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3rd ImCoSS

THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES

5 - 7 JUNE 2015

BANDAR LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY
INDONESIA

PROCEEDINGS

Hosted by :

- Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
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3rd IMCoSS 2015

**THE THIRD INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY
CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES**

5, 6 June 2015
Bandar Lampung University (UBL)
Lampung, Indonesia

PROCEEDINGS

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PREFACE

The Activities of the International Conference are in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the **The Third International Multidisciplinary Conference on Social Sciences (The 3rd IMCoSS) 2015** organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good response especially from the keynote speaker and from the participants. It is noteworthy to point out that about 112 technical papers were received for this conference.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsor and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also gratefull to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who give us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time

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THE VALUES OF DEMOCRACY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION LOCAL POLITICAL AGENDA IN KENDARI

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ABSTRACT - The objective research are: 1) Describe and analyze the application of the values of democracy that is a participate guarantee, stakeholders representation, equal rights in the decision making, dissemination of information, responsiveness, and supervision community, implemented in stage of local political agenda at Kendari 2) Describe and analyze the community consistency to participate in the implementation of local political agenda at Kendari. Using qualitative research, done interviews with informan, focused group discussion (FGD), observation and documents study.

The result of research are: 1) The values of democracy as described Dahl namely: citizens guarantee to participate, stakeholders representation, equal rights of the community in decision-making, transparency, community control, responsiveness and accountable, manifested in every stage the implementation of the election mayor in Kendari. Implementation of local politic agenda that accompanied by the rule can prevent the conflict and able to create a harmonious and safe democracy. 2) The general, local communities are consistent to participate in the election mayor, it can be seen from a commitment and our deepest concern residents to create the high-quality election, and political rights motivation to use that constituted by awareness to give birth to local leaders. However, it is still there are communities who have not yet been consistent participate in local political agenda.

Need to enlightenment on, so that the people are aware that mayor election means provide the values of democracy, using the right politics is an ideal, and carrying out a quality local political agenda.

Key Words: Democracy, Local Politic

1. BACKGROUND

Democratic political practice a feature, as well as conditions that must be fulfilled by a country that has adopted a system of government democracy. Political process that is democratic according to Dahl (2001) requires participation citizens, stakeholders representation, equal rights in decision-making, dissemination of information to build transparency, accountability, responsiveness and the community control to the political agenda and local policies. According Stoker (2002:36) local political arena is a forum to establish a potential relationship for state and society. The public can take part in the political process, while local institutions have the capacity, interests, and details knowledge of the decision-making process, public services providing and the government's democratically. Through the implementation political agenda as the learning process local democracy and the application of democracy values can be realized will continuously, since practices implemented more real, and people can take directly to control.

After the reformation in 1998, the Indonesian country began to assume a democratic system. Democratization process will be done through national political agenda, including legislative elections have been carried out 4 times in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014, and the election of the president and vice president has been carried out 3 times in 2004, 2009 and 2014. While local political agenda will be done through the election Governors, regents and mayors, carried out every five years, and village head election by the people, will be done every 8 on the village heads in line. According Bake (2007), since the

reformation, each rule and laws related to local interests, always carrying mission application of the values of democracy, because Indonesia has embraced democratic system, as stated in the 1945 Constitution. In Kendari, the implementation local political agenda as a learning tools democracy and has been dynamic is mayor election, in 2007 election for mayor and assistant mayor of the city for the period 2007-2012, and in 2012, mayor and assistant mayor election period 2012-2017. The regulation is confirmed, the election was held in a democratic, direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair. Reaches began with the establishment voters, determining schedule, refistrasi candidates, candidates determination, the campaign, the period of calm, the voting, the count, settlement of disputes over the announcement of the winners in the election, and the announcement mayor and deputy mayor was elected.

In the election on 7 July 2012, there is rejection group of people, when the committee election city announced the results. The rejection groups observer democracy with one of the candidates. They called cheating in the election (as revealed in local media), the announcement is fixed voters, City Election Commission inconsistency enforcing the Law related to the determination ballot is valid and that is unlawful, the number of votes over many voters, forgery, intimidation, a mistake to vote counting, and the indication collaborative systematic, structured and massive, City Election Commission which will be done with the winner. Candidates who wronged, then a requirement of the law through the Constitutional Court, with the lawsuit was a breach material election and accused City Election Commission did not

democratic in running local political agenda.

The phenomenon is interesting to be examined. The problem's are: 1) What is the values of democracy as a guarantee participate, stakeholders representation, equal rights in the decision making, dissemination process of information, response and control community be realized. in the process of carrying in local political agenda at Kendari? 2) How community consistency to participate in the implementation local political agenda?

The aim of the research are: 1) Describe and analyze the application of the values of democracy that is a participate guarantee, stakeholders representation, equal rights in the decision making, dissemination of information, responsiveness, and supervision community, implemented in stage of local political agenda at Kendari 2) Describe and analyze community consistency to participate in the implementation of local political agenda at Kendari

2. THEORY

In a democratic system, every one are free to make his life, have the right and carry out their duty consistently, political role in the framework a balanced. According to Gould (1993:93) the development of democracy latest have relevance to the theory human rights, political rights.and social rights. Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau in Gould (19993) said, human rights including freedom and freedom of speech a law of nature, if broken will give birth to the dispute.

According to Dahl (2001:63) the characteristics of a democracy is a commonality rights campaign, political parties competed for support of the people, the recognition rights and freedom of speech, come together, determine organizational and freedom of the press. To be free according to Hegel's concept in Gidens (1986:279) people need to have a special autonomy, not be forced by the great force extreme outside the control its rationale. Freedom referred to is not to selfishness, but freedom rational political rights to use creatively as members of the community civilized. More specific, according Dahl (2001:52-53) process politics or policy democratic characterised by the existence of guarantee for every citizen to participate, stakeholders are represented, there are equal rights in decision-making process, the information equivalence, and the community can monitor political agenda and the government. Smith (1985:24-28) insisted that local governments democratic marked with the political equality, local accountability and local responsiveness. In democracy according Held (1996:270-271), required rights recognition that period participated in the conduct of the state, to determine personal choice and people can monitoring the political agenda.

Schumpeter (1942) and Sorensen (1993) describes its participation in democracy started with institutional politics arrangement, where individuals have the power of region autonomous, the competition is healthy to gain support. McClosky (1972) explained participation is voluntary activity citizens, and by

Parry, et al call it will take part in the process of electing the authorities. Liberal democracy according to Held (1996) requires that individual freedom, direct participation in the event, equal rights to determine life, as well as an obligation to not abolish rights of others. Dewey (1954) in Varma (1975) and Effendi (2001:218) called participation as warner philosophical basis theory participatory democracy with the concept utilitarianism, always insist on its own is subjective, which resulted in an open society, promote the individual and his rejection of absolute power. Pateman (1970) in Grugel (2002:23) reveals main attention modern democracy is the participation by and for any representation system, it is not an elitist who often claimed as the core democracy. The necessity of freedom began with The participation of an active, mutual trust, the confession right of every citizen, and the government to ensure the participation. It was asserted Barber (1984) in Arato and Cohen (2002:18),

..... *The Participatory model of democracy maintains that what makes for good leaders also makes for good citizens – active participation in ruling and being ruled (i.e. the exercise of power) and also in public will and public opinion formation. Democracy in this sense would allow all citizens, and not only elites, to acquire a democratic political culture, For it is through political experience that one develops a conception of civic virtue, learns to tolerate diversity , to temper fundamentalism and egoism, and become able and willing to compromise. Hence the insistence that without public space for the active participation of the citizenry in ruling and being ruled, without a decisive narrowing of the gap between rulers and ruled, to the point of abolition, politics are democratic in name only.....*

Participation produces the decision that can be received by all parties, and execution more easily be realized for public resentment decreased. According to Fung, participation in politics and decision-making has been developed by, among others Pitkin and Shumer (1982), Barber (1984), participation in local democracy through the meeting (Mansbridge, 1980), community policing to public services (Arnstein, 1969; Kotler, 1969). Participation can take place in various political arena and is usually associated with operation policy, on the officers, regulation, and other policies. The chief executive's commitment to apply democratic values often influence quality participation. Wilcox (2005) explains that there is a public access to information, transparency and accountability organizer policy implementation is a good governance principle. Quality and consistency participation in local democracy according to Bake (2011:124) related to commitment, our deepest concern, common purpose, motivation, mutual trust, the individual open, and sense the suspect.

Stakeholders representation in the decision-making

process, according to Dahl (2001) is to make decisions that produced by can describe their aspirations all parties. According to Janda, et al (1989:44) in democracy the majority, because of the many interests while resources limited, then the majority will be prioritized, whereas the voice minority set aside. That was different from understand democracy pluralist, where the winner is not always the majority, but believe that was conveyed by the skilled in championed it. In Indonesia today according to Bake (2007:5), the decision-making process is often done by voting to reach the majority if failed to engage in deliberations. In the community plural and differentiation between the various groups, wide area (such as Indonesia) model of democracy in the majority cannot be expected to be the only means for decision-making, because the minority groups (the poor) more alienated. Model of democracy to a pluralist is alternative, and stakeholders representation is a prerequisite. Representative democracy according to Nordholt (1987:35) should be supported community in policing, the information is equal, government and community sinerjik partnership, based on by the spirit mutual trust, through the process transparent, accountable and obey the rules. To maximize their representation in the decision-making process, people need to trust each other, common purpose and equality information, and community representation in the decision for them.

The information dissemination, is a greater transparency and accountability organizer of government. Dahl (2001), Smith (1985), Betham (1996), Manor (1998), Gaventa and Valderama (2001) describes the local authorities autonomous critical market provide democratisation, as long as information policy and its implementation will be available to the public and the local government responsive to the problem. Parry and Lampe (1995:203-204) connect the democratisation with the current openness government, and the closed government, escaped or vague. According to him, the administration of government that is a manifestation of open democracies. Equality information aimed, strengthen cooperation between stakeholders with solutions that performance coincide with common interests through collaborative decision. Any policy relating to the community be communicated, disseminated, and institutionalised to involve the concerned. This, according Abers (2000:107) is the consequence to choose the democracy system, which require personnel who are loyal to the people, bureaucrats, and resources adequate in organizing so that it could be autonomous government.

According Bake (2007) transparency characterized by the public access to information, the clarity information, the mechanism for delivering the lawsuit over government policy, while public accountability describes how far the organizer explained about what should be done, how to manage and resources, budget and the benefit and the impact in improving the quality of life. Dahl (2001) overseeing the community for the political agenda as key positions as well as to

mark the growing democratization. How far their effectiveness in relation to community recognized its presence in the event policy. Civil society (Gramsci, 1931), is a friend lower for the country, as current status, have part function hegemony, will be done by the dominant group through the establishment and implementation of the law, the strength is bound to become a role model with a value. According Parson (1968) and Durkheim (1933) in Hardiman (1993:280), common people unite, while a contradiction can make the people could not be united.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

Using qualitative research; was done interviews with informans, focused group discussion (FGD), observation and documents study. The values of democracy referred is a citizens participate guarantee, stakeholders representation, equal rights in the decision making, the information equivalence, transparency, accountability, community supervision, and responsiveness. Political agenda locally referred the election in July 7, 2012 to select the mayor and vice mayor of the Kendari Government City period 2012-2017. Informant are members of the City Election Commission, members of supervisor election committee; every candidate witnesses; the pair observers, and the candidat who were lost.

4. RESULTS

4.1. The organizer Recruitment

Local political agenda that was carried out by mayor election to the application of the of democracy values. It can be seen from the existence of guarantee the rights of countries participating in it, both as the organizer, a supervisor and voters. As the organizer, was formed City Election Commission, the sub-district election committee, a Group Organizer Vote Election), and the election committee, consists of local residents. Selection process organizer will be done in the open. Anyone who wanted to become the organizer was given the opportunity to register themselves as long as to meet the requirements. Conditions to the physical and among other healthy spiritual, having competency to hold on to Pancasila tasks, faithful and Act 1945, and that which is true, fair and have integrity, and neutral. Recruitment mayor election done openly with the opening announcement in the mass media local. It can also be listened to the informant:

..Recruitment process caught in the chief executive members election, that every citizen given equal opportunities to participate ... City general election Commission announced through local media such as newspapers and Local Radio, disseminate information about the candidate mayor election organizer, the schedule selection, registration procedures for implementation process. selection which is the result was announced in local mass media.

Information is providing an image that recruitment process election organizer done openly. Each person was assigned chance to participate in a democratic

processes. The announcement of selection process, requirements and jabwal selection and selection which is open described the existence of an accountability in the selection and determination of penyelenggara. Result of the selection delivered to the public so that the people know about it assessment team. The community to provide information to the committee's reputation candidates. It describes the scrutiny community in the selection process candidates for the organizer. Information about a reputation for candidate status organizer, and membership in political party to community concerns. A informers states:

.. in selection of prospective operators, input community about the status keanggotaan candidate in political parties considered. If a person is still a party politics, the candidate is canceled, because it is against the rule.for one of the conditions to become a member organizer is not the hand of the party politics

Responsivitas selection to become candidates for the organizer was realized in the determination committee sub-district, the organizer village level, and the general election. According to the Law 22/2007, about the General Election, and the National Election

Commission regulation, that the number of organizer every level as much as 5 people, This is referred to in the interests democracy in the decision making process. Decisions are produced by the organizer will be done in a democratic, through mutual consultation or voting with the most number of votes, to ensure equal rights in the decision making process.

... .. Every decision made by always determined in a democratic, where each member executive have right to vote in decision-making. Election committee will be done through determination of deliberation, and voting to decide result of the selection. If not it was agreed by acclamation, decision-making will be done through voting

City Election Commission is responsible for implementation of the election for mayor, aided by: 1) Sub-district election committee) as much as 50 people spread out 10 sub-district; 2) Group organizer vote as many as 448 people were spread in 64 villages; 3) The election committee as many as 3,310 people, who spread in 662 of the vote location; 4) The Committee voters data updating as many as 1,324 people, who spread in 662 the vote location. Organizer of Mayor election Kendari in July 7, 2012 as many as 5,137 people. More clearly served in matrixes follows.

Table 1:

The organizer components	Number	Person	Quantity	%
City general election Commission	1	5	5	0.09
sub-district election committee	10	5	50	0.93
Group organizer vote	64	7	448	8.72
The election committee	662	5	3,310	64.43
The Committee data updating voters	662	2	1,324	25.83
Total			5,137	100.00

Source: Processed from secondary data City Election Commission, Kendari, 2014.

The determination process organizing members carried out in a democratic, the process was given the opportunity to every citizen to participate, it was done in a transparent, accountable, there are equal rights in decision-making process, there are supervising the community as well as responsiveness done with a follow-up to report from the society for the existence of the prospective organizer who still has a status as a member as the political party.

4.2. The Announcement of Right to Vote

The Announcement of fixed voters determine the quality democracy is associated with the existence of guarantee for every citizen of use their political rights. The stage data collection consists of: *First*, City Election Commission reported data request the potential voters to the city and city government data referred to as the appointed time. *Second*, according to data election commission, the city general draw up a list voters, and delivered to the general election sub-district election committee through. *Third*, based on the data, the general election committee which helped voter data updating the officer did, passed and announce Temporary Voter List. The Data are tracked in a way posted voters' data collection through additional field with the pillars of neighbors and received a report on the family members who have not

yet been registered as voters.

Fourth, the general election voters list set and voter list was announced and reported that had been passed on City Election Commission to the sub-district election, through to the National Election Commission given respectively and the Province Election Commission. This process is proved by letter, signed by all member of the Committee Vote. Based on the data voters, City Election Commission to draw up and to announce the recapitulation number of voters and the number of the voting station which was classification in every sub-district and sub-district in Kendari area. Voter Data is still delivered to The organizer vote, supervisors and the witnesses.

Fifth, City Election Commission, making the cards voters in accordance with the number of people who have registered. The final, the general election together with the chairperson of his neighbor or the Chief Pillars of residents, voter cards to every citizen, through the head of the family with system the address each. When delivering the voter cards, the officers brought receipts acceptance voter cards that was signed by the head of the family or the vice head of the family, as evidence that voter cards had been accepted by at once. This is a manifestation accountability in give a guarantee and reassuring to

people to vote, dimama with voter cards, the right people to choose to be sure

Through the determination process voter data political rights on this, and guarantee participated in the election for mayor be realized. Announcement on the list names temporary voters fixed voters list and shows that the process of the transmission of information that is open and accessible community. In response to report of local people and also the officer in making sure every citizen registered voters and get to voter cards depicting the responsibility and accountability. Delivery to supervisors field, and the witnesses to indication that the determination process voter data is open to be monitored by the community. All of that show the imposition and values of democracy in the announcement voters' data. In addition, local government, participation rates from government of the city, the sub district, sub-district, the management of his neighbor, and the wider community pillars of the illustrate the democracy is thick through mayor election especially when setting permanent voter list

4.3. The Announcement Candidates

According to the Law No. 12 of 2008, concerning the Regional Government, every citizen can nominate himself as the mayor, as long as a real support or community was nominated by political parties that had the number of seats at least 15 percent of the total seats in city parliament. As a candidate to be opportunity to be the mayor is open to every citizen. Selection process done from the announcement, the registration, the investigation file completeness, verified the determination of the field, and. They must not stiff, where and when the file that raised candidate has not been completed, was given the opportunity to meet the applied to poverty. There is no was disqualified because of the shortage candidate documents. One of City Election Commission members, explains:

us as the acting to give the opportunity to every citizen city for a candidate for mayor. For those who have been registered political parties, only checking conditions support from the political parties that carry." if we had been fulfilled the requirement we set as a candidate. .. Period also, individual candidates, was given the opportunity to improve documents, after that we profess to fulfill the requirement passed selection and nominated as a candidate. This is done to build in local political agenda that is fair, open and controlled community Democratization process can be observed through a selection process that is open, there is a chance every citizen of nominate himself, representation political parties to propose a candidate, that every citizen can access information related to mayor election, which was published through print media local newspaper (Kendari Post, newspapers Kendari express), electronic media (local TV, local radio). Other Media socialization are billboards and banners, all easily for community accessible. Dissemination of information, be realized through concerning the stage, a requirement, development of the process mayor

election in 2012. This was a informers:

..... at every stage penjarangan was published, for example, the rules of the potential for the people, was published peseorangan know about it to provide an opportunity for those who are able to real votes and have the support, nominated himself as the candidate mayor in Kendari. The process will be done in a transparent and every citizen was given the opportunity as a candidate to be

The statement clarified that stages of selection for the mayor will be done in a democratic, there is a chance for everyone to be a candidate, the process transparent and accountable marked with the explanation of the stage, requirements and the selection process for candidacy mayor. Media involvement the owned by the government and private mayor election in publicizing shows our deepest concern related parties and at the same time show there are in the process of carrying local media to political agenda, that is democratic

4.4. The Campaign

One of the stage in the election for mayor crucial is a campaign to express his vision and mission of the candidates in the eyes of the people. Every candidate got the opportunity period campaign, and will be done in rotation in different locations. This is done to avoid the conflict open among the supporters. Implementation campaign involves a team from each candidate who are listed by the City Election Commission, supervisor and election committee, implementation of the campaign monitored by the election watchers easy election monitors and implementation of the campaign.

Based on that must be kept the campaign team among others: 1) did not involve government officials, army, members of the police and civil servants in the campaign team; 2) did not use facilities such as government buildings, pool office, vehicles; 3) did not use the public services such as roads, schools, hospitals, mosques, government offices as the campaign; 4) campaign material not revealing issues racism, degrading, commenting on the tribe, race, religion and the reason can trigger a conflict; 5) should not underestimate other candidates, not black, the campaign materials (money, goods and other forms) to voters be implicated to buy the voice of the voters; 5) did not pass the campaign that interfere with such public such as the parade' behavior.

The campaign by giving money to voters, sooner or later, reduce the quality democracy in local political agenda. Those traditions have a negative impact on the laity politics. She thought that it was a process the election is an opportunity to get money. That was proven in one of the residents who always get the money in the election, he said that the election without money, it seems quiet because no gift from the campaign team. Following his remarks:

.... This election this time is not interesting I think we will have nothing, from anyone. Usually there is a gift if there is a presidential election like this, but this time there is no. So

lazy went to vote what more can walk a long way. We choose also did not know who he is willing to be elected. not directed at, who is good and who is not good ... so we are reluctant to choose

These information indicates that habit money given to voters in the campaign process, can have a negative impact on the locally democracy development, among others: *first*, discourage participation, the only want to use their political rights if getting materials/money from candidates. *Second*, made quality democracy decreases because someone choosing a leader is not because it's reputation and competency, or their programs both to the people, but because they have money and it was possible for the mayor of the city that are not able to lead the region. *Third*, can be a force sprouting corrupt practices in the region, because activity the election, they spend their money, and after being elected political costs have made an effort to return it releases To overcome, it needs a lesson sustainable democracy so that they are aware that the process direct election is an opportunity to choose regional leaders. Number of people like this is relatively many , continue to grow, if not prevented will hamper democratization process at the local level. Some people began to high-quality care with the election. When there is a campaign violations, the people went to school supervisors, and supervisors to respond to this report, by calling on the campaign team who had broken. The Council will be done to give admonition to them is proven to be done violations. Violation that happened in the election for mayor Kendari is just a general election administration and just get it. There is no candidate team that were disqualified because of the violation criminal violations of ethics or mayor election campaign time Kendari carried out.

4.5. The Election, The Count And The Announcement Of Winner.

The most exhilarating for every candidate is election day, starting at 08 started opening ballot box until the hour 13 00 deadline of the vote and calculations votes in each Voting Center. The general election comes into play guide election process, called the owner sound card that comes, providing ballots, leading to the voting for perforate picture to his choice. The witnesses sat side by side use their right to vote to observe a citizen. In other seat the supervisors field sitting in a row to wait in line, and the local people to vote. The process, however,, queuing one by one according to the seeded arrival. The security forces are far from the location of the vote, there is no intimidation election time.

The population of the Kendari City is composed of various ethnic groups (Muna, Tolaki, Bugis, Makassar, Buton, Central Java, and other ethnic groups), to use their political rights There is a solidarity in the party local democracy in the plural communities are composed of various tribes, religion, race, and the different language, describes the characteristics of the province in Indonesia. The election will be done transparently, and the rules of

law. There is no one who did not use their right to vote, except on his own. In carried out but it is rather strained they saw the vote, accompanied by laughter and the sound was so upset (huuuuu) when they fighter are not mentioned the vote. Method of counting done by raising each ballot, was shown to witnesses, school supervisors and residents who were present and were numbered. After the elections and benefit in completed signed, a witness in paper counting result, posted the number of votes each couple. Ballot which had been calculated was included in the box, sealed, then handed over to city general election commission for recapitulation.

Every citizen has given rights and opportunities use their right to vote. For those who were at the location of the vote but did not bring Voter cards, only to bring their identity, is still have been given the opportunity to choose the voting place where they reside, as long as it shows Resident Identity Card identity as. This shows that the existence of guarantee participate as well as responsivity in the election. Surveillance society as a sign democracy according to Dahl, will be done by the officers civilians who are appointed to supervisors field and witnesses from each candidate Organizer accountability reinforced by: 1) officers posted residents who come and show voter cards; 2) guide the people take ballots; 3) guide folding paper voice, putting the ballot boxes; 5) guide people toward the exit, and dye in the bottle their fingers ink to ensure that he had use their right to vote. People know election information by socialization, or through their fellow members of the community. There is no residents who did not choose only because they did not know the schedule and the election place. Accountability is also shown at the vote controlled, the witnesses, election supervisor, and every candidate represented to monitor the election process. The announcement of winner will be done by the City Election Commission after the count is finished. Phases: a) vote counting result delivery certificate by the committee vote to the committee sub-district; b) Delivering ballot boxes were locked and sealed, contains news and vote counting result certificate sub-district election committee; c) Delivering news fast and the recapitulation sub-district election committee to City Election Commission; d) Preparing recapitulation city level dan announcement of the winners election by the City Election Commission. Mayor Election in July 10, 2012 . done transparently, the calculation was published, it was known that every candidate, and confirmed by the school supervisor elections. Result of the election was announced, to get the lawsuit from other couples. The contents the lawsuit with regard to practice self-restraint in the election. This claim was not proven to be the truth commission members. That the claim that submitted groups who at that time at that time is not based on report is true, and could not be proven by shah. The suit was not followed up because the proof is weak, does not have a legal force on which to base to annul the election result mayor Kendari period 2012-2017th .

5. DISCUSSION

Participation emphasized recognition, freedom citizens, the agreement, the consensus, stability and integration in the relationship functional. Right to determine decision with the needs of the society according to related George and Wilding (1992:2) and Dahl (2001) demands participation and recognition of the obligations residents in relations between the community and the government through the controlled. In the election for mayor Kendari, participate guarantee, equal rights, information equality, the community monitoring be realized by each every election stage, so that cooperation and coordination among the suspects can be run well. Agenda mayor election administration system will be through open, as part of efforts to maximize their community participation. Such practices, according to Downs (1967) in Caiden (1969:131-132), is a reflection administration reform of the system that will be environment administration, in the direction of the changes political system and the government. Frederickson (1984) said that form administration open, flat, managed in a democratic, the authority given to levels that are close to the people, such as practiced in the election for mayor Kendari, gave the maximum participation. The values power tanggap realized right to vote in the determination, to the organisers and follow the rules of the game administration election is being open, according to Dahl (2001) can guarantee that there is a public access to public information.

The information in relation to implementation of public policy according to Smith was the clarity, community access, and its consistency to decision communicate. In the election for mayor Kendari, the residents knew the information the election organizer and a commitment to disseminate information about local political agenda. Each component executive given authority, decided what to exercise according to the rule, starting from the general election, the group organizer vote, the committee sub-district and the city election commission. Fleksibilitas illustrated Stoker done by giving the opportunity to the people registered to focus is when it has not been registered, even though it has been announced. This is the gift citizens to lose their political right in the election for mayor. The values of democracy that is described Dahl, such as collateral participate, equal rights representation stakeholders in the decision making, dissemination of information, responsiveness and supervision community realized through the implementation political agenda, starting from recruitment right to vote, the determination organizer, the determination a candidate, implementation of the campaign, the election, the vote to the announcement of the winners in the election.

Selection process done in an open, fair, where each person was given the opportunity, information conveyed through local media that everyone knew it. The team selection responsive in input residents, decision-making will be done in a democratic. Each of

the members have the same rights, consults or voting and the decision was published by local media that describes a democratic election. Community Results very dominant in the implementation mayor Kendari. Such a condition, according to Locke (1690) in Hikam (1999:42) shows and enforced by civil society groups organized built to achieve common purpose. They interact, without compulsion, orderly, create regulatory institutions for, carry out freely and guided by regulation. Gramsci (1931) in Hikam (1999:3) emphasizes scholars as actors in the process social change, the independence act, bound by common values civil society is the image. What is called, is a feature of on civilians that have a role in the implementation local political agenda through mayor election Kendari.

Guarantee participate using political rights will be done, that every citizen getting voting cards. Attention: the organizer in making sure every citizen to be registered voters is the image responsiveness election process. In candidate filtering, values of democracy invested through a chance to each person nominate through the political party and individuals. Nomination through the political party is determined by the hand of the party as the owner authority. It is often the hand of the party to conditions must have money to use political parties as vehicles in the nomination. Political parties to reduce the domination, at the same time to create a more democratic process, established rules that provides the opportunity as individually to be a candidate, as long as a real support of 5 percent of the total population of the municipality.

The campaign will be done justice, the campaign ethically, works just loyalty to mutual respect for the rule, campaign did not discuss issues, religion, race, the party to avoid conflict in the election process. Mayor election Kendari is based on the principle directly, age, free, secret, honest, fair, transparan, use their right to vote every citizen the recapitulation, open, according to the rule, accountable. Practical politics that give priority to the values of democracy as the existence of participate guarantee, equal rights in the decision making, community supervision, responsiveness, fair and loyalty to the rule as portrayed by Dahl (2001) is able to create a good election, peace, there is no anarchism because the parties related to follow the rules of the game

Our deepest concern to the implementation of political agenda with quality and motivation residents to use their political rights, are two aspects that are used to assess the consistency community to participate in a democratic local political agenda. There are four categories in explaining the consistency community participation, described in a wick XY. Like a burning wick X describe motivation participate using political rights, and a wick Y reflects our deepest concern for choosing high-quality, is described as follows.

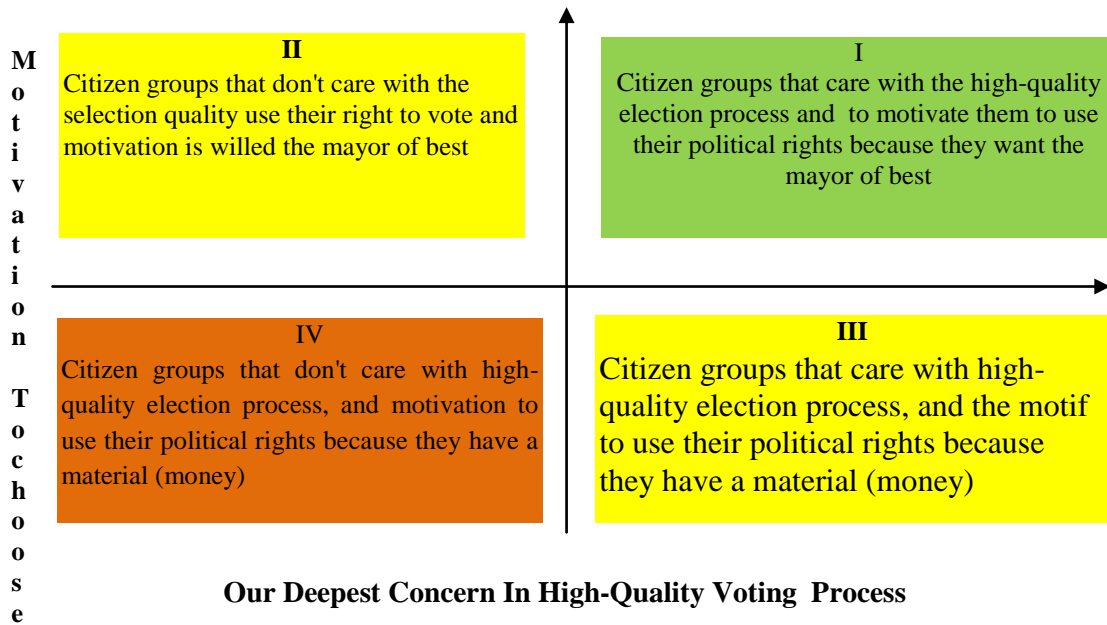


Figure 1: Categorisation Of Community Groups Based On Its Consistency Participated In The Mayor Election At Kendari, On July 7, 2012

Developing community consistency to participate in local political agenda as described in a wick XY, moved from left down to right over. *First*, green area, community groups that have our deepest concern to quality of local political agenda, participated in the process of the election, to the perpetrators, to oversee the implementation, of being a witness. Use their right to vote motivation is the realisation for choosing a mate mayor of the best, so that there is a leader who can develop the region. They are the characteristic community groups that are continuously participate in the implementation local political agenda. They are the pioneer in such aspiration institutionalization and values of democracy through local political agenda. The local political will run well when all people are in this group, which is continuously participate in local political agenda (Quadrant I).

Secondly, yellow area, the people who don't care with high-quality selection process, however the implementation of the election for mayor of the city, they don't care, and not to be involved in the execution, merely to use their political rights. Factors that pushed them use their right to vote is because political awareness, chose to be a head of a region best candidates who are considered to be able to build local authorities and to fulfill the community. They are the ones that are busy with pkerjaannya, don't care with the process mayor election, they think, political process can walk even without being monitored. They believe, the organizers applied fair, honest, reliable and be able to carry out the election in practice and high-quality (Quadrant II)

Third, yellow area, the group the election process high-quality, participating's attention and our deepest concern to local political agenda are high-quality. They became the event, monitor and a witness in the election process of the election with the hope that

process was fair, open and accountable. They used political rights to get materials. They chose to be paid, and participate because were mobilized to matter, which describes inconsistency participate in local political agenda. According to Huntington and Nelson (1984) they are usually poor residents, who was affected and easy to be directed to choose a man with enticement (Quadrant III). *The four*, red area, citizen groups use their right to vote because materials were mobilized, and they did not involve themselves in the election. Such behavior is a bleak portrait local political practice that is democratic. Need to enlightenment to change this mindset, so it can use their political agenda locally as a means provide the values of democracy and participate will continuously in its implementation (Quadrant IV).

Participation that continuously as our deepest concern provide high-quality election, and political rights motivation to use that will give birth to local leaders who are able to develop the region and its citizens is the final target community participation in local political agenda. This will encourage local democratic practice a prosperous, not a democracy that expand poverty, the democratic practice that one direction, because the community for the essence ignorance and democratic values.

6. CONCLUSION

Implementation political agenda through local mayor election Kendari it is a learning tools democracy for local people. The values of democracy as described Dahl namely: citizens guarantee to participate, stakeholders representation, equal rights of the community in decision-making, transparency, community control, responsiveness and accountable, manifested in every stage the implementation of the election mayor in Kendari. Implementation of local

political agenda that accompanied by the rule can prevent the conflict communities and able to create a harmonious and safe democracy.

The general, local communities are consistency to participate in the election mayor, it can be seen from a commitment and our deepest residents concern to create the high-quality election, and political rights motivation to use that constituted by awareness to give birth to local leaders. However, it is still there are communities who have not yet been consistent to participate in local political agenda.

Need to enlightenment on, so that the people are aware that mayor election means provide the values of democracy, using the right politics is an ideal, and carrying out a quality local political agenda.

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