
POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF BEGINNING VOTERS IN THE ELECTION OF HEAD OF BANGSRI VILLAGE, BULAKAMBA SUB-DISTRICT, BREBES DISTRICT, IN 2022

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Abstract

In 2022, Brebes Regency will carry out the 3rd stage of Simultaneous Village Head Elections, including in Bangsri Village, which involves the participation of Beginner Voters. Political participation is a form of citizen participation in the political process. In a democracy, the people are expected to actively participate in politics. The political participation of the Bangsri Village novice voters can be seen in various forms, including Pre-Election, During Election and Post-Election. Judging from the three forms of participation, the participation of novice voters in the Bangsri Village head election looks low. This study uses the theory of Political Participation (Gabriel Almond), namely the Conventional Political Participation Form, which is a normal and legal form of participation as a research analysis knife and as an instrument to conduct in-depth studies to determine the political participation of the Bangsri Village community. This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Descriptive analysis method is used to obtain a systematic, factual and accurate description of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated. The results of this study indicate that the Political Participation of Beginner Voters in the Election of the Bangsri Village Head, Bulakamba District in participation in the KPPS Committee and Officer, knowing DPT information, seeing the determination and taking of the serial number of the village head candidate, participating in the Timses of one of the candidates, participating in the campaign agenda , voting, and watching the vote count is still considered low. There are several factors that cause the political participation of novice voters is still low, namely the heavy factor in work, heavy on school, wandering, and lack of experience. So that the political participation of novice voters in Bangsri Village is still not maximized.

Keywords : Political Participation, Beginner Voters, Pilkades

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system (Anggara, 2013). A democratic system is a system that frees its people to choose their own leaders based on the most votes. Democracy is also a preparation for making a political decision which is determined by a vote that comes from the voice of the people. Democracy is also defined as the "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people" (Talenta, 2020).

The word politics comes from the Greek polis which means city-state. In the city-states of the Greek era, people interacted with each other to achieve prosperity (good, according to Aristotle) in their lives. When humans try to determine their position in society, try to achieve personal welfare through existing resources, or try to influence other people to accept their views, they are busy with activities called politics (Carlton CR 2002) in the Sahya Anggara Book.

Political participation according to Huntington and Nelson is the activity of citizens who act as individuals, which are intended to influence decision-making by the government. Participation can be individual or collective, organized or spontaneous, steady or sporadic, peaceful or violent, legal or illegal, effective or ineffective (Fitriyani, n.d.)

Likewise with the political participation that occurred in the Bangsri Village Head Election, Bulakamba District, Brebes Regency. The election for the Head of Bangsri Village is carried out by all Bangsri Village people who already have the right to vote and are registered in the Final Voters List (DPT). The Phase 3 Simultaneous Pilkades in Brebes Regency will be held on Wednesday 18 May 2022, including in Bangsri Village, Bulakamba

District, Brebes Regency. which has 4 prospective leaders and competes for the people's voice directly (Desa & Transmigrasi, 2014).

The Candidates Namely: Serial Number 01 Drs. Muhson, Serial Number 02 Irvana Panji Lesmana, Serial Number 03 Abdul Hadi and Serial Number 04 Sri Wahyuningsih. As for each candidate for the Bangsri Village Head, there is a Success Team created to succeed or win each candidate. This Success Team was created to seek the voice of the people, enliven, and pray for each candidate. This Success Team has the main goal of seeking votes and winning the candidate.

Table 1. List of Success Team Names for Bangsri Village Head Candidates

Ordinal Number	Name of Village Head Candidate	List of Successful Team Names
1	Drs. Mukhson	Taripin,Rosidin,Tanuri,Abdul
2	Irvana Panji L	Agus,Saripudin ,Rusmono,Agung
3	Abdul Hadi	Tabri,Da'un,Dul, Johan
4	Sri Wahyuningsih	Carto,Kamid.Kunjoyo,Sukrim

Source : P2KD Bangsri 2022

Village head elections are regulated in Brebes Regency Regulation No. 60 of 2021 concerning the Simultaneous Election of Village Heads, which stipulates the Formation of an election committee and data collection of the Permanent Voter List by the Election Committee, in the election of Bangsri village heads there is a Fixed Voter List totaling 13,639 voters divided into 10 polling places (TPS).

Table 2. Number of DPT for the 2022 Bangsri Pilkades

No	TPS/RW	DPT (L/P)	TOTAL
1	1 / 1	696/ 669	1.365
2	2 / 2	1.063/ 939	2.002
3	3 / 3	415/ 379	794
4	4 / 4	428/ 432	860
5	5 / 5	416/ 406	822
6	6 / 6	562/ 548	1.110
7	7 / 7	869/ 811	1.680
8	8 / 8	1.071/ 966	2.037
9	9 / 9	839/ 773	1.612
10	10 / 10	701/ 656	1.357
TOTAL		7060/ 6579	13.639

Source : P2KD Bangsri 2022

In carrying out the Bangri village head elections (Miaz, 2012), researchers highlighted the political participation of young voters who still lacked participation. The political participation that is meant is the participation or enthusiasm of novice voters who are not seen in this small-scale democratic party. According to Gabriel Almond quoted from Brinda Talenta Thesis, broadly dividing political participation into two forms namely conventional political participation and unconventional political participation.

The conventional form is a normal and legal form of political participation, for example,

voting, political discussions, campaign activities, forming and joining interest groups/political parties, and individual communication with political/administrative officials, witnessing the vote count. From the form of political participation above, the researchers grouped it into 3 indicators, namely Pre-Election, During Election and Post-Election (Sri et al., n.d.).

The Bangsri Village Head election process begins in the Pre-Election process, namely the pre-voting process by recording DPT, especially for beginner voters, most of whom have entered their right to vote (Fachrudiansah, 2022). DPT data collection is carried out using the Door to Dor system, which is to collect data directly from the house to house through the RT. From the results of the researchers' observations, in the village head election process, from each team, the village head candidates were dominated by supporters aged 30 years and over, namely ladies and gentlemen, this can be seen from the campaign period for each candidate which was attended by many parents, it is very rare to see the participation of first-time voters who join the teams and participate in the campaign agenda for all candidates (Dymastara & Onsardi, 2020).

This also happened in the Village Head Election Committee which was dominated by women and men who participated in the KPPS committee. There were only 5-10 youths who participated in the KPPS committee. This was less effective because it was seen from the stamina, and thoroughness of parents not as good as young people.

Beginner voters who voted were also very far from the number of registered first-time voters, namely 2,544 first-time voters out of a total of 13,639 DPT. The presence of first-time voters in voting in the Bangsri village head election is low, this is probably the case because many first-time voters migrate out of town after Eid, many first-time voters are better off working, and the distance between the polling place and home is so far away that there is a feeling of laziness to exercise their right to vote.

Table 3. Number of Beginner Voters Present

Tps/Rw	Number of Beginner Voters	Number of Attendees	%
1/1	268	101	3,97%
2/2	384	166	6,53%
3/3	139	74	2,91%
4/4	175	83	3,26%
5/5	148	62	2,44%
6/6	219	111	4,36%
7/7	290	124	4,87%
8/8	382	168	6,60%
9/9	293	137	5,39%
10/10	245	150	5,90%
Total	2.544	1.176	46,23%

Source : P2KD Bangsri

Judging from the number of first-time voters and the number of first-time voter attendance in voting which is far from expectations, novice voter participation in this democratic party is very less visible, future efforts are needed to increase first-time voter participation, and this is learning and new work for elected leaders later to be able to develop the human resources of the Bangri village community, especially for first-time voters to be active in other political activities.

The final series in the village head election is the vote count to see which candidate for village head has the most votes and holds the people's mandate for the next 6 years. This process is a form of political participation to witness and oversee this democratic party running well without any fraud from any party. However, from all the processes of selecting Bangsri village heads as well as political participation in terms of vote counting, first-time

voters are less enthusiastic about seeing and overseeing the results of village head elections. This can be seen from the large number of people who were present at the vote counting which was dominated by women, fathers, and teenagers who were willing to jostle just to see the vote counting process to completion.

From the results of the vote count at the time of the Bangsri village head election, one of the four Bangsri Village Head candidates was elected who received the most votes, namely Candidate Pair Serial Number 01 Mr. Drs. Mukhson, As a candidate pair for the Village Head who was elected with a vote of 3,944 votes out of a total DPT of 13,639 with a total of 8,076 votes present and 7,966 valid votes and 110 Invalid Votes. So that the total number of people who were not present in the Election of Bangsri Village Head was as many as 5,563 people.

Table 4. Vote Result for the Bangsri Pilkades

Tps/Rw	No Ordinal 01	No Ordinal 02	No Ordinal 03	No Ordinal 04
1/1	187	211	890	322
2/2	232	64	35	682
3/3	111	69	17	164
4/4	104	232	14	166
5/5	53	131	13	202
6/6	192	84	54	387
7/7	184	43	602	197
8/8	849	43	4	126
9/9	1.110	2	2	12
10/10	922	11	1	20
Total	3,944	890	854	2,278

Source: P2KD Bangsri

But apart from the lack of political participation of first-time voters in this Pilkades, what should be proud of is that the implementation of the Bangsri village head election is that election went safely, smoothly, and conducive. There are no divisions or things that are not desirable, from supporters of each candidate respecting each other without anarchism.

METHOD RESEARCH

This study used a qualitative descriptive research type which was carried out to provide an accurate description or explanation of the problem under study, namely the analysis of social capital in village head elections explaining existing data systematically based on visible facts or as they are to provide an objective picture of the actual state of the object under study. (Sugiyono, 2009).

In qualitative research, he took samples of research sources/informants from parties involved in the implementation of village head elections and also several samples from novice voters, the aim of which was to match the answers from informants with those of novice voters. As for determining the number of first-time voter samples from the total 2,544 first-time voter population, the researcher used the Slovin formula as a tool to find first-time voter samples.

The sample is part of the population that will be studied in detailed research ([Sekaran, 2006](#)). The sample in this study was Beginner Voters in the Bangsri Village Head Election in 2022. To determine the size of the research sample, the researcher used the Slovin formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(Moe)^2}$$

n= sampel size

N= population size

Moe= margin of error that is 10%

So the number of samples in this study are:

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{N}{1 + N(Moe)^2} \\ &= \frac{2544}{1 + 2544(0,1)^2} = 80 \\ n &= 80, \end{aligned}$$

So the number of samples used to determine the number of first time voters is 80 first time voter respondents. The informants chosen by the researcher in this study are as follows:

Tabel 1. Research Informants

No	N	Source person	Occupation
1		Mifki Handayani, S.H	Village head/representative
2		Heri Kurnianto	Former Head of P2KD Bangsri
3		Tasri fin	Bangsri Village Equipment
4		Mustofa Kamal	Chairman of BPD Bangsri
5	80	Beginner Selector	

Source : processed by the researcher

Data collection techniques in this study are from observations (observations), interviews (interviews), questionnaires, and documentation. The collected data is then aggregated by type and presented to explain the research results. So that an overview of the political participation of novice voters in the 2022 Bangri village head election can be known.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In the election of village heads, the political participation of the people is needed to find out how far our democratic system is running, whether it is by the 1945 Constitution or is it still not appropriate. Political participation especially for the millennial generation is needed and crucial to contribute to the running of this 6 yearly democratic party. It is in preparation for the future Human Resources to attend other democratic parties in Indonesia, not just village head elections.

Forms of Political Participation according to Gabriel Almond are Conventional and Non-Conventional Political Participation. In this study, researchers used conventional forms of political participation, namely, being present in the serial number-taking process, political discussions, campaign activities, forming and joining interest groups/political parties and

individual communication with political/administrative officials, voting/suffrage, and participating in witnessing vote count. For this reason, the researchers divided it into 3 indicators, namely Pre-Election, During-Election and Post-Election.

A. Pre-Election

Pre-election is the process of selecting village heads before voting, which starts with whether the community knows there is a village head election on May 18, 2022, the formation of the election committee and KPPS members, data collection, and determination of the final election list, following the determination and collection of candidate head village, participate as a member of the campaign team for each candidate and follow the campaign agenda.

The first stage in the Bangsri Village Head Election is the Formation of the Village Head Selection Committee. This Election Committee is a group of people whose job is to organize the election for the Bangsri Village Head by Brebes Regent Regulation No. 60 of 2021 concerning Simultaneous Village Head Elections, that in the village head election stage there must be an Organizing Committee formed by the BPD which includes elements of the Village, Management of Community Institutions, Community Leaders and there are Women's Elements. In the village head election committee, there are a few novice voters who participate in the committee, this is because what is needed is people who have experience in carrying out previous elections, including KPPS members. people who have experience, this aims to avoid things that are not desirable because Pilkades are very prone to rioting (Azwar, 2014).

This was also supported by questionnaire data that the researchers obtained from 80 first-time voters regarding their participation in the committee and members of the KPPS (Supriono, 2018). From the answers of 80 novice voters, 78 people did not participate in the KPPS committee and members, because they had no experience and also because they were busy at work and school.

The next stage in the Bangsri Village Head Election is the Voters' Data Collection and Determination. The process of collecting data and determining voters is something that must be carried out by the Election Committee to record the people of Bangsri Village who already have the right to vote so they can vote on voting day. Especially Beginner Voters who were 17 years old before May 18 and already got their Voting Rights, as well as Someone who is not yet 17 years old but is married, can exercise their right to vote because they are categorized as adults. After the voter data collection was sufficient, the Final Voter List was determined where the Committee provided and disseminated information about the people who had been registered as DPT in the Bangsri Pilkades which were seen on the Information Boards located at the village hall office and in every dukuh / hamlet.

The enthusiasm of the Beginner Voters for the Final Voter List Information provided by the Election Committee at the Bangsri Village Office and in the dukuh is still lacking. This can be seen from the small number of Beginner Voters who come to the Bangsri Village Hall Office to simply see whether they are registered or not, which tend to be dominated by parents or adult voters who visit an information center regarding the Final Voter List. This is supported by questionnaire data from 80 novice voters related to knowing the DPT.

Furthermore, each village head candidate forms a Success Team or Victory Team in helping him/herself to be able to find votes and win them. Each candidate's Teams is always a spice in the competition to get the people's vote, promoting the Figure they are championing, Output they also want an Interest that they will achieve when the candidate they are championing wins in the Pilkades later whether the Interest is in the form of a Position, Project, or in the form of material.

The Teams for each candidate are a form of conventional participation that is directly involved in the election. The involvement of novice voters in participating in entering the teams for each candidate is a very good thing to make a valuable experience and to demand that when the candidate they support wins, they can at least help change the economy, especially themselves and their families or those novice voters who are still in school get help in education, as well as those who have not worked, can help him to work.

The participation of Bangsri Village Beginner Voters to join the Teams for each Village Head candidate is very rare or even nonexistent. This is because the Village Head Election is a democratic party that is considered to be very crowded and hot, beating other Elections. The participation of novice voters in the Teams is still lacking in the eyes of each candidate, this is due to the lack of experience they have, the lack of maturity in making strategies, and the assumption that novice voters still do not have a strong stance, they can still be influenced by other people while becoming a Teams it takes establishment and a strong mentality in dealing with all the risks that are accepted. Then the second factor is because of work, many novice voters are already working in companies in the Bangsri area, so there is no time for them to be able to join the team members of one of the candidates.

The next stage in the Bangsri village head election before the implementation of the voting is determining and taking the serial number of Bangsri village head candidates. It doesn't feel right when in a competition each candidate does not have characteristics or things that can provide an identity that can give memories to the public. The serial number collection for Bangsri village head candidates was carried out simultaneously with the determination of village head candidates who passed the requirements stipulated by Brebes Regent Regulation No. 60 of 2021. Number determination and collection were carried out at the Balaidesa Bangsri office and attended by the family, Teams, and their respective supporters of each candidate.

Participation of Beginner Voters in Participating in the Agenda for Determining and Taking Serial Numbers for Candidates for Village Head Bangsri is still lacking in contribution. This is because many first-time voters are still working and studying, so their enthusiasm is not very lively in witnessing the determination and taking of serial numbers for each Candidate for Village Head. They only know from social media and information from their families about how many serial numbers they support. Determination of candidates and selection is carried out on working days so that many people are busy with their activities.

The last stage of the Bangsri Village Head Election before the Voting is the Campaign Agenda, where the activities provided by the Election Committee are to provide the widest possible opportunity for candidates to convey their Vision and Mission to the community and their supporters, convey their promises and future programs to convince the public that they are is the right person to lead Desa Bangsri for the next 6 years. A campaign is a form of conventional political participation that is directly involved in elections. Political participation of novice voters in terms of participating in the campaign is a form that the democratic party is going well, but if in an election people's participation is not so enthusiastic, then there is something wrong with our current democratic system.

In the Bangsri Village Head Election, the campaign agenda held by the committee was carried out 3 days before the voting, that is, on the first day it was carried out by Candidates Number 1 and 2, while Candidate Number 1 was held at 08.00-12.00 WIB. while pair number 2 is held at 13.00-17.00 WIB, pair number 3 and 4 it is held on the second day at the same time as the previous day. The campaign carried out by each candidate was attended by the people of Bangsri Village, especially the families and supporters of each candidate. Campaigns for each candidate are held in each candidate's territory or around each candidate's house. This refers to Perbup No. 60 of 2021, for campaigns to be held open but limited because they are still in a

pandemic.

The involvement of novice voters in the campaign agenda of each candidate is very rarely seen, due to the time and place restrictions so that the euphoria of supporters or novice voters with the habit of campaigning with convoys, attending entertainment concerts for the Pilkades is not allowed so it is very rare to see enthusiastic novice voters attending campaign, more dominated by adult voters and even small children who do not yet have the right to vote for a second because of work factors and novice voters' schooling.

B. During Election

It is the main stage in the election of the village head which proves that the community has given their right to vote to the candidate for the village head. During this election, you can see how far people are aware of the importance of exercising their right to vote, see how the current condition of our democracy is, and find out how far the people of Bangsri Village are in carrying out their obligations as good citizens.

At the time of the election, out of a total of 2,544 first-time voters who had the right to vote, there was 1,176 present at the time of voting. This result is far from the expectations of the election committee. There are still many first-time voters who do not exercise their right to vote during the 2022 Village Head election, almost 50% more first-time voters do not vote. Some are still aware of their obligations as good citizens. Several factors cause novice voters not to exercise their right to vote.

The work factor is the most important in the low number of first-time voters when voting because the company gives them a relatively short time for those who work for local companies or those who do not work for local companies. voting, then there are still many beginner voters who have gone to school both in the Brebes area and outside the city. The inaccuracy of the voting day was the reason for the novice voters because it coincided with a working day so they did not exercise their right to vote, even though the company had given time but it was still lacking.

However, on the other hand, there are still many first-time voters who exercise their right to vote during the limited time given by the company for those who work for companies, as well as for students who take the time to vote at companies other than the local company. This means that there is still their awareness of their obligations as citizens, as well as their level of understanding in choosing a candidate for Village Head. The Bangsri Pilkades are not enjoyed by a handful of certain groups, but the Bangsri Pilkades is part of the hope for first-time voters who still don't have a job or have difficulty paying for education. Beginner voters who use their right to vote are a clear manifestation that the millennial generation is still participating in enlivening the democratic party at this smallest level. Illustrate that novice voters have high hopes for the person they vote for will be elected later. For this, first-time voters who vote will know the candidate they have chosen because of the disclosure of information through social media, both in terms of their contribution to village development, their character, or the ability of the candidate to act, looking at his vision and mission.

C. Post-Election

It is the final stage in the village head election, namely by calculating the vote acquisition after the community has voted according to their respective choices so that they can find out who will become the Elected Village Head for the next 6 years.

In this final stage, the community can see directly whom the elected village head candidates are by direct and transparent vote counts witnessed by the entire Bangsri Village community. In counting the votes, accuracy, focus, and high concentration are required because

this condition is prone to disputes and provocation by a group of people when KPPS members make mistakes it will result in riots or dissatisfaction with one of the candidate's supporters.

Vote counting in the Bangsri Village Head election was directly supervised by all members of the community, starting from the Supporting elements, the Family, and Teams, all candidates, even children under the age of 1, also saw the vote counting process. However, the presence of first-time voters in vote counting is still rarely seen, and the participation of first-time voters in accompanying and overseeing the vote count until it is finished is felt to be rarely seen.

Beginner voters tend to prefer listening to social media and people rather than having to see them in person, on the other hand, because of the limited time the company provides for those who work at the company, for those who don't work at the company, they tend to be lazy to jostle with parents or supporters of each candidate so that it is enough to accept the information circulating on social media (Fahrimal, 2018).

At that time all the people received the results of the vote count which had been supervised by the people directly without any fraud from any party, with all the vote counting series completed, the community accepted, the supporters accepted, the families of each candidate accepted the results so that after the vote counting, the condition of the community is conducive and safe without any provocation from irresponsible people, they return to their respective homes full of joy and sorrow, joy for those who are voted elected, sorrow for those who voted for their choice but are not elected, that's democracy an election process that frees the people to choose their future leaders and accept all the results that have been determined.

In the deliberations for the establishment of the Election Committee formed by the BPD, the BPD has prepared people who are deemed capable and experienced to organize the Bangsri Pilkades consisting of Elements of Village Officials, Community Leaders, Village Community Organizations, and Women's Elements. For Beginner Voters there is no contribution to the Village Head Election committee because it is preferred by someone experienced and capable in administration. Then the participation of Beginner Voters in KPPS officers, some took part, although not many because they were more dominated by senior or experienced voters. The experience factor is still minimal for novice voters and the busyness factor for novice voters who are already working at local companies or who do not work at local companies, as well as many novice voters who migrate so that the contribution of novice voters at this stage is very minimal.

Participation of Beginner Voters in knowing the Permanent Voter Data that has been verified or determined by the Election Committee and informed at the Bangsri Village Hall Office and the Pedukuhan is still not enthusiastic to see or criticize if they are not registered. Some novice voters simply ask the Rt Party or the Committee, but some have also relied on if they receive an invitation to vote, which means they are registered as DPT. This is because novice voters are reluctant to see the DPT both in the village head's office and in every hamlet. After all, novice voters tend to observe and monitor village head elections and do not have too much enthusiasm in their curiosity about the DPT that is disseminated and informed for first-time voters.

Participation of first-time voters in the serial number picker agenda is still lacking. This is due to the employment factor of those working in local companies, as well as the large number of first-time voters who are currently still in school. Occupational factors because some people in Bangsri village, especially novice voters, have jobs as private laborers in companies around Bangsri Village so the timing of determining and taking serial numbers for candidates for the Bangsri Village Head is rarely attended by novice voters. It's large number of people's mobility in work and with their busy lives, greatly influences their presence in enlivening the

event.

The campaign for each candidate was carried out openly but limitedly, where the campaign was identical to the Convoy, going around the village, and holding a music concert as the pinnacle of public entertainment, this time the Bangsri Village did not do the same. Thus, reducing the enthusiasm of Beginner Voters in attending the campaigns of each candidate. Even though not all first-time voters did not participate in the campaign agenda, some did, although the number was not large. Beginner voters tend to attend the campaign if in its implementation each candidate organizes an event that can trigger them to attend, but the implementation of the Pilkades campaign this year is very limited by place and time, so space for supporters of each candidate for village head and novice voters is very limited to express support.

At the time of the election, out of a total of 2,544 registered voters on the DPT, 1,176 first-time voters exercised their right to vote. The number of less than 50% of first-time voters did not exercise their right to vote, but there were still many who did not exercise their right to vote because they were busy working, or they were given a short time by the Company to give their right to vote, but the time given was not enough for them to go to the polls coupled with the condition of the location that is so crowded and crowded.

However, not all first-time voters are reluctant to vote, there are still novice voters who work in companies around Bangsri Village who are willing to take advantage of the time allotted by the company. Some still don't have a job and also take the time to give their right to vote, there are also novice voters who have school permission to vote (Subekti, 2015). It all depends on the awareness of each novice voter. The village head election will not be attended by the entire number of existing DPT, there will be people who do not exercise their right to vote because democracy does not force us to vote or be elected.

This is the final stage of the Bangsri Village Head Election which in the Post-Election is an important part in determining and seeing who will become the Bangsri Village Head for the 2022-2028 period by witnessing and overseeing the calculations to completion to avoid fraud by any party.

For this reason, the presence of the community, especially first-time voters, is important in overseeing the vote-counting process. However, the participation of first-time voters in the Post-Election is still not good (Fenyapwain, 2013). There are still many novice voters who do not watch the vote count until it is finished. This is due to the employment factor where novice voters who use their right to vote to have a short time given by the Company so that those who exercise their right to vote are enough to contribute to the election of the village head (Prajoko, 2020). Then the awareness factor of the importance of escorting and supervising the vote-counting process is still downward. They tend to see it from social media and their parents (Natari, 2016).

CONCLUSION

Political Participation Beginning voters in the Bangsri village head election in 2022 still lack participation, both in the pre-election process (Pre-Election), during voting (During Election), and during vote counting (Post-Election). It is due to several factors, the first is the heavy workload, the second is that many novice voters migrate, the third is still hard at school and the last is the lack of experience that novice voters have. It was reinforced by the questionnaire data that the researchers obtained from 80 first-time voters who provided answers regarding their reasons for not contributing or participating in the election of the Bangsri village head.

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