

## The Victory of the Female Regent of Grobogan Regency Judging from Robert Putnam's Theory

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### Abstract

*The winning capital according to Robert Putnam's theory includes network capital, norms, and trust. This study aims to analyze the victory of the Female Regent of Grobogan Regency based on Robert Putnam's theory. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. This study uses primary data from in-depth interviews with the female regent of Grobogan Regency, the Secretary of the DPC PDI-P as the supporting party, educational leaders, religious leaders, and voters. Secondary data were obtained from documents, reports from the General Elections Commission, and articles about the winners of female regent candidates in the Grobogan Regency. The findings of this study are the victory of the Regent of Women in Grobogan Regency is in line with Robert Putnam's theory because of social network capital, norm capital, and trust from the community. New in this study there is additional capital that is not part of Robert Putnam's theory, namely the capital profile of a motherly candidate and the nickname "Sri Pupuk".*

### Keywords

female regent; network capital;  
norm capital; trust capital;  
profile capital



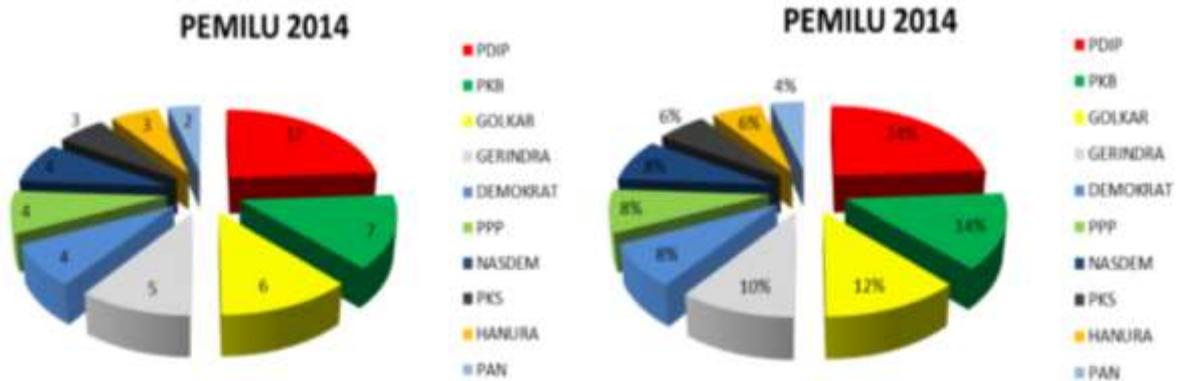
## I. Introduction

The election of regional heads is a procedural and substantial democratic process by choosing people or figures, determined by the majority of votes (Hamid, 2014). All citizens in a democracy have the same opportunity to run for the regional head (Asih, Ritonga, Kameliawati, Mukhlis, & Sari, 2020). However, in reality, political opportunities differ from one person to another (Gerber, Huber, Doherty, & Dowling, 2012). The difference in candidacy opportunities in the direct regional head election contestation is because everyone's capital is different (Samsul & Qodir, 2021).

The 2015 Grobogan Regent General Election as part of the simultaneous Regional Head Elections held on December 9, 2015, to elect the Grobogan Regent for the 2016-2021 period (Suneki, et al 2021). In the 2015 Grobogan Regency Election, two pairs of candidates, namely the Pair H. Icek Baskoro, S.H., M.H - H-Sugeng Prasetyo, S.E., M.M, were raised by the Golkar Party, Gerindra Party, and the NasDem Party. While the pair Sri Sumarni, S.H, M.M - Edy Maryono, S.H.M.M., were presented by PDIP, PKB, Hanura Party, and PAN.

The results of the vote acquisition of political parties in Grobogan Regency in the 2014 election, out of 785,296 voters who voted, PDIP led to 169,578 votes, followed by PKB 118,986 votes, Golkar 118,986 votes, Gerindra 92,463 votes, Democrats 60,390 votes, Hanura 50,392 votes, PPP 49,402 votes PAN 45,717 votes, PKS 43,078 votes, Nasdem 42,187 votes, PBB 3,575 votes, and PKPI 2,931 votes. Based on these data, PDIP got 12 seats, PKB 7 seats, Golkar Party 6 seats, Gerindra 5 seats, Democratic Party 4 seats, Hanura 3 seats, PPP 4 seats, PAN 2 seats, PKS 3 seats, and NasDem 4 seats. Meanwhile,

PBB and PKPI did not get a single seat. The acquisition of seats in the Grobogan Regency DPRD in the 2014 election can be seen in the following graph,



Source: <https://pilkada2015.kpu.go.id/grobogan>

**Figure 1.** Grobogan Regency DPRD seat gain in 2014 election

Based on data consisting of the votes of political parties in the 2014 election in Grobogan Regency, the pair H. Icek Baskoro, SH, MH - H-Sugeng Prasetyo, SE, MM, was supported by 30% of the vote, 12% of the Golkar Party's vote, 10% of the Gerindra Party's vote and 8% of the votes of the NasDem Party. The pair Sri Sumarni, S.H, M.M - Edy Maryono, S.H.M.M were supported by 48% of the vote, consisting of 24% of the PDIP vote, 14% of the PKB vote, 6% of the Hanura Party's vote, and 4% of the PAN vote.

In the 2014 Grobogan Regional Head Election, the total number of voting rights was 1,060,713 voters consisting of 518,618 male voters and 525,936 female voters. Users of voting rights were 701,820 voters or 66.16%. There were 692,189 valid votes and 11,054 invalid votes so that the valid votes were 98.63%.

## II. Review of Literature

(Putnam, 1993) considers capital as a set of horizontal relationships between people. The purpose of capital consists of "networks of civic engagements" networks of social attachments that are governed by norms that determine the productivity of a community group or community. So, according to Putnam, two things are the basic assumptions of the concept of the social model, namely the existence of a network of relationships with related norms, and both support each other to achieve economic success for the people who are included in the network.

The economic condition of the population is a condition that describes human life that has economic score (Shah et al, 2020). Putnam capital conclusions in the form of norms and linkages with preconditions for economic development. In addition, it is also a necessary prerequisite for the creation of good and effective governance. There are three important reasons for Putnam to say so. First, the existence of social networks allows for coordination and communication that can foster mutual trust among members of the community. Second, trust has positive implications in social life (Gerber et al., 2012). This proves by the fact how the interconnectedness of people who have mutual trust in a social network reinforces the norms of a necessity to help each other. Third, the various successes achieved through cooperation in the past in this network will encourage the continuity of cooperation in the future. Putnam further said that capital can even bridge the gap between

groups with different ideologies and strengthen agreement on the importance of community empowerment (Soulard, et al 2018).

(Putnam, 1993) states that a nation that has capital tends to be more efficient and effective in carrying out various policies to prosper and advance the lives of its people. Capital can increase individual awareness of the many opportunities that can be developed for the benefit of society stated that appearance capital is a social organization, such as beliefs, norms, and networks (from-disconnected society). The appearance of such social organizations can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit. The success of leadership is partly determined by the ability of leaders to develop their organizational culture (Arif, 2019).

In the context of human development, capital has a very decisive influence. Communities that have low capital can almost certainly be left behind in the quality of their human development (Stewart, 2013). Several dimensions of human development that are influenced by capital include its ability to solve various common problems that encourage rapid change in the middle (Pahl-Wostl et al., 2007). Expanding mutual awareness that there are many ways that each group member can do to improve their common destiny, improve the quality of life such as increasing welfare and many other benefits that can be obtained (Haller & Hadler, 2006). A community group that has high capital will open up the possibility to solve problems more easily. This is possible especially in people who are used to living with a high sense of mutual trust (Paldam, 2000). A community that is united and has intensive external relations with its group environment and is supported by the spirit of a policy to live for mutual benefit will reflect the strength of the community itself (Roseland, 2000).

Capital will increase mutual awareness of possible opportunities that can be exploited and also an awareness that common destiny will be interrelated and determined by joint efforts carried out (Shan, et al 2013). A society that has a high level of activity in maintaining and strengthening a network of trusting relationships whether, with family, friends, and networks outside the group will increase the possibility of accelerating the development of individuals and groups (McMillan & Morrison, 2006). Lubricating oil capital will not only smoothen but will continue to encourage the wheels of live vehicles that support the community to develop well and safely. The development of capital in the community will create a tolerant society situation, far from envious and envious traits, and foster sympathy and empathy for community groups outside the group. When people lose their capital, what will result is only confinement and backwardness (Jasanoff, 2010).

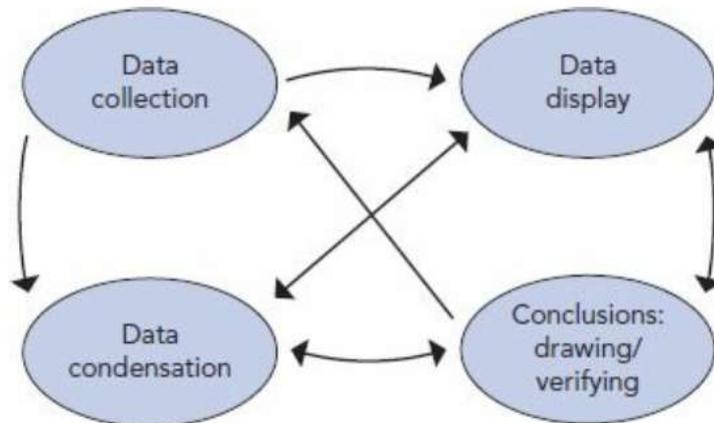
Putnam (1993) conveys the view that social capital is a mutual trust between community members and the community towards their leaders. Social capital is defined as social institutions that involve networks, norms, and social trust that encourage social collaboration for the common good. This opinion contains the necessary understanding / social networks that exist in society and norms that encourage productivity. Putnam also loosens the meaning of horizontal associations, not only those that give the desired result (expected income result) but also the undesirable result (Huang, Baptista, & Galliers, 2013).

### III. Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative research type. The determination of key informants is done by the purposive sampling technique. That is, the researcher in this case deliberately selects and assigns research informants. Informants are determined based on the criteria to provide the data needed in the study. The key informants of the research were selected from the female Regent of Grobogan Regency, the success team from political parties and voters.

Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, documentation, and in-depth interviews. The primary data sources for this research came from the Grobogan Regent, the success team, and voters. While the secondary research data source comes from the general public, namely in the form of interviews and data from journals, books, and relevant research results that are recognized for their scientific accountability.

Data analysis in qualitative research is carried out during data collection, and after data collection for a certain period. At the time of the interview, the researcher had analyzed the answers of the interviewees. Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman (2014) suggest that activities in qualitative data analysis are carried out interactively and continue until they are completed so that the data is saturated. Activities in data analysis, namely data reduction, data presentation, and concluding/verification. In data analysis, the researcher uses an interactive model, whose elements include data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. The flow of data analysis techniques can be seen as shown below.



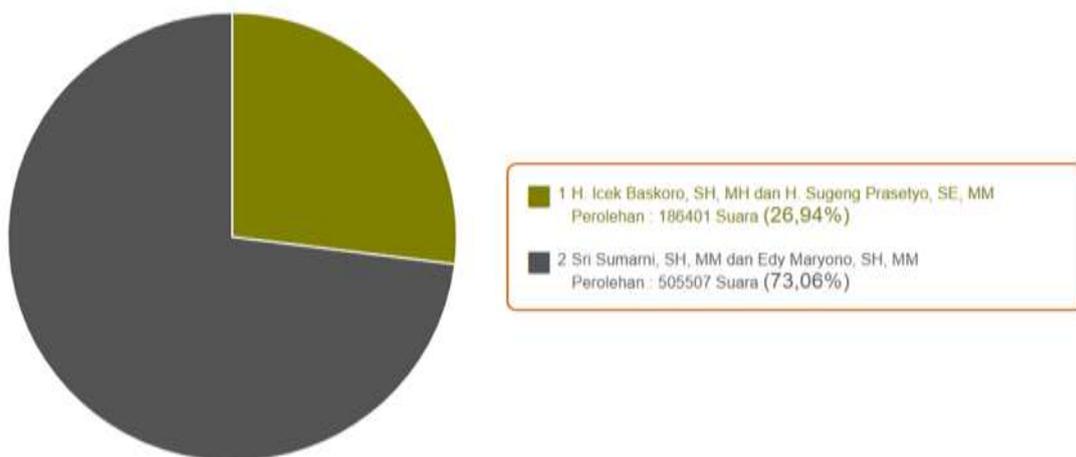
Source: (Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, 2014)

**Figure 2.** Components in data analysis (Interactive Model)

The researcher sees analysis as three streams of activity simultaneously including, data condensation (data condensation), data display (data display), and conclusions: drawing/verifying (concluding/verification).

### IV. Results and Discussion

The results of the Regional Head Election of Grobogan Regency based on data obtained from the Grobogan KPUD, the votes for the pair H. Icek Baskoro, SH, MH - H. Sugeng Prasetyo, SE, MM., obtained: 186401 Votes (26.94%), Sri Sumarni, SH, MM - Edy Maryono, SH, MM Gain: 505507 Votes (73.06%) which can be seen in the following graph;



Source: <https://pilkada2015.kpu.go.id/grobogankab>

*Figure 3. Results of the Election of the Regent of Grobogan in 2015*

If you look at the results of the vote based on the sub-regional data for each District, it can be seen in the following table:

**Table 1. Sub-regional Data Recapitulation**

Sub Region Data Recapitulation							
No	districts	Voter	Voting Rights User	Voting	Legitimate Voice	Invalid Voice	Total Votes
1	Brati	37.090	26.777	[1] 9.618 [2] 16.709	26.867	333	26.235
2	Gabus	55.929	38.240	[1] 12.333 [2] 25.562	37.895	342	38.610
3	Geyer	50.928	33.758	[1] 6.790 [2] 26.507	33.297	710	34.007
4	Godong	64.181	40.470	[1] 11.338 [2] 28.423	39.761	702	40.470
5	Grobogan	56.114	39.872	[1] 17.683 [2] 21.839	39.522	508	40.039
6	Gubug	60.776	37.525	[1] 8.452 [2] 28.483	36.733	792	37.525
7	Karangrayung	71.439	45.029	[1] 12.289 [2] 32.724	45.013	463	45.286
8	Kedungjati	32.480	21.036	[1] 7.516 [2] 13.048	20.564	375	20.939
9	Klambu	28.393	20.127	[1] 10.458 [2] 9.306	19.764	245	20.009

Sub Region Data Recapitulation							
No	districts	Voter	Voting Rights User	Voting	Legitimate Voice	Invalid Voice	Total Votes
10	Kradenan	61.515	37.868	[1] 8.980 [2] 28.387	37.567	502	37.867
11	Ngaringan	50.746	35.999	[1] 9.532 [2] 25.981	35.513	481	35.999
12	Penawangan	48.208	31.217	[1] 9.073 [2] 21.817	30.626	323	30.949
13	Pulokulon	79.309	50.069	[1] 8.546 [2] 40.739	49.285	776	50.067
14	Purwodadi	97.279	70.060	[1] 20.403 [2] 48.225	68.628	1.602	70.236
15	Tanggunharjo	30.569	19.786	[1] 5.285 [2] 14.238	19.523	263	19.786
16	Tawangharjo	41.379	26.671	[1] 6.131 [2] 20.386	26.517	418	26.935
17	Tegowanu	40.374	26.342	[1] 3.408 [2] 22.333	25.741	367	26.108
18	Toroh	86.128	55.594	[1] 11.996 [2] 42.817	54.813	771	55.594
19	Wirosari	67.876	45.380	[1] 6.570 [2] 37.983	44.560	1.081	45.110

Source: <https://pilkada2015.kpu.go.id/grobogankab>

Sri Sumarni, SH, MM was officially inaugurated as Regent of Grobogan on March 21, 2016 by the Governor of Central Java Ganjar Pranowo. However, Edy Maryono was not appointed as deputy regent because he died on March 11, 2016.

Based on an interview with the Regent of Grobogan Regency on July 19, 2021, regarding the capital for winning the Regent in Grobogan Regency, information was obtained as quoted as follows:

*"When I ran for Grobogan Regent for the 2016-2021 period, I already had quite a lot of social network capital, farmers and farmer groups, I used to be at KUD Pakis Aji until I was known as Mbak Sri Pupuk because of my position as a cashier bookkeeper until 2003 manager, My relationship with farmers is close to that of a brother. My social network in society and the government attracted me to join the PDI-P party in 2003, I was elected to the Grobogan Regency DPRD in 2004-2009, in 2012-2014 I served as Chair of the Grobogan Regency DPRD. And serving as Chair of the DPC PDIP Regency of Grobogan at that time was also felt to have had*

*a lot of influence in my victory in the election as Regent of Grobogan for the 2016-2021 period."*

Based on the results of interviews with the Regent of Grobogan Regency during the 2015 Grobogan Regency election, the capital owned by candidate Sri Sumarni is social network capital, especially social networks with farmers and farmer groups. The social network in agriculture was built because the candidate Sri Sumarni had a background working as an employee at KUD Pakis Aji Jaya in 1982-1992, then served as manager of KUD Pakis Aji for 10 years from 1993 to 2003. Sri Sumarni founded CV. Tani Jaya Perkasa is the only fertilizer distributor in Grobogan Regency which makes it directly related to farmers and farmer groups. Farmers came to know Sri Sumarni with the nickname Mbak Sri Pupuk. In 2003 Sri Sumarni was offered to join the PDIP, Golkar, and Democrat parties because Sri Sumarni was already known by the wider community, especially in the farmer network. With the approval of his mother, Sri Sumarni chose PDIP.

Sri Sumarni's political power is owned by Sri Sumarni who was elected as a member of the DPRD of Grobogan Regency in the results of the 2004 Legislative Election. Sri Sumarni's closeness to the community is maintained by inviting the public to come to the DPRD office to absorb their aspirations, listen to their complaints and inputs. In the 2009 Legislative Election, Sri Sumarni was re-elected to be the DPRD of Grobogan Regency. Closeness to the community-made Sri Sumarni confident to run in the 2010 Grobogan Regency Head Election which was promoted by PDIP without a coalition with any party. Sri Sumarni narrowly lost to her opponent. This defeat became a lesson for Sri Sumarni which was later corrected when she advanced in the 2015 Grobogan Regional Head Election. In 2012 Sri Sumarni was appointed chairman of Grobogan, in the 2014 legislative election Sri Sumarni was re-elected as chairman of the DPRD. Sri Sumarni also has the capital of power in PDIP as chairman of the PDIP DPC which makes it easier for him to be elected as a candidate for the 2015 Regional Head Election until he is elected as Regent of Grobogan with a significant vote of 73.06%.

Researchers conducted in-depth interviews with the Secretary of the DPC PDIP Grobogan Regency. The results of an interview with the Secretary of the DPC PDIP Regency of Grobogan on July 26, 2021, regarding the question of the capital for winning the Regent in Grobogan Regency, information was obtained as quoted as follows:

*"He is the chairman of the DPC of the PDIP Struggle party which is a symbol of the head of our party in the DPC of the Grobogan Regency Party, and secondly, we are also synergized by seeing his reality on the ground as Chairman of the PDI-P DPC in Grobogan Regency as well as a cadre assigned by the party by being able to carry out his duties. Her party function before becoming Regent, besides that Mrs. Sri has a good social network in Grobogan Regency because her background is an entrepreneur who deals with small communities, namely agriculture as a fertilizer distributor"*

Based on the results of an in-depth interview with the Secretary of the DPC PDI-P of Grobogan Regency as the main supporting party, the main reason for Sri Sumarni's election was because he had political capital as the chairman of the DPC PDI-P of Grobogan Regency which was a priority to be nominated as Regent of Grobogan Regency in 2015. Sri Sumarni has network capital very broad social relations with the community, especially from among farmers because of Sri Sumarni's background who was a Manager at KUD Pakis Aji Jaya. In addition, Sri Sumarni has financial capital because she has a CV business. Tani Jaya Perkasa is a contributor to the distribution of fertilizers to farmers in the Grobogan Regency. Political power capital, social network capital, and financial capital

are the main assets in Sri Sumarni's victory as a candidate for female regent in Grobogan Regency.

The researcher interviewed NSB 1 a voter in the 2015 Grobogan Regional Election, the interview was conducted on June 8, 2021, regarding the winning capital for the Regent in Grobogan Regency. The results of the interview can be quoted as follows:

*"Because from the family environment and the surrounding community, she is socially closer than Mrs. Sri, from a social point of view, Mrs. Sri is better, and often goes into the community. As for the political party, I don't know. He has never been heard of violating legal norms or religious norms and is also quite religious. She is firm, Mrs. Sri wants to go directly to the community when there is a disaster which is the reason I chose her"*

Based on the results of interviews with NSB 1 informants, it can be concluded that the main capital for the election of Regent Sri Sumarni is social network capital that builds broad social relations with the community. The social norm of Sri Sumarni who diligently helps by coming directly to the disaster site is one of the reasons people choose her, in legal norms, she has never been involved in a legal case in religious norms she is considered quite religious by the community.

Interviews with other NSB 2 voters on June 9, 2021, regarding the capital for winning the Regent in Grobogan Regency, the results of the interview can be quoted as follows:

*"In my opinion, Mrs. Sri is good socially, that's her main capital. If the party and others do not know"*

Based on the results of interviews with NSB 2 informants as voters, the main capital for Sri Sumarni's victory was her good social norms. Other capital, such as the power of political parties, did not have a significant effect on Sri Sumarni, the Regent of Grobogan Regency. Based on interviews with educational leaders of NSB 3 as Sri Sumarni voters during the 2015 Grobogan Regency Head Election, regarding the capital for winning the Regent in Grobogan Regency, the interview results can be quoted as follows:

*"The reason I chose Mrs. Sri was because I was fed up with the 2-term leader. I have hope for Mrs. Sri Sumarni to improve the situation. Mrs. Sri's capital is because of the Chairman of the DPC. His communication is good by frequently serving youth organizations such as KNPI. People know that Mrs. Sri is from PDIP. His social norms, legal norms, religious norms are quite good. He is also good at education"*

Based on the results of in-depth interviews with educators of NSB 3, it can be concluded that the capital of Sri Sumarni's victory was the capital of her power as Chair of the DPC of Grobogan Regency. Another asset that Sri Sumarni has is good communication with youth, especially those related to youth organizations such as KNPI. One of the normative capitals owned by Sri Sumarni is religious norms, which are known to the public as quite religious, and do not have legal cases. Sri Sumarni has good attention to the world of education. The researcher conducted interviews with religious leaders of Grobogan Regency, NSB 4, regarding the capital of the election of the Regent of Grobogan Regency. The results of the interview can be seen in the transcript as follows:

*"Mrs. Sri Sumarni has good social capital as a fertilizer distributor, who is close to farmers. When asked about her religion, she has quite a good relationship with religious leaders"*

Based on the results of interviews with religious leaders in Grobogan Regency, NSB 4, researchers can state that Sri Sumarni has good social norms because of her work background as a fertilizer distributor so she is close to farmers. Sri Sumarni's religious

norms are quite good in terms of her proximity to religious leaders in the Grobogan Regency.

From several informants who have provided information regarding the capital for winning the Regent in Grobogan Regency in 2015, it can be concluded that the capital owned by Sri Sumarni as a candidate for female regent is primarily social network capital, especially with farmers and farmer groups. Sri Sumarni's work history as an employee and manager at KUD Pakis Aji Jaya then founded CV. Tani Jaya Perkasa is a contributor to the distribution of fertilizers to farmers in the Grobogan Regency. Sri Sumarni's work background became her capital in building social networks with farmers, entrepreneurs, regional officials, and the wider community. The capital of power owned by Sri Sumarni as Chair of the DPRD of Grobogan Regency and Chair of the DPC PDI-P of Grobogan Regency contributed to the selection of Sri Sumarni as a candidate for Regent of Grobogan Regency 2015. While the capital of social norms that can socialize well, care about community problems, legal norms have never been problematic and religious norms are considered religious enough to be the reason for voters to choose them during the 2015 Grobogan Regency Head Election.

The results of this study when reviewed with Robert Putnam's Theory of electability based on networks, norms, and trust, the capital of Sri Sumarni's victory in the Regional Head Election of Grobogan Regency strengthens Putnam's Theory. This is because the main capital of Sri Sumarni's election is a social network in the community which is deeply rooted among farmers and farmer groups. Sri Sumarni's closeness became a big asset for her from being invited by 3 parties to join in 2003 to fulfill the requirement for 30% representation of female legislative candidates by PDI-P, Golkar, and Democrats. This social network with farmers is what made Sri Sumarni elected in the Grobogan Regency DPRD elections in 2004-2009 and the 2014 elections..

The norm capital that stands out is social norms in the election of Sri Sumarni as Regent of Grobogan in 2015 – 2020. Social norms are shown by him who cares about residents when they are hit by a disaster. He often comes to disaster sites to assist the community. He obeys the social norms that develop in society. The capital of legal norms is not too prominent as Sri Sumarni's capital for the election of the Regional Head of Grobogan Regency in 2015-2020. Based on answers from the community, he has never been in a legal case. Religious norms are not very influential as Sri Sumarni's capital was elected as Regent of Grobogan Regency in 2015. Based on answers from interviews with religious leaders, her relationship with religious leaders is good, this can be seen from her frequent visits to Islamic boarding schools in Grobogan Regency.

The capital of trust was obtained by Sri Sumarni from the community, the public's trust was in the form of hope that if Sri Sumarni was elected he would be able to improve the road infrastructure in Grobogan Regency. This is by BPS data which states that the length of roads in Grobogan Regency in 2015 was 890.010 Km. The condition of the length of the road is 38.10% good, 8.88% moderate, 23.60% damaged and 29.42% heavily damaged. Another hope from the people of Grobogan Regency is that the welfare of the community will increase because the majority of the population of Grobogan Regency are farmers. Based on BPS data from Grobogan Regency, the number of poor people in Grobogan Regency in 2015 was 184,490 people or 13.68%. The poverty line of Grobogan Regency in 2015 was Rp. 303.455,- per capita per month. Sri Sumarni's work background is close to farmers, so people's trust in Sri Sumarni to improve the welfare of the community is very large.

The new finding in this study is that the victory of the Regent of Grobogan Regency is similar to Robert Putnam's theory, namely because of network capital, norms, and trust,

another dominant capital emerges, namely candidate profile capital. Sri Sumarni as a female Regent candidate has a motherly figure who is considered to be able to protect and care for the people of Grobogan Regency. His history of activities as a manager of KUD Pakis Aji Jaya and a fertilizer distributor earned him the nickname "Sri Pupuk" if philosophically analyzed Sri which means land or rice as a source of staple food for the community, a fertilizer that can be useful for fertilizing soil and rice then The figure of Sri Sumarni has a profile that is considered good by the community.

## V. Conclusion

This study concludes that the victory of the female Regent of Grobogan Regency is in line with Robert Putnam's theory. The main capital of Sri Sumarni's election is the social network of farmers. The capital of social norms, religion, and law is the capital of choice, although it is not too significant. The capital of public trust is quite high, especially in infrastructure development and improving community welfare. The novelty of this research is to find another dominant capital in Sri Sumarni's election to become the Regent of Grobogan, namely Capital Profile of Sri Sumarni as a maternal figure and work history at KUD Pakis Aji Jaya and as a fertilizer distributor until the community calls her "Sri Pupuk".

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