

The Political Behavior of Communities Towards Party 2018

(Case Study of Election Ahead in Sidenreng Rappang Regency)

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Abstract— The political behavior of the community is a very interesting study area studied every before the democratic party. Political behavior can be categorized as one form of social behavior, especially in relation to political life. The purpose of this study is to provide an overview in digging information related to the political behavior of the community in Sidenreng Rappang District ahead of PILKADA 2018. The behavioral study focuses on how the nature, figure / profession, and community stability in the choice of candidates for Regional Head. The research method used is descriptive quantitative by taking samples of 610 people must select using Multistage random sampling technique. The results show that most people want candidates who are populist and honest, only a small number who want experienced, innovative and intelligent. This is due to many leaders who claim to be smart and experienced during the campaign but to corrupt while in office. Further interesting is that the community wants the prospective profession of leaders is derived from bureaucrats and farmers. While the stability of the community in determining the choice of feasibility on the day of elections. The political behavior of the community in Sidenreng Rappang District found that there is a group of people who determine the choice criteria to wait from the traditional or elderly leaders, this group is not small in number. There is a customary philosophy that is closely held by the group is "Polopa Panni" which implies "what has been established by the elder is what must be done".

Keywords—*Political Behavior and Democracy.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the enactment of regional autonomy that has an impact on the changing face of politics in Indonesia at the same time can affect the political behavior of the community. The study of the political behavior of the people ahead of the democracy party becomes very interesting to be studied because the society starts being treated with rational things up to the irrational. An irrational example is when presenting back to the dead public spaces in order to influence voter political behavior. Political behavior is nothing new in sociology. There are some researchers who have conducted previous research such as Haedar Nasir who examines the Elite Political Behavior of Muhammadiyah in Pekajangan that

tends toward moderate political behavior. Another researcher is Ajat Sudrajat who examines the Religion and Political Behavior which suggests that, the style of thought and understanding of a person's faith to some extent affect his political behavior. The significance of the style of thought and religious understanding is seen, among others, in the affiliation and political channels of a person. In this study that will be the focus of the study is as the formulation of the problem below:

- a. What is the political behavior of the community regarding the nature and figure / profession of the candidate of regent desired before 2018 democracy party in Sidenreng Rappang Regency?
- b. What is the stability of the community in determining its choice of candidate regent before 2018 democracy party in Sidenreng Rappang Regency?

Contemporary political scientists hold that politics is the process of making and implementing binding decisions for a society. Political behavior means an activity with respect to the process and the execution of political decisions and who carry out such activities is the government and society (Haedar Nasir, 2000: 27). In the context of this study review will observe community politics at the local district level. According to Agustino (2010: 25), local politics must also be understood as an arena of competition between three major powers: 1) a bureaucrat with a background of nobles who have survived through various regimes since the colonial period; 2) bureaucrats coming from ordinary people; and 3) local strongmen. Competition between these three forces is evident at every democratic party at the local level. When bureaucrats and politicians are less successful in carrying out the mandate to serve the community, then their roles in the center of power and government will be replaced by those with noble and local strongmen backgrounds. Competition between bureaucrats, politicians and local strongmen is in line with what Agustino (2010: 26) argues, that local politics in Indonesia is a combination of competing interests between local strongmen (including the economic boss) and the old officials (nobles and laity) to build and perpetuate its power in the regions.

a. Political Behavior

Political behavior is a study of sociology and is also a study of political science. Political behavior is the action and attitude of individuals or groups of people in performing actions and political decisions. According to Haedar Nasir (2000: 25), that political behavior in the perspective of sociology can be categorized as one form or form of social behavior or social action, especially those related to political life. Social action is a description of human behavior both individually and in groups that have subjective meanings of who do, either through statements or actions directed to a particular goal in a structured and patterned. Furthermore, according to Weber quoted by Haedar Nasir (2000: 25-26), that social action (action action) is an action that has a subjective meaning (a subjective meaning) for and from the actors of the perpetrators: "...We shall speak of "action" insofar as the acting individual attaches a subjective meaning to his behavior be it overt, a mission or acquiescence. Action is "social" insofar as its subjective meaning takes account of the behavior and is thereby oriented in its course." Weber specifically to clarify social actions that have subjective meanings into four types as follows: First, instrumentally rational (zweckrational) action is determined by expectations that have a goal to achieve in human life whose purpose by means of achieving it has been rationalized and calculated in such a way as to be pursued or achieved by those who do so. Second, value rational (wertrational), an action based on a belief awareness of important values such as ethics, aesthetics, religion and other values that affect human behavior in life. Third, affectual (especially emotional), the action determined by the psychological condition and the feeling of doing so. Fourth, traditional, the action that is determined by the habits that have been ingrained. In the study of this study social behavior in social life is a political behavior ahead of the election of the Regional Head directly elected by the community. Society in determining attitude and political orientation in seeing and determining the candidate figure is a means in shaping his political behavior. According to Darmawan (2015: 40) that voting behavior is a study of why an individual prefers one candidate or political party rather than a candidate or other political party.

b. The Concept of Democratic Party

The party of democracy is a series of activities in which people or people individually or in groups use their political participation in accordance with the prevailing mechanism. Democracy is a political ideology or understanding in running the politics of government within a country. According Darmawan (2015: 172), that there are at least five important political ideologies that color the countries of the world, namely:

1. Communism, an ideology closely linked to a German character named Karl Marx, thinks that capitalism develops its productive forces to be able to enter into a new form of production, which it calls communism. Much of his analysis focuses on the present conflicts that will lead to new economic forms.
2. Socialism, is the thinking of Karl Marx is often called Marxism. Marxism is a theory, partly philosophical but largely scientific. Philosophical Marxism assumes that the vast world is a process in which only knowledge may be empirical or scientific knowledge. The ideal condition of a socialist society is centralized planning directed as criticism and encouragement of the electorate. Von Mises's view that socialism aims to move the means of production from private ownership to ownership by an organized society, to the state. The socialist state has all the material factors of production and directs it.
3. Fascism, this concept is identical with three world leaders namely Adolf Hitler in Germany, Benito Mussolini in Italy, and Francisco Franco in Spain. In the span of time between the 1920s and 1930s the leadership of the three of them built the fascist regime. The essence of fascism refers to the rejection of most institutions in modern life, combined with a national revival focused on charismatic leaders and dictators. By Darmawan that according to Passmore, fascism is a form of totalitarian nationalism. The word totalitarian itself was discovered by Benito Mussolini to move the idea to "nationalize" the Italian people and unite them in a hierarchical, mobilized, and militarized community in order to serve the needs of the Italian state.
4. Liberalism, etymologically derived from the word "liberal". Stuart Hall says that liberals are "open-minded, tolerant, rational, loving freedom, skeptical of traditional claims and building authority, but committed to the value of independence, competition, and individual freedom. Liberalism consists of elements of value that is, individualism, rationalism, and freedom.
5. Democracy, literally derived from Greek, demos and kratos. Demos means man or people and kratos is government or rule. So democracy is a government derived from the people, in making the rules of policy for the sake of the people.

According Darmawan (2015: 182-183) that democracy can be divided by type and seen from the measure of the successful application of democracy in the country, is as follows:

1. Procedural democracy, is a democracy in small definition and focus on the processes and rules that define democracy. Democracy more broadly includes free, fair and regular elections, there is access to information resources, and access to freedom of expression.

2. Substantial democracy, is a democracy demanding that democratic regimes must succeed in providing results in promoting equality among citizens.

Besides the measure of the implementation of democratic success, what is important is how to measure the quality of democracy. Levine and Jose Molina as written Darmawan (2015: 186-187), that the quality of democracy can be seen from five sizes, namely:

1. Electoral decision, there are three aspects derivatives, namely: the quality of electoral institutions that organize free and equal elections competition.
2. Participation, for this measure of concern is the level of attendance (voter turnout), the opportunity to vote, participation in political organizations, and agency representation.
3. Accountability, there are three dimensions of accountability namely, horizontal accountability, vertical accountability, and social accountability.
4. Responsiveness, the derivative is the efficacy to vote or another name of a person's assessment of whether the behavior they choose will make a change in society.
5. Sovereignty, there are two dimensions derivatives of economic accountability and autonomy dealing with the military.

According to Diane Ravitch (2005: 13) that the foundation of a democratic state is freedom; which, in the opinion of the average person, can only be enjoyed in such a state, it is acknowledged as the ultimate cause of every democracy. One of the principles of freedom within the state of the Republic of Indonesia is not only on things that are wonders but also on the rights. Which is the right is for example the right to be free in determining the choice at the democracy party including Direct Selection of the Head of Region. Because our foundation in democracy is freedom, then the democratic characteristic According to Diane Ravitch (2005: 13) is the election of officials by all of all people, and that everything must rule over each, and each in turn ruling over all; that the appointment of all positions other than positions requiring experience and skill should be made through lottery or election.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research use descriptive qualitative approach. According to Creswell (2014: 4), qualitative research is a method for exploring and understanding the meaning which some individuals or groups of people are deemed to be derived from social or humanitarian problems. Qualitative research designs generally do not put forward hypotheses that need to be tested, but more often research questions are more directed to the achievement of direct data collection (Ahmad, 2015). Research on the political behavior of people ahead of the 2018 democracy party in Sidenreng Rappang District uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is used to identify the political behavior of the community which includes the following three aspects:

- a. The nature expected by the community from the candidate of Head Sidenreng Rappang.
- b. The figure / profession that the community expects from the candidate of Regent Sidenreng Rappang.
- c. The stability of the community determines the choice of the candidate of Regent Sidenreng Rappang period 2018-2022.

Research data was obtained through questionnaires and short interviews to 610 respondents drawn from 15 sub-districts and 18 villages from 108 villages and scattered throughout the sub-district in Sidenreng Rappang District. Sample determination is done by Multistage Random Sampling (random sample gradually). Data were analyzed by qualitative descriptive.

III. RESULT OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of analysis conducted by the researchers there are some important points obtained related to the political behavior of the community ahead of the 2018 democracy party in Sidenreng Rappang District. This analysis is emphasized on three aspects of political behavior: a. Behavior that expects the nature possessed by the candidate of Head, b. Behavior that expects a profession from the figure of candidate of Head. Behavior of time stability determines choice.

Table 1 The nature expected by the people of the Regent Candidate

Alternative Answers	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Care & Populist	241	39.51%
honesty / not corruption	202	33.11%
Experienced	53	8.69%
Religious	38	6.23%
Brave & Assertive	9	1.48%
Creative & Innovative	6	0.98%
Intelligent & Smart	17	2.79%
Others ...	2	0.33%
Do not know / No Answer	42	6.89%
Amount	610	100 %

From this table it can be seen that the people of Sidenreng Rappang District want the presence of a leader who has the nature of care as well as populist, in the sense that people want to be close to the regents. Besides, the people also miss the figure of the regent who has an honesty and non-corrupt character as in the table above there are 33.11% or if there are 610 residents must choose, then there are 202 people who want honesty and non-corrupt nature. The community is aware that corruption can hamper the development of the existing in the region, especially in villages that still expect an injection of funds from the APBD and APBN. The existence of closeness between leaders and their people is expected to create effective communication as well as to controlling the course of government.

Table 2 Community's Expected For Regent Candidate

Alternative Answers	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Bureaucrats	238	39,2%
Politicians	61	10%
Academics / Teacher	41	6,72%
Businessman	71	11,64%
Farmers	138	22,62%
Do not know / No Answer	61	10%
Amount	610	60 %

From this table it can be seen that the people of Sidenreng Rappang Regency want the presence of the leader figure comes from the profession of bureaucrats and farmers. There

were 238 respondents from 610 respondents or 39.2% who wanted candidates for Head from bureaucrats. Further interesting is that 138 respondents from 610 respondents or 22.62% of the people of Sidenreng Rappang Regency who want a candidate regent from among farmers. There are several reasons for those who want a prospective farmer:

1. There are many farmers who meet the requirements in accordance with the law. This means that the candidate is at least graduate of high school or equivalent, while for many farmers who have undergraduate education.
2. Prospective Head from politicians and bureaucracy many indicated corruption.
3. The majority of residents of Sidenreng Rappang Regency work as farmers. This means that the candidate regent from the farmers is expected to understand the needs of farmers.

Further interesting from the results of the analysis above table is if, compared between candidates who came from politicians with those coming from entrepreneurs, it turns out that people who want candidates from politicians only 10% of 610 respondents. While the people who want the candidate of regent from business is 11.64% from 610 respondents. This means there is a difference of about 1.64%. This is because there is a public distrust of candidates coming from politicians because people often see through the media associated with politicians who are involved with bureaucratic pathology such as corruption.

Table 3 Community Behavior in Strengthening the Choice

Alternative Answers	Frequency	Percentage (%)
At the time of the campaign	99	8,11%
Now (At the time of the survey)	118	9,67%
One week before the election	26	2,13%
Election day	225	18,44%
Do not know / No Answer	142	11,64%
Amount	610	

From this table shows that the political behavior of the people of Sidenreng Rappang Regency is related to the timing of determination to determine its choice. Based on the above table many there are 118 of 610 respondents or just about 9.67% of respondents who have been steady determine the choice at the time of implementation of this survey. While there are 492 of 610 respondents or 90.33% who have not made a choice at the time of the survey. The details of the political behavior of the people who have not been steady determine the choice is:

1. Waiting for the campaign as much as 99 respondents or 8.11%. This means that people's political behavior, want

to know the vision of mission candidates, including political promises.

2. A week before the election as many as 26 respondents or 2.13%. The political behavior of this society wants a relationship of emotional closeness between the candidate of Head and the owner of the vote.
3. Waiting for election day 225 respondents or or 18.44%. The political behavior of these people based on interviews has two possibilities. First there is a really have accordance with full secrecy and conscience. Secondly there is also awaiting dawn raids according to the terms used by voters in Sidenreng Rappang District, but this amount is relatively small.
4. Do not know or not answer as many as 142 respondents or 11.64%. This category is mostly from communities awaiting guidance from indigenous elders The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

IV. CONCLUSION

1. Based on the results of the analysis and discussion of the political behavior of the community ahead of the 2018 democracy party in Sidenreng Rappang District as described, the following conclusions can be drawn:1.

The people of Sidenreng Rappang Regency want the presence of regent candidates who are caring, populist, honesty, and not corrupt. The people also want the candidate of a Head to come from the figure or profession of bureaucrats and farmers.

2. The general public has not yet determined the choice before the determination of the candidate remains. As many as 90.33% have not yet made a choice, this is because the community wants to know the vision of the candidate's mission and there are some communities waiting for the indigenous leaders.

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