

The Role of Villages in Implementing Quality General Elections in Indonesia (Poritibi Lama Village Study)

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Abstract

Village involvement in creating quality elections is the responsibility of the village government through political education of village communities. The 2020 simultaneous elections were held in 270 regions consisting of 9 provinces, 224 regencies and 37 cities throughout Indonesia. Karo Regency is one of 37 regions holding regional head elections. Karo Regency, which has 259 villages, can be seen from the general election statistical data as an area that has a very low level of community participation in elections, meaning that community involvement in exercising their political rights is not significant. The percentage of total community participation in Karo Regency has not yet reached 50 percent. This shows that the level of community participation is not yet good, because it has not been able to approach the political participation target set by the KPU of 77.5 percent. This research will examine the role of the village government in improving the quality of fair and high-quality elections, as well as examine the obstacles of the village government in implementing political education and village community participation in elections. The analytical method in this research uses empirical juridical research. Data comes from primary data. Data collection instruments are observation, documentation studies and interviews, while data analysis uses descriptive analysis. This research produces findings that the village government plays a role as a government institution that has an influence on increasing community participation through community political education, collecting community data for voter data which is submitted to the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD), conducting outreach about elections to the community, providing village security during voting. The second result shows that the village government has not implemented the function of political education for the people well. The factors that hinder the Partibilama Village Government in political education are the lack of human resources in Partibilama Village, financial factors of the village government and cultural factors of the Partibilama

Community..

I. Introduction

General The holding of general elections must be able to guarantee legal certainty and justice for every individual citizen in exercising their political rights so that everyone must have the same access rights in participating in the democratic party.¹ The implementation of general elections is the responsibility of the Central Government, Regional Government and Village Government². Village involvement in creating quality elections is the responsibility of the village government through political education of village communities³. The 2020 simultaneous elections were held in 270 regions consisting of 9 provinces, 224 regencies and 37 cities throughout Indonesia⁴. Karo Regency is one of 37 regions holding regional head elections⁵. Karo Regency, which has 259 villages, can be seen from the general election statistical data as an area that has a very low level of community participation in elections, meaning that community involvement in exercising their political rights is not significant. The percentage of total community participation in Karo Regency has not yet reached 50 percent. This shows that the level of community participation is not yet good, because it has not been able to approach the political

¹ Hilmi Ardani Nasution, Marwandianto, "Memilih Dan Dipilih, Hak Politik Penyandang Disabilitas Dalam Kontestasi Pemilihan Umum: Studi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta", *Jurnal HAM*, Vol. 10, No. 2, Desember 2019, hlm. 162-177

² Indra Swasti Gama Bhakti dan Tri Agus Gunawan, Peran Aparatur Pemerintah Desa dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Politik Penyelenggaraan Pemilu Tahun 2019 Desa Mlagen, Magelang, *Jurnal Suara Hukum*, Vol. 2, No.1, Maret 2020, hlm. 21-32

³ Tuti Haryani, Seto Hadi, Pendidikan Politik dan Partisipasi Masyarakat Desa Mekar Jaya, *Jurnal Jurnal Sociopolitico*, Vol. 3, No.2, Agustus 2021

⁴ <https://www.kompas.com/tren/read/2020/12/05/193100165/berikut-daftar-270-daerah-yang-gelar-pilkada-serentak-9-desember-2020?page=all>, Diakses tanggal 2 Maret 2023, Pukul.20.00 WIB, di Kota Medan

⁵ <https://web.karokab.go.id/data-statistik/3930-jumlah-desa-kelurahan-lingkungan-dusun-rw-dan-rukun-tetangga-menurut-kecamatan-2013>, diakses tanggal 3 Maret 2023, Pukul.20.00 WIB, di Kota Medan

participation target set by the KPU of 77.5 percent.

Karo Regency has unique community characteristics that are different from communities in other areas. As an agricultural area, the majority of the population lives as a farmer. The cultural characteristics are also very strong, plus the kinship system is also close. For this reason, it is interesting to know the factors that result in the high level of political participation in the people of Karo Regency.

Tabel.1. Village in Karo Regency

Kecamatan/ Sub District	Desa/ Village	Kelurahan / Kelurahan	Dusun	Lingkungan		RW	RT
010 Mardingding	12	0	56	0		0	0
020 Laubaleng	15	0	49	0		0	0
030 Tigabinanga	19	1	39	5		0	0
040 Juhar	25	0	51	0		0	0
050 Munte	22	0	56	0		0	0
060 Kutabuluh	16	0	45	0		0	0
070 Payung	8	0	23	0		0	0
071 Tiganderket	17	0	30	0		0	0
080 Simpang Empat	17	0	44	0		0	0
081 Naman Teran	14	0	32	0		0	0
082 Merdeka	9	0	30	0		0	0
090 Kabanjahe	8	5	47	50		0	0
100 Berastagi	6	4	39	36		0	0
110 Tigapanah	26	0	41	0		0	0
111 Dolat Rayat	7	0	12	0		0	0
120 Merek	19	0	24	0		0	0
130 Barusjahe	19	0	45	0		0	0
Jumlah/Total	259	10	663	91		0	0

Source: BPS, 2021

One of the villages in Karo Regency, namely Portibi Lama Village, is one of the villages that cares about implementing quality elections through village political education activities. The main problem in this research is the low participation of village communities in taking part in general elections and the role of the village government in implementing political education for the community. The urgency of this research is very important, where a model/concept formulation was found to increase community participation in village elections and the concept of the role of villages in the political education of village communities.

2. Research Method

The type of research used is normative or doctrinaire legal research. This research uses legal materials obtained from library research. This research was carried out by collecting data, both in the initial process of looking at existing issues and in the research process which took place in four ways, namely literature review, data collection, problem identification, and data analysis..

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Village Community Participation in Village Elections

3.1.1 Position and Role of Villages in Indonesian Government

Juridically, a direct presidential election in the country is a direct mandate from the 1945 According to Koentjaraningrat, the definition of a village is a small community that lives in one place. The meaning of village according to this view emphasizes the scope, size or extent of a community, namely the scope and size or small area.⁶ Juridical provisions regarding Villages are stated in Article 1 number 43 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government and Article 1 number 1 of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages confirms that Villages are villages and traditional villages or referred to by other names. , hereinafter referred to as a Village, is a legal community unit that has territorial boundaries that has the authority to regulate and manage government affairs, the interests of local communities based on community initiatives, original rights, and/or traditional rights that are recognized and respected in the State government system Unity of the Republic of Indonesia. Current village capabilities should be taken into account in the government system. Since the birth of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, villages have become one of the smallest government structures in the Republic of Indonesia. Villages are given autonomous rights to manage their government affairs based on the law. Based on Law No. 6 of 2014, village government administration is carried out with funding sourced from state finances and regional finances. Villages can also obtain village finances based on the results of village autonomous management. Therefore, apart from having government administrative responsibilities, villages are also financially responsible for the state.

Since 2015, the Indonesian Government has attempted to improve the welfare of village communities by providing special assistance funds to each village. In 2015, village funds disbursed by the government amounted to IDR 9.06 trillion in the APBN which was distributed to +73,000 villages throughout Indonesia (KPK, 2015). The budget amount increased again in 2016, 2017 and 2018. In 2018, the Central Government had budgeted IDR 60 trillion, the realization of village funds that had been disbursed reached IDR 59.86 trillion or 98.77%. In 2019, Village Funds increased to IDR 70 trillion, with the realization

⁶ Muhammad Zid dan Ahmad Tarmidji Alkhudri, *Sosiologi Pedesaan : Teoritisasi dan Perkembangan Kajian Pedesaan di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: RajaGrafindo Persada, 2016), hlm. 3

of village funds that had been disbursed up to August 2019 reaching IDR 42.2 trillion or 60.29%, and in 2020 it increased again to IDR 72 trillion. These village funds were transferred to 434 Governments Regency/City areas in 33 provinces, with the number of villages reaching 74 thousand villages. This does not include other funds that flow to villages in the form of allocation of village funds, financial assistance, profit sharing funds or other assistance (grants) for rural development. If we look at the average village funds received per village over the last three years, it shows an increasing trend. In 2018, each village received an average village fund allocation of IDR 800.4 million, in 2019 it was IDR 933.9 million, and in 2020 it was IDR 960. 6 million. The Village Fund allocated in 2020 amounting to IDR 72 trillion is intended for 74,953 villages and will be distributed by 169 State Treasury Service Offices (KPPN). As of January 29 2020, KPPN has distributed Village Funds amounting to IDR 97,735,184,900.00

3.1.2 A Brief History of Partibi Lama Village

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Kaberma Munthe, the story passed down from generation to generation about the origin of the ancestors of the Munthe clan who are currently in the old Partibi village is that they came from the Tamba village of Samosir Regency today. His name is Oppung Raja Bangun Munthe. In ± 1631 AD, Oppung Raja Bangun Munthe left Tamba village for Silalahi village and then married Boru Sidabariba and lived in Silalahi village (now Dairi district). Oppung Raja Bangun Munthe then had a descendant, namely the eldest son named Oppung Raja Pagar Munthe. Oppung Raja Pagar Munthe then married Boru Sipakkar and lived in Silalahi Village. After some time, Oppung Raja Bangun Munthe picked up his younger sister from Tamba Village, whose name was Oppung Parorot Boru Munthe and lived in Silalahi village⁷.

After 25 years later, around 1656, Oppung Raja Bangun Munthe took his entire family and his younger sister from the village of Silalahi to an area called Partibi, which means world and the meaning implied by the name is vast land. Currently, the number of families participating in Oppun Raja Bangun Munthe is two (2) heads of families along with Oppung Parorot Boru Munthe's younger brother. Geographically and administratively, Partibi Lama Village is one of 259 villages in Karo Regency which has an area of 9 km. Topographically it is located at an altitude of 1150-1350 meters above sea level. The position of Partibi Lama Village, which is located in part of Karo Regency, is directly bordered to the West by Mount Partibi Tembe and to the East by Garingging Village, to the North, Nagara Village and Siosar Forest and also to the South, Pangbatas Village and Pancur Batu Village. Most of the land in the village is dry land, 88.5% is paddy land, 11.5%.⁶³ The population of Partibi Lama village based on 2017 was 1998 people consisting of 996 men

⁷ Hasil Wawancara dengan Bapak Kaberma Munthe, Tokoh Masyarakat Adat Desa Partibi Lama, 7 Agustus 2023

and 1002 women. Most of the residents of Partibi Lama village worked in the agricultural sector, followed by self-employed people.

Picture.1. Partibi Lama Village Office





source: Partibilama Village, 2023

Based on the results of interviews with the Village Head, it was stated that Partibi Lama Village has a Village Vision, which is an ideal formulation regarding the future of the village which is the ideal of the government and village community regarding the

conditions they want to realize. In formulating the vision for Partibi Lama Village, pay attention to the potential resources available in the village and the problems faced by the Village based on the results of problem studies and appropriate action priorities in accordance with the ranking order in the Village sketch, seasonal calendar and institutional chart. With the considerations as mentioned above, the Partibi Lama Village government has set a medium term vision, namely⁸:

- Advanced, namely a society that is able to master science and technology (agriculture) so that it is on par with other developed villages.
- Independent, namely a society that is able to realize a decent life, and relies on its own strengths and abilities.
- Prosperous, namely a society that is able to meet the needs of life, clothing, food, education and health.
- Authoritative, namely a society that is able to uphold the principles of mutual cooperation and kinship.

Meanwhile, the mission of Partibi Lama Village in the RPJM transitional village is:

- Optimize the performance of village officials according to the duties and main duties of village officials in order to achieve good and maximum service to the community
- Carry out coordination with work partners
- Carry out coordination with traditional leaders, religious leaders, educational and health leaders
- Increasing human resources
- Increasing natural resources
- Increasing village institutional capacity
- Carry out development that is honest, transparent and accountable

To realize the vision and mission of Partibi Lama Village, the Partibilama Village government has done several things, namely:

- Optimize the performance of village officials in accordance with the duties and functions of village officials in order to achieve maximum service for the community.
- Organizing village government that is transparent, responsible and does not violate applicable laws and regulations regarding the administration of Village government.
- Carry out coordination with work partners. Carrying out coordination with the village deliberative body (BPD) and collaborating by deliberation in making decisions regarding work programs and priorities for implementing work programs, as well as in organizing and enacting village regulations.

⁸ Hasil Wawancara dengan Kepala Desa, Ibu Fransiska Wati Br Munthe, 7 Agustus 2023

- Increasing human resources by utilizing existing natural resources to achieve community welfare. Inviting village communities to take an active role in organizations in the village such as farmer groups, elderly associations, PKK, youth organizations, STM groups and other groups. With these group regulations, it is hoped that all levels of society can coordinate, communicate, socialize and interact better. With this, constructive community ideas and programs will grow, the spirit of mutual cooperation will flourish, and strong togetherness will be established so that when difficulties and problems arise, they will be faced together.
- Increasing village institutional capacity.
- Invite and function institutions in the village such as PKK, elderly association, gapoktan, youth organization and other institutions in order to understand their duties and functions to be able to play an active role in development activities and in understanding that all elements of society have rights and obligations the same in all development activity processes in all fields. Improving the quality of public health is the point of encouraging the community to adopt a healthy lifestyle and assisting the role of health cadres and the elderly in order to achieve public health physically and spiritually as well as collaborating with other related parties.

3.1.3 Public Participation in Elections

In a political context, behavior is categorized as interactions between government and society, government institutions, and the enforcement of political decisions. Political behavior is divided into two, namely political behavior carried out by government institutions and government officials, and political behavior carried out by ordinary citizens.⁹ The behavior carried out by government institutions is responsible for the authority of the political process, while the behavior of citizens is one of which is voting or using their voting rights in choosing leaders. Voting behavior is a political reality that cannot be separated from the influence of external and internal factors. Externally, voting behavior is the result of socialization of values from the environment, while internally it is an action based on rationality based on knowledge or experience. Many factors can influence voting behavior, for example political issues and policies. In general, the most basic things that influence voting behavior include the influence of elites, party identification, the influence of social systems in society, the influence of mass media, and political trends. Voter behavior is a study that focuses on voters as the object of the problem being studied. The

⁹ Surbakti, Ramlan, *Memahami Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta: PT. Grasindo, 2010, hlm. 16

following are the configurations or types of selectors¹⁰ namely Rational Voters, Critical Voters, Traditional Voters, Skeptical Voters

3.1.4 Partibi Lama Village Community Participation in Elections

The 2019 general election which was held simultaneously nationally was also held in Karo Regency. Based on data obtained from the General Election Commission (KPU) of Karo Regency, Naman Teran District was the District with the highest level of participation in the 2019 Election, followed by Tiganderket District, Lau Baleng District, while for Brand District the level of community participation in the Election was still low.

Based on the results of observations and interviews with the Chairman of the PPK, Brand Subdistrict, the low voter participation in Brand Subdistrict, including in Partibilama Village, is caused by several things, including:

- a. High Number of Voters Who Abstain
- b. Decreasing level of public satisfaction with the performance of members of the Legislature and Government
- c. There was no distribution of basic necessities during the campaign
- d. There are no competent legislative candidates
- e. The voter list is in disarray

General elections are useful as a means of realizing people's sovereignty, a means of constitutionally replacing leaders, a means for political leaders to gain legitimacy and a means for the people to participate in the political process. The purpose of the General Election is to select government leaders, both executive and legislative. As well as to form a democratic, strong government and obtain the support of the people in order to realize national goals in accordance with the 1945 Constitution. Strategy is a step taken by an individual or organization in the process of achieving its goals so that increased voter participation is caused by the preparation of measurable voter data according to regulations using various factors, including:

- Professional organizer in carrying out his duties
- The public's willingness to play a role in checking the voter list whether they are registered or not.
- Collaboration with the local government to register voters according to local village data so that voter data is very accurate

¹⁰ Firmanzah. 2008. *Mengelola Partai Politik (Komunikasi dan Positioning Ideologi Politik di Era Demokrasi)*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2008, hlm. 12-125

- Raising political awareness in elections must also be intensified, especially for beginner voters, people with disabilities, etc. through outreach involving community leaders, religious leaders, educational leaders, women's leaders and youth leaders, etc.

The level of political participation of the people of Karo Regency, especially in Partibilama Village, in the 2019 general elections and 2020 regional elections shows that participation has not been good, marked by the high and low levels of community participation in the five-yearly democratic party. Political participation is an important discussion in regional head elections because political participation is a measure of the legitimacy of a general election process. In order to encourage the level of public participation, the General Election Commission (KPU) then carried out various outreach efforts to increase public interest in attending the polling stations. Quoted from the KPU journal, several efforts that can be made by the KPU to increase voter political participation are:

- 1) develop communication and technical strategies to encourage interest and facilitate voting services,
- 2) organizers can maximize online socialization with various social media platforms, and
- 3) organizers can provide incentives to voters by providing masks when they come to the polling station as a form of concern for voters' health.

The General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia has set a figure of 77.5 percent as the basic benchmark for the level of public participation. In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, determining a figure of this size certainly raises many questions about the possibility of people being present to vote at the TPS. The political participation figures in Karo Regency itself show a good level of participation. Of the 17 sub-districts in Karo Regency, 10 of them achieved participation rates above 70 percent. However, there are no sub-districts in Karo Regency that have met the national target of 77.5 percent. The total percentage of Pilkada political participation in Karo Regency reached 68 percent.

Pictutre.2. Karo Community Political Participation



Source: Research Process

Based on data obtained from the Karo Regency KPU, when compared with the 2015 regional head election, this figure shows a slight increase from the previous 67.27 percent. However, when compared with the percentage of participation in the legislative elections that took place in 2019 which reached 78 percent, this shows a decrease in community political participation in voting. In the 2020 regional head election, the level of community participation in Karo Regency reached above 60 percent. There were 10 areas recorded with a percentage above 70 percent, namely Barusjahe District, Juhar District, Kutabuluh District, Lau Baleng District, Mardinding District, Brand District, Namanteran District, Simpang Empat District, Tigabinanga District, and Tiganderket District¹¹.

¹¹ Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kabupaten Karo, 2023

Picture.1. Map of Community Participation Results in Karo District



Source: District KPU. Karo, 2023

The system greatly influences the success or failure of holding elections. Regarding the level of political participation, does the election design cause high levels of political participation or, on the contrary, inhibit participation. In the 2019 Simultaneous Elections, the election design that combined executive elections and legislative member elections had a positive impact on participation levels. The election of the President and Vice President which was held simultaneously with the election of members of the DPR RI, members of the DPD and members of the DPRD increased the political participation of citizens. The large number of fanatical voters in the Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections, both supporters of the candidate pair Joko Widodo- Ma'ruf Amin and supporters of the candidate pair Prabowo Subianto-Sandiaga Uno, made it possible for citizens to simultaneously vote in the Election of Members of the DPR, Members of the DPRD and Members of the DPD. In reality, the supporters of each candidate pair try to win their candidate so they inevitably come to the polling place. This has helped increase political participation in the election of legislative members, this happened in Karo Regency, especially in Partibi Lama Village.

Another problem that arises related to voter participation in Partibi Lama Village is that the number of polling stations also influences the level of political participation of residents. The number of 2019 election polling stations in several districts/cities has increased. If in the previous election the TPS served 500 voters, in the 2019 Simultaneous Election the TPS served only 300 people. The increase in the number of polling stations brings the distance between residents' residences and polling stations closer. For residents in hilly areas or sparsely populated areas, such as Karo Regency, the issue of distance is very important. In this case, in the village of Partibi Lama, there are 3 polling stations which are far apart from each other which

causes people to be less interested in coming to the polling station to vote.

Another problem that occurred was the issue of election administration. Election administration is also closely related to the level of political participation. Election administration issues such as DPT, status of moving voters, status of voters in correctional institutions, voters in border areas of two districts, as well as voters who do not live at the address listed on their personal identity card also determine the level of political participation. This is absolutely the responsibility of the KPU as organizer. Through a system of Validity of the Permanent Voter List (DPT), a good DPT will basically increase voter participation, conversely if the Validity of the DPT is not good it will make it difficult for voters which will ultimately cause the level of voter participation to decrease. This also applies in Karo Regency to the increase in voter participation in elections.

Election organizers, both KPU, PPK and KPPS in Karo Regency, are closely related to the level of political participation in the form of voting. Massive socialization about elections and APK facilitation carried out by the 2019 Simultaneous Election organizers were able to increase participation rates in Karo Regency, especially in Brand District, Partibi Lama Village.

3.1.5 The Role of Villages in the Political Education of Village Communities

An indicator of the implementation of state government is political participation.¹² In democratic countries, political participation can be realized in the form of community involvement in direct elections. An indication that the people follow, understand and involve themselves in state activities is the higher level of political participation of the people themselves¹³

General elections will be carried out well if they are carried out in accordance with the principles of election administration and there are minimal violations. Whether or not public participation in elections is high is one measure of whether the election is going well or not. Conventional public participation in elections can take the form of voting in general elections, attending general meetings, becoming a member of a party or interest group, approaching or connecting with government officials or members of parliament and so on.

Election problems that often occur in old Partibi villages include:

- 1) Lack of political awareness in village communities
- 2) The problem of clientelism (kinship) politics

¹² Ariandi A Zulkarnain1, "Ririn Septia, Robing Robing, Irvan Ansyari, Meningkatkan Angka Partisipasi Pemilih Pemula Melalui Peran Kelembagaan Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Provinsi Kepulauan Bangka Belitung", *Journal of Governance Innovation*, Vol. 5, No. 1, Maret 2023, hlm. 199

¹³ *Ibid.*

- 3) Political fanaticism towards a candidate
- 4) The occurrence of money politics among village communities
- 5) Black campaigning from prospective legislative members
- 6) Minimal security at polling stations during elections
- 7) The strong influence of community and religious figures to manipulate politics
- 8) Strong dominance of incumbents during elections

Political participation will be smooth when the political process is stable. There are often barriers to political participation when political stability cannot be achieved, as it is important for those in power to complete the process of political stability. The next process is to lead efforts to institutionalize policies as a form of effort to provide opportunities for the community to realize their aspirations.

Community participation is seen starting from the village/subdistrict level as an electoral area. High or low levels of community voting at the village level. The level of community political participation is apparently influenced by the practice of money politics ahead of the election. Money politics occurs because currently society is starting to be influenced by rational thinking in viewing political participation¹⁴ The low participation of village communities in voting is because village communities still think that general elections are an obligation, not a right as a citizen. Therefore, there are still some people who still prioritize work activities compared to participating in general elections.

Villages as the lowest level of government have a strategic role in determining the level of village community participation in elections. The village head is a strategic position, therefore the role of the village head and the village structure is very important to realize quality general elections.

Partibi Lama Village in Brand District, Karo Regency is included in the category of villages with low levels of community participation during the 2019 elections and the 2020 post-conflict regional elections.

Based on the results of research conducted in Partibi Lama Village, the strategies carried out by village officials in terms of increasing political participation to be involved in organizing elections, include:

- a. Carrying out election outreach together with the General Election Commission regarding general elections such as voter list outreach, election stage outreach, election violation outreach, optimizing its performance in encouraging voter participation such as massive election outreach (offline/online) especially for first-time voters and vulnerable communities

¹⁴ Indira Swasti Gama Bhakti¹ dan Tri Agus Gunawan, "Peran Aparatur Pemerintah Desa dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Politik Penyelenggaraan Pemilu Tahun 2019 Desa Mlagen, Magelang", *Jurnal Suara Hukum*, Vol.2, No.,1, 2020, hlm. 20

- b. The village government together with the KPU established a polling place (TPS) for vulnerable and sick voters, meaning that these people did not have to vote at the polling station at the voter's address.
- c. The village collaborates with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Political Parties in providing political understanding to the community
- d. The 2019 election is an example of the realization of the existence and indication of novice voters in political contestations which are held every 5 years. The 2019 Simultaneous Election is one of the biggest political contests in the history of Indonesian politics and including in the world. Therefore, in its implementation, extra work between state institutions is needed to support this simultaneous election which is truly electoral.

An institutional approach is an alternative for creating a synergistic relationship between election organizers, government and society as well as election stakeholders such as political parties and presidential/vice presidential candidates, legislative member candidates and regional head candidates. Increasing the synergy of community participation at the village level is a benchmark for creating quality elections, because villages are the foundation of the state. Revitalizing the role of villages and village officials through revising village laws and regional government laws by synchronizing election laws related to the role of villages in the implementation of general elections.

4. Conclusion

The village government acts as a government institution that has the effect of increasing community participation through community political education, collecting community data for voter data which is submitted to the Regional General Election Commission (KPU), conducting outreach about elections to the community, providing village security during voting. The old Partibil village government has not implemented the function of political education for the people properly. The factors that hinder the Partibilama Village Government in political education are the lack of human resources in Partibilama Village, financial factors of the village government and cultural factors of the Partibilama Community. The ideal concept of public participation must basically involve the community, election stakeholders such as political parties and legislative member candidates, regional head candidates, DPD member candidates, as well as involving organizers, the KPU, Bawaslu, DKPP and the Police as Law Enforcement Institutions and the TNI. Synergy between these elements is needed to form a quality electoral system, and increase public participation to produce elections that comply with principles and the rule of law. Changes to village laws related to the role of villages must be synchronized with regional government laws and election laws in order to create institutional synergy and the function of villages as governments that directly deal with the community.

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