

The Political Attitude Of Members Of The Gorontalo Provincial Legislature Towards The Program To Be Discussed By Members Of The Gorontalo Provincial Legislature

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Abstract

Political attitude can be translated as a readiness to act, to perceive a person or group to face, respond to political problems that occur that occur that it expresses in various forms. Political behavior can be formulated as an activity with regard to the process of making and implementing political decisions. Interaction between government and society, among government agencies, and among groups and individuals in society in the framework of the process of making, implementing and enforcing political decisions is essentially political behavior. The purpose of this study is to describe the form of implementation of regional autonomy with a case study on the Gorontalo Provincial government. The type of research used is a qualitative approach with the type of ethnogra pi research. The study was conducted in June-September 2022. This research was conducted in the DPRD of Gorontalo province. This research is supported by data derived from primary data through observation and in-depth interviews. The steps to analyze the data that have been obtained that have been conceptualized by informants are carried out by ethnography, the first is to transcribe the data obtained from in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) stored in recorded interviews and field notes. Step Two, read the entirety of the data. The political attitudes of DPRD members towards the program to be discussed by the DPRD with the executive, include: dominative (control by the stronger party over the weaker), accommodative (steps taken to overcome differences or problems between two parties), compromising (to obtain agreement between two parties who have different opinions or disagreements), aspirational (strong hopes or desires to achieve something change that is more valuable than current and referring to future positive changes), and bargaining positions.

Keywords: Attitude, behavior, politics, DPRD, Gorontalo

Introduction

A political attitude can be translated as a readiness to act, to perceive a person or group to face, to respond to political problems that occur that occur in various forms

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(Alderfer, 1964). As an illustration, there is a policy issued by the authorities that will cause various reactions. Some accept as they are, some express rejection, some protest subtly, some protest and some prefer to be silent without giving any reaction. Silence can also be said to be a political stance, because silence does not mean that the person concerned has no passion for certain objects or problems that are around him. Silence can mean agreeing, can mean neutral, can mean refusing, but feeling powerless to make a choice. Political attitude can be interpreted as a readiness to act, to perceive a person or group to face, respond to political problems that occur that occur in various forms. Political attitudes are political activities that have not been seen and can only be read or seen when they have appeared in the form of political behavior (Anderson, 2008; Djaenuri, 2012).

Political behavior can be formulated as an activity with regard to the process of making and implementing political decisions (Fakrulloh, 2018). Interaction between government and society, among government agencies, and among groups and individuals in society in the framework of the process of making, implementing and enforcing political decisions is essentially political behavior (Foucault, 1972; Antoft & Novack, 1998). Political behavior can be divided into two, namely: the political behavior of government institutions and officials; and the political behavior of ordinary citizens. The former is responsible for making, implementing, and enforcing political decisions. Meanwhile, the second displaced influence government policies related to people's lives which are called political participation (Asshiddiqie, 2005).

Every human being must have this behavior (action), which is a totality of motor movements, perceptions and also cognitive functions of humans (Azhar, 2012). One of the elements of behavior is a social movement that is bound by four conditions, namely: directed to achieve certain goals; occurs in certain situations; governed by certain rules; and driven by certain motivations. It is important to conduct research related to the attitudes and behaviors of members of the Gorontalo Provincial DPRD towards the program that will be discussed by members of the Gorontalo Provincial DPRD.

Methods

Types of Research. Type of Research This research uses ethnographic methods that seek to study cultural events and present changes in the attitudes, behaviors and ways of thinking of local governments towards regional autonomy and political practices in the DPRD of Gorontalo province. The ethnographic method is very interesting and can provide added value in the study of imiah because it describes the diversity of the complex conceptual structure of political phenomena in the Gorontalo Provincial DPRD as it is. Ethnographic methods are very effectively used and explore the events or contexts represented in the narrative that are situations that actually happened, or in other words, are contextual in nature that aim to decipher culture holistically regarding changes in attitudes, political behavior and ways of thinking of rulers in conditioning the consciousness and actions of DPRD members.

Research Location. This research was conducted in the DPRD of Gorontalo province. This arena was chosen because of the huge political tensions during the budget discussion. However, there are overlapping programs, so the programs that DPRD members in their area want to carry out are always not carried out because they prioritize patronage politics by the Governor, which forces the leadership of political parties to direct their subordinates who are in the DPRD structure to follow and approve the Governor's program. The impact of such a political model has an impact on the demise of democracy in the form of regional autonomy

which implicitly puts forward the aspirations of the people which are then discussed by the DPRD.

Data sources and Collection Techniques. Data This research is supported by data derived from primary data through observation and in-depth interviews. First, observation is carried out by direct observation and systematic recording of the object to be studied. When making observations, the instrument is in the form of a camera to capture the activities of DPRD members in budget discussions and produce political decisions. Second, in-depth interviews were conducted to find out how to think, behave and behave politically in the DPRD. The interview will use a variety of data collection instruments in the form of interview guidelines in the form of questions developed during the study, recording conversations using a mobile phone and using field notes to briefly describe the context of the informant's behavior, feelings, reactions to the experiences passed and brief reflections on the personal meaning and meaning of the events. In addition to primary data, this study also uses secondary data as supporting data to understand research problems related to the way of thinking, attitudes, political behavior of DPRD members sourced from research books and journals that have been carried out by previous researchers and published online and published in printed form.

Data Analysis Techniques. The steps to analyze the data that have been obtained that have been conceptualized by informants are carried out by ethnography, the first is to transcribe the data obtained from in-depth interviews and focus group discussions (FGD) stored in recorded interviews and field notes. Step Two, read the entire data then detect the themes that arise and sort them into sections as conceptualized by the informant to be used as a topic of discussion. Third, a detailed analysis of the theme segments that refer to the systematic testing of something to determine its parts, the relationship between the parts and the whole and interpreting them in order to make it possible to find various problems and find the meaning of the political culture used by members of the DPRD related to the topic under study. Fourth, describe it holistically-integratively in order to get a native's point of view of everything found on the topic, the focus of research and combine it with the domain of theoretical ideas.

Results And Discussion

Form a political stance. A political attitude is a readiness to act, to perceive a person or group to object, to respond to political problems that occur in a certain way. Political attitude is a willingness and readiness to act as a pattern of interaction behavior between the government and the legislature which concerns the process of determining goals and implementing goals based on activities that lead to efforts to achieve the goals set between the government and the legislature. Based on an in- depth interview with "JD" as the Chairman of the PKS Faction about the form of political attitudes of dprd members before discussing the program.

"The results of the interview are as follows: "Every Monday members of the DPRD hold a meeting of the commission to determine the program to be designed, then discussed with the government".

The results of the interview above show that the regional development program is a priority program that will be implemented for one period directed at overcoming various problems and strategic issues faced and meeting various perceived needs and better utilizing the utilization of regional potential. A regional development program or planning is a

development planning process that is intended to make changes for the better for a community, government, and its environment within a certain area/ area, by utilizing or utilizing various existing resources, and must have a comprehensive, complete orientation but still adhere to the principle of priority (Balandier, 1986; Hikam, 1999). Practical regional development program or planning is a systematic effort of various actors (actors), both public (public) or government, private and other community groups at different levels to face the interdependence and interrelationship of physical, socio-economic and environmental aspects by: continuously analyzing the conditions and implementation of regional development; formulate regional development goals and policies; conceptualize strategies for problem solving (solution); and carry it out using available resources (Ilmar, 2014). To determine the regional development program to be prioritized, it will be discussed between the executive and the legislature, through members of the DPRD commission.

The Commission is a permanent DPRD fittings and is formed by the DPRD at the beginning of the term of office of the DPRD membership (Ismail, 2001). Every member of the DPRD, except the leader of the DPRD, must be a member of one of the commissions. The number of members of each commission is sought to be the same. The Chairman, Deputy Speaker, and Secretary of the Commission are elected from and by the Members of the Commission and reported in the plenary meeting of the House of Representatives (Teak, 2012; Kambo, 2015). The placement of members of the House of Representatives in the commission and their transfer to other commissions are based on the proposal of the faction and can be carried out at the beginning of each fiscal year. Membership in the commission was decided at a paripurna meeting of the DPRD on the proposal of the faction at the beginning of the fiscal year. The term of office of the Chairman, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of the Commission shall be fixed for a maximum of two and a half years. Inter-time substitute members of the legislature occupy the place of the replaced commission member. The Commission has the following duties: to strive for the implementation of regional obligations in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; discuss the draft regional regulations and the draft decisions of the DPRD; supervise the implementation of Regional Regulations and APBD in accordance with the scope of the Commission's duties; assist the leadership of the DPRD to strive for the resolution of problems submitted by the Regent and or the community to the DPRD; receive, accommodate and discuss and follow up on the aspirations of the community; pay attention to efforts to improve the welfare of the people in the regions; conduct a working visit of the commission concerned with the approval of the Leader of the DPRD; holding work meetings and hearings; submit proposals to the Leader of the DPRD that fall within the scope of the task areas of each commission; and provide a written report to the Leader of the House of Representatives on the results of the commission's duties (Bryant & White, 1989; Brojonegoro, 2013).

Pros and Cons of the Desires of the House of Representatives and the Governor. There are often pros and cons between the executive and the legislature in discussing regional development programs. Pro is more proactive, which means an individual or group that agrees on an opinion or outcome of a debate or discussion. While the contras are in a state of disapproval or in a state of opposition. The existence of pros or cons is a common thing to happen and there is nothing wrong. Everyone has a different background, both in terms of education, mindset and point of view (Conyers, 1983). With differences of opinion in a discussion or discussion, it can result in a clearer, more targeted, and measurable agreement.

Based on an in-depth interview with "JD" as the Chairman of the PKS Faction about there are pros and cons with the wishes or will of the DPRD and the governor. The results of the interview, as follows :

"I guess it is a matter of course."

The results of the interview above show that the DPRD and the governor have different wishes or wills, one of the cases is in the preparation and discussion of the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The process of preparing and discussing the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget always has an element of interest from both the executive and the legislature. There are different interests, some are the same. Legislative interests can be classified into two, namely formal interests and informal interests (Norton, 1997; Sen et al., 2011). Formal interests are the result of commitments from internal meetings of the budget committee and informal in the form of the interests of the party and its constituents (Smith, 1985). Meanwhile, the interest of the executive normatively is to improve the welfare of the people which is then broken down in the Local Government Work Plan (Wicaksono et al., 2020). Executive interests are related to the interests of the community and the budget of each Regional Task Force and Apparatus. The interests of the community enter through musrenbang at the village / kelurahan level to the provincial level. Then those interests are sorted out which ones are priorities and super-priorities. In this case, the priority is the fields of health, education and infrastructure (Robbins-Judge, 2011). These three areas become super-priority due to two things, namely: it is a reference from the central and provincial governments; is the most important problem of Gorontalo Province. Furthermore, it is included in the Local Government Work Plan of each Regional Apparatus Work Unit which then the budget and program are articulated as executive interests through the Local Government Budget Team (TAPD). Before executive interests are brought into discussion with the Budget committee, discussions are first carried out at the level of the budget team. The interests discussed include all community interests that enter through the Regional Development Planning Deliberation (Musrenbang), the results of the Development Coordination Meeting (Rakorbang) and proposals from the Regional Apparatus Work Unit, both projects or programs and budgets.

The discussion of the proposal of the Regional Apparatus Task Force by the Executive Budget Team often occurs in a tug-of-war between the Regional Apparatus Work Units. The tug-of-war is about the allocation of each Regional Device Work Unit. This is because the Regional Apparatus Task Force as the frontline of community services has different proposals for the amount of allocation because the interests of the community that are brought also differ depending on which are priorities and super priorities. But differences in interests between Regional Apparatus Task Forces can be conflicts, there can also be no conflicts. Differences in interests among the Regional Apparatus Task Force have a conflict due to the existence of regulations or rules from the center that cause budget shifts. Often the central government replaces rules or regulations that are usually related to national and provincial priority programs that must also be implemented by districts/cities. For this reason, the solution is to shift the budget of the Regional Device Work Unit which is not so priority to the Regional Device Work Unit which has a more priority program. It can also be used by using funds from the center, for example the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure Budget, the General Allocation Fund and the Special Allocation Fund although limited. Then one more thing that causes conflict is that there are programs that are not in accordance with the Medium-Term Development Plan and some are only for programs. The tendency that exists for each Regional Apparatus Task Force is always to first make its programs and then think about the budget so that it often causes tensions between one another even though it does not cause conflict (Rondinelli, 1981).

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Conclusion

The political attitudes of DPRD members towards the program to be discussed by the DPRD with the executive include: dominative (control by the stronger party over the weaker), accommodative (steps taken to overcome differences or problems between two parties), compromising (to obtain agreement between two parties who have different opinions or disagreements), aspirational (strong hopes or desires to achieve something change that is more valuable than current and referring to future positive changes), and bargaining positions.

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