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# Failure of Candidate Legislative Members in the 2024 General Election of Maros District

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This study aims to find out social facts about the failure of candidates to become legislators to obtain seats in the Regional Rakyat Representative Council (DPRD) in the 2024 general election of Maros Regency. This research method is to use qualitative descriptive with a phenomenological approach. The data collection was obtained through observation (observation) and in-depth interviews in the field from various sources of research informants. The results of this study show that, (1) The failure of candidates to become members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) legislature as a result of the inability to compete with other candidates to win votes in the community. (2) Legislative candidates proposed by political parties are not qualified, and are unable to convince and explain to the public about the vision, mission and work program in the community, (3) The Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) is unable to prevent money political transactions between legislative candidates and the public, so that those who can get the most votes are only money politics

# 1. Introduction

The failure of a candidate has to face consequences, if they fail to become a member of the legislature in the general election. If a legislative candidate fails, it can be seen the background of his candidacy and his efforts to become a member of the legislature. In addition, the process carried out by political parties to assess or select proposed candidates. Legislative candidacy, which is proposed on a tiered basis from cadres of political parties and can compete. Because the failure of legislative candidates can affect political parties.

Failure in general in Indonesian comes from the word fail. According to KBBI, the word fail has two meanings, namely first, unsuccessful, not achieved, meaning his desire to become a champion. Second, it does not happen, like crop failure which means it does not become a harvest.

The failure of candidates to become members of the legislature or Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is caused by several factors, namely, (1) Legislative candidates are less able to socialize themselves and describe the Vision, Mission, and work program well, so that the people do not understand the aims and objectives of the candidates are not clear, (2) Voters accept money politics more than one legislative candidate using business land. (3) Candidates lack popularity in the community, (4) candidates do not have sufficient finances in money political competition, (4) Every candidate is too hopeful and trusting in the successful team formed, and is complacent with "reports received that are not realistically happening in the field.

The high motivation of competition between candidates to win public support in the political arena, especially the 2024 election event is increasingly competitive, has made political parties and candidates, both in legislative elections to win legislative or DPRD seats. The legislature as a representative institution that represents the people or candidates who become members of the legislature. legislative candidates to fill kouta in each particular constituency (Dapil) according to party needs. Political parties, legislative candidates form and teams succeed. The team is the most important part in the process of winning legislative candidates.

General elections are an important event once in five years held as a means of democracy with a state government system that is sovereign of the people. A government formed through elections will be run according to the will of the people, and for the people. The General Elections Law (UU Pemilu) in Indonesia explains that general elections and direct elections of regional heads by the people are a means to realize people's sovereignty and democratic state

government in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The importance of integrity, professionalism, and accountability of election administrators is the key to ensuring direct, public, free, confidential, honest, and fair conduct.

The determination of candidates proposed by political parties, determined by the Regional Constituency (Dapil), represents them kecamatan or a combination of sub-districts formed based on population, into regional units within a region. The purpose of Dapil was to regulate the allocation of seats, to be the basis for submitting candidates by political party leaders, and determine elected candidates for District/City DPRD Members. <https://www.detik.com/jateng/berita/d-7062443>).

The 2024 election will be the first election in Indonesia's electoral history that will simultaneously elect members of the legislature, president and vice president, as well as regional heads and deputy regional heads, although they will be held on different dates and months. This democratic celebration will take place in the midst of a torrent of public participation based on various sociopolitical phenomena articulated in forms of expression of ideas and behaviors that worry election participants (Agus Sutisna, 2024). In elections, it has the opportunity to elect legislative candidates or executive posts such as president or regional heads. In other words, elections are democratic institutions and the people exercise sovereignty. In short, the purpose of elections is to elect a legislature and a government, always trying to get as many votes as possible. On the other hand, if legislative candidates are unable to influence, political competition in society will fail. Political competition will get votes from the public, usually very influential on the practice of money politics in elections. In general, the winner of a candidate is a person who has a lot of money to buy votes in the community (Sarhini, 2015).

Research from the Election and Democracy Syndicate (SPD) found that people are permissive about money politics. This is related to public perception that money politics is a sustenance that cannot be rejected and taken advantage of this opportunity (Salabi, 2020). This permissive attitude was also found in research conducted by the Indonesian Institute of Sciences (LIPI) in 2019. According to LIPI, people consider that money politics and giving are part of election contestation (Purnamasari, 2019). Permissive attitudes towards the political activity of money are not matched by public commitment in choosing candidates who give. Based on the survey results that 60% of people in Indonesia accept money politics. Of the 60% who received, only 49% considered choosing a candidate who gave. That survey from LIPI shows that 40% of people who accept money politics do not consider choosing candidates who give. This shows that people are more pragmatic in looking at money politics. Money

politics is an attempt to influence other people or society by using material rewards which can also be interpreted as buying and selling votes in the political process and power and the act of distributing money, either personal or party property to influence voters' votes. (Lampus, Lopian, and Sondakh 2019).

Money politics or buying and selling votes, accepting money politics means mortgaging the sovereignty of the people for a certain time. If mortgaging our sovereignty to the rulers essentially does not give them legitimacy, we have no right to demand their needs and interests of the people. With the hope that the implementation of good elections is one of the objectives to elect people's representatives and regional representatives, as well as to form a democratic, strong, clean government and gain support from the people in realizing national goals as the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945.

Review of previous research by Rindang Purindawati et al (2010) entitled: The meaning of the failure of legislative candidates to become members of the Semarang City legislature for the 2009-2014 period. This means that the failure of a legislative candidate will bring disappointment. But it can be used as a lesson in the future. Meanwhile, according to Kadimuddin Baehaki (2021)

Collapse      Prevention      money politics on      regional elections. This means that someone doing money politics is one of the actions that contradicts election law number 7 of 2017 concerning the holding of elections carried out by a legislative candidate or a group of people who have a certain goal to bring down political opponents in various ways that are not right, unethical, dishonest and harmful.

Money politics has become an open secret and often happens that every election period is considered mediocre. Although it hurts democracy and hinders other less capable legislative candidates. Because in order to get the support of the majority of the people, every legislative candidate, presidential candidate and vice president does money politics, and starts at the central and regional levels to the village level. If it is left unchecked, the continued prevention of money politics will become a culture or tradition in elections that will lose the true meaning of democracy. Money politics is an attempt by others to use material rewards for the political process and electoral power. Money politics has three vote buying, vote brokering, and political corruption. Vote buying is the exchange of goods, services, or money for votes in elections, and vote brokers are people who buy votes for legislative candidates or parties. All forms of politicians get benefits or other benefits from political corruption, (Syarif Hidayat in Gustia, 2015).

Similarly, the failure of a candidate can be overshadowed by political opponents of black campaigns. Political campaigns are an integral part of the democratic process in which candidates and political parties vie to win public support. However, amid the intensity of competition, there are often black campaign practices that aim to damage the reputation of political opponents without a solid basis or by using misleading information. Black campaigns can be a serious threat to the integrity and honesty of the democratic process. Black campaigns spread false, misleading, or harmful information to political opponents with the aim of influencing public opinion and gaining political gain.

The purpose of this paper is to review and respond to previous research and analyze in depth the failure of legislative candidates to become legislators. So the author asks the following questions: (1) What factors cause the failure of candidates to become legislators, (2) The extent of political party support in winning legislative candidates, (3) How the role of successful teams helps to win.

This study is based on the hypothesis that, (1) The failure of legislative candidates can be influenced by lack of financial or financial support, (2) Political parties proposed as legislative candidates have high popularity and electability, (3) The role of successful teams in forming or expanding communication networks in society.

Thus, the failure of legislative candidates is due to the inability to compete and lack of campaign finance support, be it money political competition. Weak law enforcement in preventing money politics, so that the implementation of elections does not run according to the expectations of the free and honest public (LUBER). Elections can run smoothly and successfully, honestly, fairly, if people are aware and do not do and accept politics. Similarly, the election supervisory body functions as it should.

## 2. Method

Qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine natural object conditions, where researchers are the key instrument, data collection techniques are triangulated (combined), data analysis is inductive, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization. (Sugiyono (2020)). The type of research is (1) The type of research is that data is used through qualitative data obtained from interviews from informants in the form of writing that tells about social movements, preventing accepting and rejecting money politics. (2) Data sources (a) primary data Primary data is data made by researchers for the specific purpose of solving the problem they are handling. Data is collected by the researcher himself directly from the first source or place where the object of research is carried out, (b) secondary

data Secondary data is data that has been collected for purposes other than solving the problem at hand. This data can be found quickly. In this study, secondary data sources are literature, articles, journals, (3) data collection techniques using interview, observation and documentation techniques, (4) data analysis techniques, namely carried out steps in research such as (1) The data collection stage is carried out by social movements in the process of entering the object of the data collection environment (2) The data reduction stage is the election process, focusing on money politics obtained data in the field, (3) The stage of presenting data is the presentation of information to provide the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action, (4) The stage of drawing conclusions or verification is drawing conclusions from the analyzed data.

### 3. Result and Discussion

#### Failure of Legislative Candidates

Based on announcement data Number: 516/PL.01.3-Pu/7309/2022 concerning the Arrangement of Electoral Areas and the Allocation of Seats for Members of the Maros Regency DPRD in the 2024 General Election. The General Elections Commission (KPU) of Maros Regency, South Sulawesi (South Sulawesi) has determined the list of permanent candidates (DCT) candidates for members of the regional representative council of the Maros DPRD in the 2024 election. The number is 364 people from 15 political parties (Parpol). Meanwhile, the Permanent Voter List (DPT) data at the General Elections Commission (KPU) recorded 277,265 people. The number of 133,651 male voters and 143,614 female voters.

Table 1 List of political party names and number of proposed legislative candidates

No.	Nama Partai	Jumlah calon	Ket
1.	PDIP	30	
2.	Gerindra	35	
3.	Golkar	35	
4.	Nasden	35	
5.	PAN	35	
6.	PPP	35	
7.	PBB	9	
8.	Demokrat	35	
9.	Perindo	29	
10.	PKS	35	
11.	Gelora	35	
12.	Buru	8	
13.	Ummat	9	
14.	Garuda	0	
15.	PSI	0	
Jumlah		365	

Source: KPU Data 2024

Based on the data of table 1 mentioned above, from 15 (fifteen) political parties in Maros Regency with a total of 365 legislative candidates spread across 6 (six) electoral lists (Dapil)

Table 2 List of qualified candidates and votes

No.	Nama calon	Jumlah suara	Nama calon	Jmlh suara
1.	A. Safriadi	4.615	19! Andi Mappelawa	3.042
2.	Muh. Amri Yusuf	4.536	20! Dedi Aryan	3.000
3.	Muh. Danial	3.971	21! Hannani	2.095
4.	Musyid	2.388	22! Marjan Massere	4.979
5.	Jumiati Aprialia	2.278	23! Haeriah Rahman	4.601
6.	Shabir	2.077	24! Alwiyldan Mustahir	3.878
7.	Sry Wahyuni Malik	2.023	25! Sahmunir	3.667
8.	Bambang Jayanto	4.456	26! Mahmud Alkani	2.907
9.	Muh. Akbar	3.828	27! Nurlinda	1.443
10.	Muh. Yusuf Damang	2.732	28! Muh. Gemilang P	7.965
11.	Rahmat Hidayat	2.659	29! Suriati	4.212
12.	Andi Fajrin	2.477	30! Rosdiana	3.564
13.	M. Yusuf	2.803	31! Muliati	2.649
14.	Abd. Rasyid	3.322	32! Nafa Putri R	2.526
15.	Ikram Rahim	1.969	33! Muh. Yusuf Sarro	2.469
16.	Agung Wisnu	3.293	34! Arie Anugrah	2.460
17.	Syamsuddin	5.603	35! Sri Astuti Hilli	3.283
18.	Hj. Rosdiana	3.564		
Jumlah		35 orang/kursi		

Source: KPU Data 2024

Based on the data in table 2 above and the names and number of votes listed in the list of 365 legislative candidates competing in the general election and 35 (thirty-five) seats contested by the Pakyat Representative Council (DPRD) Babupaten Maros.

The results of observations made in the field both before and after the election was held, the researchers found phenomena, such as money politics. The rise of money politics cannot compensate and ignore family relationships and friendships. Therefore, the failure of legislative candidates is also influenced by 3 (three) factors, namely social capital, economic capital, political capital, social capital, which includes (a) legislative candidates have very minimal social relations and cooperation, friendship to build trust early and before candidates submit themselves as legislative candidates. (b) Economic capital, i.e. legislative candidates, inability to prepare funds or financial resources to compete in money politics, (c) Political capital. Legislative candidates are not yet mature in special political organizations, so candidates are unable to compete for votes in society.

According to one of the first informants from the Nasden party, I was one of the legislative candidates representing 30% of the women to compete in the political scene, but could not get votes only conveying the party's program. If not doing money politics or buying votes. The competition was marked by the size of the money given from legislative candidates. For example, when a legislative candidate gives RP. The 100,000 people are not guaranteed to be elected, but if there is a legislative candidate who gives on the last day greater than Rp. 300,000, then they will choose him as the winner of the vote.

Based on the analysis of the observations that people do not consider family relationships, friendships and most importantly people only need money even if it is momentary. Weak political education to the public so that they do not understand the importance of politics in a country. Similarly, weak law enforcement carried out by the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) so that legislative candidates are free to play money politics in the community.

While the second informant from the National Awakening Party (PKB) party said that, actually, I was not inferior to other parties building networks in the community in certain groups to build electoral commitment, but the community at the last moment other parties entered the group, by bringing money or political money to be distributed to the public immediately changed their minds and moved their choices.

Furthermore, according to one of the third informants from the Gelora party said that winning



the public vote was very expensive, compared to when I was in another party before. I did not give money politics, only approached family, friends and other organizations by socializing the party's vision and mission and work program and finally got elected.

If observed the phenomenon mentioned above, then the impact caused by this money politics, is a long-term impact, meaning that if it continues to be left unchecked, it will harm everyone, not only harm society as a whole, it can even harm the country. With various problems can also damage the democratic order in a country, so that if it continues to be left unchecked, it will cause the mentality of the next generation to have a negative impact on the welfare of society and the progress of a nation in the future.

### **The Role of Political Parties.**

The role of politics is very large, its role contributes to its proposed legislative candidates. Where political parties can mobilize voter support to influence society. The role of political parties is very influential on social groups effectively in mobilizing political support. Political parties can encourage social groups to be involved consisting of indigenous groups, religious groups, relatives, associations, and business groups. The practice of democracy through direct elections, political parties can exercise their electoral functions, a substantial function of democratic hope.

The strategy of the role of winning political parties as an effort to win their candidates in elections is as follows: (1) Political parties carry out organizational conciliation from the central level by reviving the party structure to the village level, (2) Political parties form successful teams and volunteers, one of the political party machines is proactive in approaching the community, (3) Political parties optimize the role and function of the DPR, Provincial Legislature. The District / City DPRD, which is still actively sitting as a member of the legislature descends on the community to help candidates win and win votes in the community, (4) Political parties are responsive and sensitive to social problems, the core of the level of public trust in political parties, when a political party contributes to social life.

The failure of political parties and legislative candidates in the 2024 election to win votes from the public is influenced by several factors, (1) Political parties propose legislative candidates do not have high competence and electability, (2) Political parties propose legislative candidates not party cadres, (3) Proposed legislative candidates do not have adequate financial capital.

According to one of the fourth informants from the Perindo Party, he said that, as a proposed legislative candidate, a briefing had been given from the party chairman in the form that all legislative candidates must go down to the community to socialize the party's vision, mission and work program. However, it does not seem to work as expected because the ability of legislative candidates does not have enough competence.

From the results of interviews and observations, information was obtained that, although political parties provide support in both the form of facilities and morale, if legislative candidates do not have financial capital will not be able to win votes. So everything to achieve victory and gain votes from the people must be supported by money or political money.

### **Successful Teams in Winning.**

The recruitment of successful campaigning teams is one of the platforms created by political parties and legislative candidates to present the vision and mission programs and work programs of political parties. A campaigner is a person or group appointed by a political party through an election that has the potential to convey the vision, mission, work program of a political party. One goal of the campaign is to get to know legislative candidates in order to produce leaders who are best in elections, have integrity and responsibility. Candidates for the legislature will compete for as many voters as possible. Because of this competition, legislative candidates often share various ways to get the most votes in the campaign process, so that it can cause violations in the campaign. That's why the votes of the voters become less meaningful because the process is full of fraud, unfairness, and undemocratic as expected. Therefore, a campaign can be said to be an organized act of communication directed at a specific audience, at a certain period in order to achieve certain goals. (Heryanto, 2013).

## **4. Conclusion**

Based on the description of the results of the research and discussion mentioned above, the researcher can conclude as follows: (1) The failure of legislative candidates proposed by political parties does not have competence and electability. Similarly, legislative candidates do not have the financial capital for money politics. (2) The election supervisory board (Bawaslu) does not function properly and many cases from the public do not follow up, resulting in the neglect of money politics in the community, (3) Political parties and political figures are unable to provide good and healthy political education to the cadres of proposed legislative candidates.

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