

# Community Participation in the Implementation of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections during the 2020 Covid-19 Pandemic in Banten Province (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City)

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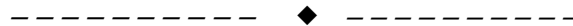
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## Abstract

In terms of community involvement, the conduct of regional head elections embodies the representational function inherent in popular sovereignty. The role of representation is one of the government's functions. As a result, the selection represents the aim of Government Science. The purpose of this research is to assess "Community Participation in the Conduct of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period" in Banten Province (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City, and Tangerang City) in 2020. This study employs a qualitative research design in conjunction with a descriptive research method. The analysis used in this study is political participation from The International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences. A conceptual definition is developed that Community Participation in Simultaneous Regional Head Elections is the active participation of voters in various voter participation levels in the 2015 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada). 2020 in Banten Province, voter turnout will exceed 60% in the four regencies/cities hosting simultaneous regional elections on December 9 2020. Pandeglang Regency achieved 68.7 per cent in 2020, up from 56 per cent in 2015, Cilegon City achieved 79.79 per cent in 2020, exceeding the national target by as much as 63.51 per cent in 2015, Serang Regency earned 63.3 per cent in 2020, up from 50.8 per cent in 2015 Pilkada. South Tangerang City achieved 60.4 per cent in 2020. In 2015, voting turnout was 57 per cent, a considerable rise despite the current epidemic of Covid-19.

**Keywords:** *Community Participation, Simultaneous Pilkada, Covid 19 Period.*



## A. INTRODUCTION

Regional head elections (Pilkada) are one of Indonesia's processes of democratic development (Dhesinta, 2016). Democracy, as intended, is a system that does not have a single dimension but also includes various complementary aspects of its principles and operations. Democracy is related to the forms of institutions, rules, and processes of political provisions, such as the existence of political participation in choosing leaders and government structures and related to various efforts that affect the quality of life of the community (Sinaga, 2013). In a democratic country, general elections measure how much the government adheres to the principles of democracy itself because elections are the main instrument in implementing democratic principles. General elections are an arena to express the people's freedom in choosing their leaders and an arena to judge and punish leaders who appear before the people

(Ramadhanil et al., 2015). Therefore, the election's success is primarily determined by the leadership of the leader who has finished serving, who is in office and the candidate who will take office.

There is a change in the electoral system for the regions (Pilkada) from indirect to direct. Before 2005, the election of regional heads and deputy regional heads were elected indirectly through the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), and 2005 was the initial milestone for the direct election of regional authorities (Syamsuadi & Yahya, 2018). The practice of indirect elections hurts the development of democracy because this election model only involves a handful of political elites (members of the DPRD), power seems to be controlled by the DPRD. Thus, regional leaders born are very likely not the people's choice (Prianto, 2016).

Pilkada is directly rolled out to realize democracy in the region, people's participation can be guaranteed, and the current choices are a manifestation of people's choice. In other words, there is no public choice bias (Suharto et al., 2017). The democratic process in the regions through the Pilkada is not without damaging loopholes. The direct election has implications for funding issues, both the need for the government budget to finance the elections and the candidates' political costs (Hayati & Noor, 2020). From the government's point of view, Pilkada spends a large amount of budget from the regions. The funding initially supposed to be used for regional development purposes must eventually be used to finance the Pilkada in a large amount. This is even more so with the change in the Pilkada regulations where campaign funds are allocated by local governments (Aziz, 2016).

The implementation of the Pilkada also absorbs political costs that are no less large for the candidates. In gaining the support of political parties and the people, candidates need a lot of money so that only candidates who have significant funds and access can participate (Fitriyah, 2013). This opportunity can usually only be used by the incumbent, business people and a few political elites close to power. All three have a great chance of winning the Pilkada because they have material capital, political support and management. The need for enormous costs required for candidates to advance and win the Pilkada competition is often considered one of the causes of rampant corruption, collusion, and nepotism (KKN) of regional heads (Rumesten, 2014).

On the other hand, the direct Pilkada also gave rise to another phenomenon, namely dynastic politics. Pilkada gave birth to dynastic power, where a group of people who want to rule continuously and uninterruptedly. Mosca in Dal Bo et al. (2009) says that each class displays a tendency to become hereditary, especially when political positions are open to all. Dynasty politics is kinship-based politics. There are several models of dynastic politics. According to the Coordinator of the Monitoring Committee for the Implementation of Regional Autonomy, there are three models of dynastic politics in Indonesia. The first is the arisan model, where power only clumps up in one or a family and runs regenerating. Second, cross-chamber political dynasties with branches of power. For example, an older brother becomes a regent, and a younger brother becomes a DPRD chairman; family members hold strategic positions.

Third, the cross-regional model. Other regions are still led in the same family (<http://news.liputan6.com>, accessed March 14, 2017).

The occurrence of the Covid-19 (2019-nCoV) virus pandemic has not only affected the implementation of the simultaneous regional elections in 2020 but has also resulted in the death of several residents. As of October 24, 2020, there were 386,980 confirmed residents, 63,556 residents were still in self-care/isolation, and 13,205 people had died (Covid19.go.id). In addition to causing the death of the population, the Covid-19 virus pandemic has also disrupted the initial design for the 2020 simultaneous regional elections, which was original to be held on September 23, 2020, but was postponed to December 9, 2020 (or postponed for two months and 16 days). Despite the postponement of the Pilkada on December 9, 2020, caution must be exercised given the increasing number of confirmed positive residents affected by the Covid-19 virus. There were 60 candidates for regional head/deputy regional head who tested positive for Covid-19 because it was suspected that they were not disciplined in applying health protocols, both at the time of registration, crowds such as processions, did not keep their distance and did not attach swab results when registering.

The four regions in Banten Province that will hold the 2020 simultaneous regional elections are South Tangerang City (Tangsel), Cilegon City, Serang Regency and Pandeglang Regency. For the community, the Regional Head Election is a momentum to determine democratic political choices in implementing the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections, which is a practical political potential that will determine the direction of regional government administration in the next five years. For the community, the Regional Head Election is a momentum to determine democratic political choices in implementing the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections, which is a practical political potential that will determine the direction of regional government administration in the next five years. Therefore, community participation needs to be managed professionally, precisely and carefully. With the economic burden getting heavier and with the uncertain end of the COVID-19 pandemic phenomenon, is it possible that public participation in regional head elections will remain as expected? So what is the public perception of the practice of health protocols in the implementation of regional head elections?

Based on this, the research title was chosen as follows: "Community Participation in the Implementation of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections during the Covid-19 Pandemic" in Banten Province. (Case Study: Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City, South Tangerang City). The research title was selected because public participation in the implementation of regional head elections is the embodiment of the representative function inherent in people's sovereignty. The process of representation is one of the functions of government. From this research, it is expected to be able to find out community participation in the implementation of the regional elections during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten province so that it is expected to be accepted as an input in formulating policies and activities in the implementation of regional elections in the pandemic era.

## **B. METHOD**

The author chose a qualitative research approach to reveal and discuss Community Participation in the Implementation of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten Province. Qualitative research emphasizes the disclosure of phenomena in-depth and dynamically by revealing various aspects included in the wonders that are the object of research (Creswel, 1994). The expression in question is carried out according to the arena of study designed with a social science approach that identifies a concept of political participation suitable for criticizing the implementation of regional head elections (Macgill, 2002).

Data sources consist of secondary data sources and primary data sources. Secondary data sources are various books and documents as well as other sources of information. Primary data sources are research informants. Secondary data sources obtained types of secondary data or information about the phenomenon that is used as the object of research; theories and methods that support the development of scientific insight in understanding the thing of research, and the selection of approaches that are used as the theoretical basis for the preparation of research concepts. From primary data sources, primary types are obtained that are needed to uncover and discuss the phenomena that are the object of research, namely community participation in holding simultaneous regional head elections.

## **C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Elections are seen as a natural form of sovereignty in the hands of the people and as a concrete form of people's participation in the administration of the state (Sarbaini, 2014). Therefore, the electoral system and administration have always been a significant concern. This is the essence of democracy as a government of, by and for the people. This is also where the rights of association and expression of opinion are necessary and meaningful. This right is essential and only significant to a government willing to listen to the people's voice (Luhukay, 2020). Corona Virus Disease 2019 (COVID-19), spread as a non-natural national disaster, requires handling policies and extraordinary measures at the central and regional levels. The implementation of regional head elections has the aim that the elections, regents and deputy regents, as well as mayors and deputy mayors, can still take place in a democratic and quality manner and to maintain domestic political stability, regents and deputy regents, as well as mayors and deputy mayors simultaneously in 2020 on the other hand. Health is held with strict health protocols at every stage of the election. The impact of the non-natural disaster outbreak of the Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19) that occurred resulted in the simultaneous Regional Head Election (PILKADA), which was initially scheduled for September 2020 to be postponed to December 9, 2020, following the issuance of Government Regulation instead of Law (PERPPU) Number 2 of 2020 which is technically by the KPU made KPU Regulation (PKPU) Number 6 of 2020 (Rizki & Hilman, 2020).

From the data obtained from the KPU, it is known that the Regional Head Elections in Indonesia in 2020 will be held simultaneously for regions whose term of

office for regional heads ends in 2021. The Simultaneous Regional Head Election System in 2020 is the third time being held in Indonesia. Voting is planned to be held simultaneously in December 2020. The total number of regions that will hold simultaneous regional head elections in 2020 is 270 regions with details of 9 provinces, 224 regencies, and 37 cities. As broad as possible, but also requires the involvement of the parties in all sectors and levels. Among the various parties referred to, the participation of voters from different groups and age groups is one of the determining factors for the success of the implementation of the general election. In this context, the participation of voters from various groups and age groups is not only a determining factor for the success of the implementation. Still, it is also a determining factor in the election of regional heads. Therefore, the validity of the data of prospective voters in the performance of the simultaneous regional head elections in 2020 is fundamental. How the Validity of Prospective Voter's Data as a Reflection of the Level of Community Participation in the Implementation of Simultaneous Regional Head Elections, Revealed from Voter Data of 270 Electoral Districts 2020, DP4 A total of 105,396,460 voters. Additional Beginner Voters Data A total of 456,256 voters. So the Total DP4 is 105,852,716 Voters.

For Banten Province, the number of permanent voter lists (DPT) in the four regions holding simultaneous regional elections in Banten Province reached 3,310,563 people. Of this number, 3,989 people are persons with disabilities. The four regions in Banten Province that will hold the 2020 simultaneous regional elections are South Tangerang City (Tangsel), Cilegon City, Serang Regency and Pandeglang Regency. The KPU commissioner for Banten Province, Agus Sutisna, detailed 1,495 people with disabilities voters in Serang Regency, consisting of 616 people with physical disabilities, 144 intellectuals, 345 people mentally, and 390 sensory people. Pandeglang Regency has 1,239 people consisting of 542 people with physical disabilities, 134 people intellectually, 297 people mentally, and 266 sensory people. Furthermore, in South Tangerang City, 761 people consisting of 379 physical disabilities, 44 intellectuals, 206 mental and 132 sensories. Finally, in Cilegon City, there were 494 people with physical disabilities, 214, intellectual 54, mental 121, and sensory 105 people. From the number of DPT in the four Pilkada Banten, which reached 3,310,563 people, i.e. 1,900,375 of them were millennial voters or in the age range of 17 to 40 years. For information, there are 11 pairs of candidates for regional heads and deputy regional heads who have advanced in four regional elections in Banten, namely for the South Tangerang City Election there are three pairs of candidates: the Muhamad-Rahayu Saraswati Djojohadikusumo pair, the Siti Nur Azizah-Ruhamaben pair and the Benjamin Davnie-Pilar Saga pair. The elections for Serang Regency were followed by two pairs of candidates, namely Ratu Tatu Chasanah-Pandji Tirtayasa and the Nasrul Ulum-Eki Baehaki pair. The Cilegon City Election was followed by four pairs of candidates, namely the Ali Mujahidin-Firman pair, the Ratu Ati Marliati-Sokhidin pair, the Iye Iman Rohiman-Awab pair, and the couple Helldy Agustian-Sanuji Pentamarta. The Pandeglang regional election was

followed by two candidates, namely Irna Narulita-Tanto W Arban and Thoni Fatoni Mukhson-Miftahul Tamami.

### **1. Serang Regency Election**

The election of Serang Regency took place to head between the incumbent pair and the challenger. The incumbent pair, Ratu Tatu Chasanah-Panji Tirtayasa, is supported by a fat coalition, namely the Golkar Party, PDIP, PKB, PAN, PKS, Nasdem, Berkarya, PPP, PBB, and Hanura. Meanwhile, the Nasrul Ulum-Eki Baehaki pair's challenges are the Democrat Party supports, Gerindra, and a non-parliamentary party.

The Vote Count and the Election Results for the Regent and Deputy Regent of Serang in 2020, Ketu obtained the results of the Candidate Pair for the Regent and Deputy Regent of Serang Number 1 on behalf of Hj. Ratu Tatu Chasanah, SE., M.Ak and Drs. H. Pandji Tirtayasa, M.Si with 429,054 (Four Hundred Twenty Nine Thousand and Fifty Four) votes. Meanwhile, the Candidate Pair for Regent and Deputy Regent of Serang Number 2 on behalf of H. Nasrul Ulum, SE and H. Eki Baihaki, SE., M.Si with a total of 247,310 (Two Hundred Forty-Seven Thousand Three Hundred and Ten) votes. Based on these results, the incumbent pair, namely the Hj. Ratu Tatu Chasanah, SE., M.Ak. and Drs. H. Pandji Tirtayasa, M.Si. was declared the winner in the election of Serang Regency.

### **2. Pandeglang Regency Elections**

In the regional elections of Pandeglang Regency, two candidates competed, namely Irna Narulita and Tanto W Arban, supported by a fat coalition, namely the Golkar party, PDI-P, PAN, Democrat, Nasdem, PBB, PKS and Gerindra. Meanwhile, another candidate is the Thoni and Miftahul pair, supported by two political parties, namely PPP and PKB.

The results of the vote count of the Pandeglang Election Commission | General Elections obtained the results of the Candidate Pair for Regent and Deputy Regent of Pandeglang with Serial Number 1. Ima Narulita, and Tanto Warsono Arban, with 389,367 votes (Three Hundred Eighty-Nine Thousand Three Hundred Sixty-Seven). While the Candidate Pair for Regent and Deputy Regent of Pandeglang Serial Number 2. Thoni Fathoni Mukson and Miftahul Tammy, 223,220 Votes (Two Hundred Twenty Three Thousand Two Hundred Twenty). Based on the calculation results, Irna Narulita and Tanto W Arban won the Pandeglang Regency election.

### **3. Cilegon City Election**

The competition was tight in the Cilegon City Pilkada, where four pairs of candidates registered with the KPUD. The four candidates are the Ati Marliati and Sokhidin pairs supported by the Golkar, Gerindra, NasDem and PKB parties; The Berkarya Party and PKS support the team Heldy Agustian and Sanuji Pentamerta; The pair Iye Iman Rohman and Awab are supported by the PAN, PPP and Democrat parties; and finally, the Ali Mujahidin pair who Lian Firman accompanied. Ali-Lian advanced through an independent path.

Based on the vote count of the Cilegon City General Election Commission, it was found that the Candidate Pair for Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Cilegon Number 1 on behalf of H. Ali Mujahidin, SH. I and Firman Mutakin, SE with 47,482 (forty-seven thousand four hundred eighty-two) votes; Candidate Pair for Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Cilegon Number 2 on behalf of Dra. Hj. Ratu Ati Marliati, MM and H. Sokhidin, SH with 64,815 (sixty-four thousand eight hundred and fifteen) votes; Candidate Pairs for Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Cilegon Number 3 on behalf of H. Iye Iman Rohman and H. Awab, SH with a total of 31,496 (thirty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-six) votes; and the Candidate Pair for Mayor and Deputy Mayor of Cilegon Number 4 on behalf of H. Helldy Agustian, S.E., S.H. and H. Sanuji Pentamarta, S.IP with a total of 75,449 (seventy-five thousand four hundred forty-nine) votes. Based on the vote count results, it was determined that the Pair H. Helldy Agustian, S.E., S.H. and H. Sanuji Pentamarta, S.IP won the Pilkada for the Mayor of Cilegon.

#### **4. South Tangerang City Election**

The elections for the South Tangerang city were followed by three pairs of candidates, namely Muhammad-Rahayu Saraswati Djojohadikusumo, who was supported by the PDI-P, Gerindra Party, PAN, PSI and Hanura; Siti Nurazizah and Ruhamaben who the Democratic Party promoted the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), and the National Awakening Party (PKB); and Benjamin Davnie-Pilar Saga Ichsan who the Golkar party and three parties support without seats in the DPRD, namely the PPP party, the Crescent Star Party and the Gelora Party.

The results of the vote count conducted by the General Election Commission of the city of South Tangerang obtained the results of the Candidate Pair for Mayor and Deputy Mayor Number 1 (one), Drs. H. Muhamad, M.Si and Rahayu Saraswati D. Djojohadikusumo, with 205,309 (two hundred five thousand three hundred nine) votes; Candidates for Mayor and Deputy Mayor Number 2 (two), Dr Hj. Siti Nurazzizah, SH., M. Hum and H. Ruhamaben with a total of 134,682 (one hundred and thirty-four thousand six hundred and eighty-two) votes; Candidates for Mayor and Deputy Mayor Number 3 (three), Drs. H. Benjamin Davnie and H. Pilar Saga Ichsan, ST with 235,734 (two hundred thirty-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-four) votes. From this calculation, Drs. H. Benjamin Davnie and H. Pilar Saga Ichsan, ST, won the regional election of South Tangerang City.

In the simultaneous regional head elections in Banten Province, Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City, South Tangerang City) This time, the election campaign was held from September 26 to December 6 2020, according to the KPU's decision. As a rule, face-to-face campaigns are not allowed, so many use electronic media, print and online media, Facebook and other media. Some come directly to the community by door to door while still complying with COVID-19 health standards because there are KPU regulations and Banten Provincial government regulations that do not allow mass crowds. The socialization of KPU Regulation Number 5 of 2020 related to the application of health protocols to be

effective in holding simultaneous regional head elections and what the government needs to do to overcome the impact of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic by regulating the method of the election process by avoiding crowds for voting activities and its implementation has been stipulated in the KPU rules. The community obeys it so that the Voting performance goes according to the expectations of the Banten Provincial government and the Banten people.

The results of the analysis of seeking information (seeking information) by voters regarding candidates for regional heads simultaneously, each voter feels the need to know precisely who the pairs of candidates for regional director and deputy's head are who take part in the election and what voters need to know about these pairs of candidates.

The results of the analysis of the dynamics of discussion and politicization (discussing and politicizing) which were followed by the voters held by the contestants for the simultaneous regional head election, due to the situation of the community being hit by the covid 19 outbreak, so the discussion forum was very limited. Still, we were given the facility using it online for people who want to join the discussion. In the debate, the contestants must still involve the candidates to assess and know the future program if the person concerned wins in the Pilkada. Practical politics is still essential because discussion forums can attract people's trust to become prospective voters. There must be mapping at the voter level if the community Farmers must approach through agricultural programs. If fishing communities must close fishermen programs and others, the main goal is to attract potential voters.

The analysis of prospective voters' presence in meetings (attending meetings) held by the contestants for the simultaneous regional head election. To have a meeting, all the people must know what the next steps for the regional head contestants are, in a pandemic situation, namely the obligation of officers and voters to keep their distance, use masks and other necessities according to health protocols. Likewise, during the campaign period, maximizing online media and minimizing gatherings that gather many people.

The results of the analysis of voter donations (contributing financially) to support pairs of candidates participating in the regional head election in holding simultaneous regional head elections according to the observations of researchers in the field and the results of interviews for donations do not rule out the possibility that they will still exist. Still, according to the laws and regulations, it will violate laws and regulations if that happens. Moreover, the crisis conditions during this pandemic can create a gap for unscrupulous regional head candidates to kill democracy with bribes. In addition to giving money and necessities, the provincial head candidate's success team can also make a black campaign.

The results of the analysis of the communication behaviour of voters with regional head candidates (communicating with Representatives) or the campaign team of each regional head candidate in the simultaneous provincial head election. Community leaders and academics in Banten province who hold elections at 4 points.



Building self-image and marketing it to the public is no longer done through mass gatherings from one point to another.

Result of analysis of formal closeness of voters to a party (traditional enrollment in a party) or supporters of regional head candidates in holding simultaneous regional head elections. In any part of the world, by adopting any political system, philosophically, formal closeness examines the nature of human life to maintain life in the scope of the nation and state and realize his *das wollen* (desire). In any political system, politicians, both formal and informal politicians, will undoubtedly have passions in their political life, both maintaining power and gaining power. To encourage politicians to realize their *das wollen*, political closeness can act as a bridge. The essence of political similarity returns to human beings who always want to develop relationships with other human beings who are in the determinants of the ego of nature and the ego of different cultures.

The analysis of the campaign (canvassing) followed by the voters before the regional head elections simultaneously, researchers from the effects of interviews and the distribution of questionnaires can be concluded as follows, in the implementation of the *pilkada* stages must be carried out by implementing health protocols. The performance of this health protocol indeed refers to the fixed procedures of the National Covid-19 Task Force. Therefore, the continuation of the implementation of the election stage is carried out by implementing the safety principle. Congratulations to the voters, congratulations to the participants, to the organizers, to the process and results. This congratulation is, of course, meant to be safe from the plague, not to be infected or infect and not to worsen the epidemic condition. Demands the readiness of the organizers, the preparedness of voters, the readiness of the participants, and the readiness of health facilities. For all of this, it must be supported by adequate protocols that ensure the safety of all stakeholders, both organizers, election participants and the voting community.

The results of the analysis of registering voters before the simultaneous regional head elections, the implementation of this simultaneous provincial head election will be held in 2020, making the time to prepare and carry out elections with the Covid-19 health protocol very close in time. It is feared that it will decline. The quality of the polls and the representation of voters is not optimal, coupled with the increasing number of patients affected or infected with the Covid-19 virus, this will undoubtedly increase concerns in the implementation of the elections because this virus can attack anyone, with the Covid-19 pandemic it becomes less than optimal, and it is feared that it will limit the performance of the *Pilkada* which can also have an impact on the implementation of the *Pilkada* itself.

Result of analysis of voter involvement in speech making of candidate pairs in simultaneous regional head elections A very unusual activity and an effort to educate politicians and democracy in preparing and succeeding in quality, calm and peaceful simultaneous elections that can maintain integrity, be elegant and mature in dealing with and responding to this democratic stage, convey your views, criticisms and

positive suggestions in the success of the democratic party of Serang Regency, Pandeglang Regency, Cilegon City and South Tangerang City.

The results of the analysis of voters competing for parties (competing for parties) that carry candidates for regional heads in the implementation of simultaneous regional head elections, political parties have a critical position (status) and role (role) in every democratic system. Political parties play a very strategic liaison role between government processes and citizens.

The results of the analysis of voters working in campaigns (working in campaigns) for each of the simultaneous regional head election constituents are as follows; the face-to-face campaign is still the most effective. However, that was not done by giving speeches in front of a crowd of people but rather a door-to-door approach. "We've been doing a personal approach to the community. We go one by one—campaign in any form. The approach works. This is to keep campaigning offline; the winning team for one of the candidate pairs, of course, will prioritize the Covid-19 health protocol and not violate the rules set by the KPU.

From the research analysis results, answering the first research question is that public participation in the simultaneous regional head elections during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten Province. Data from the General Election Commission (KPU) of Banten Province, the voter participation rate in the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Banten Province is more than 60 per cent. The number of voter participation in the four regencies/cities that carry out the simultaneous regional elections on December 9, 2020, include:

- a. Pandeglang Regency in 2020 was 68.7 per cent in 2015 56%, per cent, the Pandeglang Regency Election was won by H.J. Ima Narulita, SE.MM and Tanto Warsono Arban, SE.M.E., the opposing pair, filed a lawsuit to the Constitutional Court, which was rejected.
- b. Cilegon City in 2020 was 79.79 per cent; in 2015 it was 63.51 per cent exceeding the National target. H. Helldy Agustian, S.E., S.H and H. Sanuji Pentamarta, S.IP's pair, won the Cilegon Mayoral Election.
- c. Serang Regency in 2020 is 63.3 percent. from the 2015 Pilkada only 50.8 percent, the Serang Regency Pilkada was won by the Hj. Ratu Tatu Chasanah, SE., M.Ak and Drs. H. Pandji Tirtayasa, M.Sc.
- d. South Tangerang City in 2020 is 60.4 per cent. In 2015, voter turnout was 57 per cent, Drs. H. Benjamin Davnie and H. Pilar Saga Ichsan, ST, won the election for the Mayor of South Tangerang. This shows a very significant increase even though we are being hit by an outbreak of the Covid 19 pandemic; this is very extraordinary; it needs to be recorded in history.

#### D. CONCLUSION

From the Banten Province General Election Commission data, the voter participation rate in the 2020 simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Banten Province is more than 60 per cent. From the research analysis results, answering the first research question is that public participation in the simultaneous

regional head elections during the COVID-19 pandemic in Banten Province. The voter participation rate in the 2020 accompanying Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Banten Province was more than 60 per cent of the voter participation rate in the four regencies/cities that held simultaneous regional elections on December 9 2020 with details of Pandeglang Regency in 2020 was 68.7 per cent in 2015 56% ., per cent, Cilegon City in 2020 was 79.79 per cent, in 2015 63.51 per cent exceeded the National target, Serang Regency in 2020 was 63.3 per cent of the 2015 Pilkada only 50.8 per cent. South Tangerang City in 2020 was 60.4 per cent in 2015; voter turnout was 57 per cent.

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