence of disputes between supporters of one Village Head Candidate and another. The trigger was dissatisfaction, especially among supporters of candidates who were not elected or could not appear as village head candidates. This has a very bad impact. This fact can also have an impact on the implementation of the village government properly and correctly, so the Village Head Election process is regulated by laws and regulations that are adjusted to the existing demands [4]. Since democracy with its various trinkets such as the implementation of the concept of representation, people's participation in government, the implementation of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the implementation of people's welfare, the concept of fair play in government, and so on, has become a universal need of society, it is certain that democracy with its various concepts will always dominate life.

Tempang 1 village is located in Langowan Utara sub-district, Minahasa district, North Sulawesi province. Tempang village community during the village head election. They looked very enthusiastic in welcoming the voting day. in another way together. Among them there were small conversations made by chance when meeting with neighbours. Topics around the candidate's name, quality and credibility in the eyes of the public seem to be some of the topics discussed. Of course, when choosing a village head in the community, the vision and mission of each candidate should be analysed so that it can lead to better village development and the community should consider first the background of the candidate and the candidate's vision and mission in the village development program.

For the people of Tempang 1 village in the race for village head, if there is a candidate who is very well known, both in terms of his or her economic wellbeing, the community will tend to vote for the candidate without looking at the background and knowledge and abilities of the candidate in mastering the government. The election of the village head in Tempang 1 village is inseparable from the existence of money politics as evidenced by the existence of informants who provide information about the existence of money games from candidates for village head elections, one of the community said "Money politics has indeed been cultivated in the village head election I received an envelope containing an amount of money amounting to 150,000", Attracting public sympathy is commonplace, but if it is done in a way that is not commendable, it is something that is contrary to the rules and democracy. Based on the context of this background, the researcher is interested in raising the title: "Village Head

Election in Tempang 1 Village, North Langowan Sub-district, Minahasa Regency".

Based on the history that has been said formerly, this research is focused on the election of the village head as a case examine in Tempang 1 village, North Langowan sub-district, Minahasa Regency. based at the history and focus of the trouble, the author formulates numerous issues as follows: How is the election of the village head in Tempang 1 village, North Langowan District, Minahasa Regency. The purpose of this studies if it is associated with the system of the problem above is to discover how the election of the village head in Tempang 1 Village, North Langowan District, Minahasa Regency. There are also benefits of this studies, particularly: The studies performed might be beneficial for further comparative studies, and could help advance clinical questioning in the development of science, mainly inside the election of applicants for village head in Tempang 1 village, North Langowan District, Minahasa Regency. The results of this look at are predicted to be one of the contributions of thought and enter fabric for the implementation of how the village head election.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Denzin and Lincoln define qualitative research as study conducted in a scientific environment using a variety of currently used methodologies with the goal of analyzing events that occur. Understanding a social phenomena and the perspectives of the people being researched requires a qualitative approach. A qualitative method is one in which the behavior of the persons being watched is used as the basis for producing descriptive data in the form of written or spoken language. The study is being conducted in the village of Tempang 1 in the Minahasa Regency's North Langowan subdistrict. Essentially, this analytical method consists of three parts: Data reduction (data reduction), data display (data presentation), and third) data display. Making and confirming judgments [5].

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The norms established by laws and regulations created by the government with the permission of the legislature cannot be separated from the procedures for village head elections. The regulation must be controlled by the government at a higher level without neglecting the goals of the village community since it cannot be separated from the hierarchy of the village government as the lowest level of government. The regulation itself is more intended so that the process of electing a Village Head who at least meets the requirements as a Village Head, such as having a certain education, good behaviour, not being involved in a

banned organisation and not serving a sentence, as well as avoiding the process of electing a Village Head from all forms of despicable actions, for example violations of regional regulations governing issues regarding Village Head Elections which seem to have become an integral part of the Village Head Election process, which has now also been imitated in the election of Regents or Mayors, Governors and even Presidential elections [7].

Democracy with its various trinkets such as the implementation of the concept of representation, people's participation in government, the implementation of the rule of law, the protection of human rights, the implementation of people's welfare, the concept of fair play in government, and so on, has become a universal need of society, so it is certain that democracy with its various concepts will always dominate life [8]. Tempang 1 village is a village located in Langowan Utara sub-district, Minahasa regency, North Sulawesi province. The people of Tempang village are different in determining their political attitudes and behaviours during the village head election. They look very enthusiastic in welcoming the voting day in another way together. Among them there were small conversations made by chance when meeting with neighbours.

Topics around candidate names, quality and credibility in the eyes of the public seem to be some of the topics discussed. Of course, when choosing a village head in the community, each candidate's vision and mission should be analysed so that it can lead to better village development. However, when electing the Tempang village head, the community did not consider the candidate's background and vision and mission in the village development programme. For the people of Tempang 1 village in the race for village head, if there is a candidate who is well known in terms of his or her economic wellbeing, the community will tend to vote for the candidate regardless of the background and knowledge and ability of the candidate in mastering the government. Based on the context of this background, the researcher is interested in raising the title: "Village Head Election in Tempang 1 Village, North Langowan Sub-district, Minahasa Regency".

3.1. Preparation

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers related to the election of village heads in Tempang 1 village, Langowan Utara sub-district, Minahasa Regency, based on the preparation indicators, it can be concluded that, the preparation carried out in Tempang 1 village is the determination of the village head election committee, in this case the selection of the committee in Tempang village is still said to be long-winded because of the preparation of the committee,

The formation of the Village Head Election Committee was carried out by the head of the BPD who first held a deliberation meeting to form the committee, so I as a community leader was considered capable of carrying out this task so I was chosen to be the secretary in the committee. The legal basis for the formation of the committee has been regulated in the applicable regulations, the mechanism for selecting committee members should have been through an announcement to the villagers, but this was considered too long and seemed long-winded. And as the head of the village government, the village head is required to submit a report on how village governance tasks are being carried out. This serves as a form of accountability so that the Regent, Sub-District Head, BPD, and the community are aware of how the village government is performing overall.

The report on the implementation of village governance is an account of all actions taken by the Village Government (Village Head and Village Apparatus) to carry out the implementation of village governance and the Village Consultative Body to be submitted to relevant stakeholders or stakeholders (Regent, The cost plan for the nomination and election of the Village Head is submitted early by the Village Head Election Committee after deliberation with the BPD, the Village Head / Village Head Official determines that the costs are borne by the Village Head Candidates and assistance from the Minahasa Regency APBD to be able to register as a candidate for village head candidates When all the requirements are complete and original or clear, the next step will be given directly to the committee.

According to Bintarto, who considers villages in terms of geography, villages are the embodiment of how a collection of people's behaviors interact with their surroundings. A shape or appearance on the surface of the planet is the consequence of interactions between physical, socioeconomic, political, and cultural factors as well as between these factors and other factors. [9].

According to the provisions of Article 1 Number 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 Concerning Villages, villages are defined as legal community units with territorial boundaries that are authorized to regulate and manage government, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, origin rights, and traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the society. [10]. So far, voting behaviour is based on two models or approaches, namely the sociological approach and the psychological approach, there is also a reasonable/rational approach. To see the behavioural tendencies of novice voters, there are several approaches that must be seen, there are 3 models, approaches in voting behaviour, namely sociological, psychological and rational approaches [11]. Village Head Election is a process that must be secured from various forms of threats, especially fraud that can

damage the democratic process in the village head election [12].

3.2. Nomination

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers related to the election of village heads in Tempang 1 Village, Langowan Utara Subdistrict, Minahasa Regency, based on the nomination indicators, it can be concluded that, the requirements that meet for candidates to be nominated as village heads, Registered as legal residents of the village and have permanent residence in the village concerned for at least the last 2 (two) years uninterruptedly, except for village sons; Know the village and are known to the community in the local village; Physically, mentally and obviously not impaired mentally or memory; Has not served as a village head for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or 2 (two) terms of office; Civil servants, private employees or village officials who are running for village head must not only fulfil the requirements as referred to in paragraph 1 (one), but must also have a letter of approval from their superiors who are authorised to give permission, After the committee has screened the candidates with the various requirements above, then to determine who of the candidates will be entitled to become a candidate for village head, a test is conducted consisting of an administrative examination and a screening test to determine the level of knowledge. In addition, it should be noted that public administration refers to a broad range of structuring tasks for the primary job done by a group of individuals in collaboration to achieve certain goals. [13].

Public administration is the organisation and management of people in government in order to achieve predetermined goals. In addition, public administration is also the art and science of management used to manage state affairs . Nowadays, there are many shifts in values in society, although there are still many candidates who rely on charismatic and traditional authority to mobilise people's participation to vote for them, developing calculated participation that is driven by giving rewards, whether in the form of money or others. These latter types are now more prominent and have become the mainstay way to win .

3.3 Votting

The Election Committee compiles, signs and reads the Minutes of the Election and submits it to the Chairman of the BPD to obtain a determination from the BPD, After the voting and counting of votes have been completed, the Candidates for Village Head and the Chairman of the Village Head Election Committee then sign the Minutes. The signing of the Minutes of the voting is carried out after the voting ends and before the vote count begins, the signing of the Minutes of the vote count is carried out after the vote count is completed.

3.4 Determination

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that, related to the election of village heads in Tempang 1 village, based on this determination indicator that the Election Committee compiles, signs and reads the Minutes of the Election and submits it to the Chairman of the BPD to obtain a determination from the BPD, After the voting and vote counting are completed, the Village Head Candidates and the Chairman of the Village Head Election Committee then sign the Minutes. The signing of the Minutes of the voting was carried out after the voting ended and before the vote counting began, the signing of the Minutes of the vote count was carried out after the vote counting was completed. In the Pilkades of Tempang 1 Village, only the elected Village Head Candidate signed the Minutes of the voting and counting. If the Village Head Candidate who is entitled to be elected does not want to sign the Minutes of the voting and or counting of votes, then the person concerned is considered to approve the results of the voting and counting of votes vote counting and implementation and the results were declared valid.

All approved the results of voting and counting. Based on the Minutes of the voting and the Minutes of the vote counting, the elected Village Head Candidates are stipulated in the BPD decision and proposed to the Regent through the Sub-District Head to be ratified as the Village Head as well as a photocopy of the proposal letter. Meanwhile, in the Indonesian government system, the village government is also known where in its development the village is still known in Indonesian governance as the lowest level of government and is the spearhead of government and is regulated in laws and regulations. In addition, there are also many experts who put forward the definition of villages, including according to Roucek and Warren who suggest the definition of villages, namely villages as a form that continues between residents and their institutions in the area where they live, namely in scattered fields and in villages which are usually the centre of all activities with the community relating to each other, exchanging services, helping or participating in social activities [16].

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers related to the Tempang 1 Village Head Election, it can be concluded that it has not been maximised, this is reinforced by the findings below:

1. Preparation

The preparation carried out in Tempang 1 village is the determination of the village head election committee, in this case the selection of the committee in Tempang village is still said to be long-winded because

the preparation of the committee for the formation of the Village Head Election Committee was carried out by the head of the BPD first holding a deliberation meeting to form the committee,.

2. Nomination

The requirements for candidates to be nominated as village heads are based on the applicable regulations, in determining who of the candidates will be entitled to become candidates for village heads, a test is carried out consisting of an administrative examination and a screening test to determine the level of knowledge.

3. Votting

The Election Committee compiles, signs and reads the Minutes of the Election and submits it to the Chairman of the BPD to obtain a determination from the BPD, After the voting and counting of votes have been completed, the Candidates for Village Head and the Chairman of the Village Head Election Committee then sign the Minutes. The signing of the Minutes of the voting is carried out after the voting ends and before the vote count begins, the signing of the Minutes of the vote count is carried out after the vote count is completed.

4. Determination

The Election Committee compiles, signs and reads the Minutes of the Election and submits it to the Chairman of the BPD to obtain a determination from the BPD, After the voting and counting of votes have been completed, the Candidates for Village Head and the Chairman of the Village Head Election Committee then sign the Minutes. The signing of the Minutes of the voting is carried out after the voting ends and before the vote counting begins, the signing of the Minutes of the vote count is carried out after the vote counting is completed. In the Pilkades of Tempang 1 Village, only the elected Village Head Candidate signed the Minutes of the voting and counting.

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