

Tagline Calling Ridwan Zakariah Home in The 2020 North Buton Elections

M. Najib Husain¹, Asriani², Saidin³

{muh.najib.husain@gmail.com¹, asriani@gmail.com², saidin@gmail.com³}

Halu Oleo University, Kendari^{1,2,3}

Abstract. The purpose of this study was to find out how the battle for volume 3 was in the 2020 North Buton regional election and Ridwan Zakariah's winning factor. This research method uses descriptive qualitative research, data collection techniques use the interview method, library research and documentation. The results of this research are regarding the Battle of Volume 3 in the election of the North Buton district, namely the battle between the former Regent and the incumbent for the Position of Regional Head of North Buton Regency. Ridwan Zakariah's winning factor is a figurative factor where Ridwan Zakariah's victory is inseparable from himself as a former Regent and is also supported by many coalitions of parties as well as support from the former Deputy Regent Abu Hasan for the 2015 period. The Figure Factor becomes the strength of Ridwan Zakariah, also becomes the determinant of victory with the tagline "Call Ridwan Zakariah Home", and finally the Candidate capability is seen from the results of survey institutions where this is used to see the popularity of the candidate and measure the political power of the candidate before determining the strategy to be used. Ridwan Zakariah-Ahali's vote acquisition was 15,887 (38.3%) of the votes while Abu Hasan-Suhuzu was 13,607 (32.8%). This clarifies the victory of the former North Buton Regent Ridwan Zakariah-Ahali.

Keywords: Figure of RidwanZakariah; Tagline; 2020 Pilkada Victory

1 Introduction

North Buton Regency (Butur) is one of 7 regencies in Southeast Sulawesi Province which is also holding regional head elections (Pilkada) simultaneously with procedures for dealing with Covid-19. The 2020 North Buton Regency Pilkada presented 3 pairs of candidates, including; RidwanZakariah-Ahali, Aswadi Adam-Fahrul Muhammad, and Abu Hasan-Suhuzu. The Butur Regional Election also presents various interesting dynamics to study in depth, apart from being caused by the differences in systems and situations experienced by North Buton due to the Covid-19 pandemic, it is also due to the fierce battle between the two Regent candidates who are candidates with incumbent status facing other candidates who are also is a former Regent for 1 term, and then competes over who will get his second term as number 1 person in North Buton Regency. Seeing that RidwanZakariah, who was the former Regent of North Buton for the 2010-2015 period, took a persuasive and family approach by involving community figures so that he attracted the public's sympathy and this made his name once again widely mentioned ahead of the 2020 regional elections where the public hopes he will appear again as candidate for Regent. Apart from that, there is evidence of his superior work during his first period with the construction of various office and road infrastructure to the point that North

Buton Regency was trusted as the host of the Southeast Sulawesi Province regional sports week event, which has created a positive track record in the hearts of the people.

On the other hand, the strategic approach in winning the Regent's seat was carried out by incumbent candidate Abu Hasan, whose background was as a teacher, who tried to attract public sympathy by paying special attention to the field of education through the construction and development of schools in the hope of getting support from educators and parents. students and through this strategy will win the hearts of the people so that they can resume their government in the next five years. The author considers that he has neglected another side which is no less important, namely the development of road infrastructure which has the potential to improve the community's economy, so that it is effectively felt by the community and gets support. It is interesting to see how the two pairs of candidates for Regent of North Buton clash with each other's strategies to win over voters. One of the main requirements for creating a progressive region in various sectors is the presence of an innovative leader in developing a region. Democratic elections have characteristics, one of which is political participation. With the political participation of the community in regional elections, it becomes something important to see the character of leaders who have a vision of innovative and sustainable development, because regional elections are actually to show the ability of a region to have good quality democracy, giving birth to the best figures and displays the potential resources of a region. Starting with this background, the author wants to know the factors that led to the victory of the former incumbent in seizing power, of the two candidates for North Buton regional head in winning the political seat, namely Abu Hasan and RidwanZakariah, in winning the battle in the 2020 regional elections. highlighted in this case that both figures have previously served as Regent, the people of North Buton can determine who is worthy of being regent and the community can determine their regional head by looking at the work program when they served in their first term.

The vote results for the two pairs of regents are as follows:

Table 1.1 Comparison of the 2015-2020 North Buton Regent's vote results.

Partner	Number of Votes in 2015	Number of Votes in 2020
Drs. H. Abu Hasan M.Pd	19186 Votes 50.76%	13,309 Votes 32.6 %
Drs. H. Muh. RidwanZakariah, M.Si	18443 Votes 48.79%	15,560 Votes 38.2 %

Source: North Buton KPUD

From the vote recap results that have been accessed on the KPU website, in the 2015 - 2020 regional elections, it shows the comparison of votes between the two pairs of regents, in 2015 it was the second contest between the two candidates, namely RidwanZakaria and Abu Hasan. In 2015, the second battle between the two pairs was won by Abu Hasan with the most votes of 50.76%, defeating RidwanZakariah who was then the incumbent. Then in 2020 the final battle between the two candidates will be the deciding battle in volume 3 of the battle between the two pairs, which in this battle is the most interesting event because the two couples are fighting again to win the political seats in volume 3 of the battle, looking at the results. The vote in the 2020 regional elections for North Buton Regency was won by

RidwanZakariah, the maker of the reunion of old enemies in the volume 3 battle with the most votes of 38.2% compared to Abu Hasan, who is currently the incumbent, who was defeated by the former incumbent.

As the favored former incumbent, RidwanZakariah, proved himself by getting the most votes, the gap between the votes and the incumbent Abu Hasan is not that big. This is surprising when seen from the map of electoral political power in North Buton Regency, the incumbent is seen from a theoretical aspect as controlling the scope of SKPD units in North Buton, but the incumbent does not control the righting of people through election SKPD units in other politics, in this case political parties and other people. In the struggle for political power, the incumbent has systematically not controlled political forces through approaches over the last five years.

From the strength map of each pair, the Abu Hasan- Suhuzu pair is supported by 1 political party, namely PDI Struggle with 3 DPRD seats, while RidwanZakaria-Ahali is supported by the political party PAN with 5 seats, Golkar with 3 seats, Demokrat with 2 seats in total strength. seat 10 North Buton DPRD 2020. In this case RidwanZakaria as a political actor succeeded in getting what was expected as a political actor who could win a political seat, by winning the most political parties and the most votes. Meanwhile, the people of North Buton are now good at choosing an actor who is worthy of leading their region by looking at the choice. The people already know the problems of the two candidates and have determined which candidate is worthy of leading and developing their region by looking at the two current candidates. served in their first term. The elections held in North Buton district in the 2020 regional elections were carried out mostly by the people of North Buton. When the election took place they used rational choices where the people did not really care about the vision and mission of the prospective candidates but rather the work, concrete evidence of what the government was doing for the future in developing area. Thus, the author raised the title of the research, namely "TAGLINE CALLING RIDWAN ZAKARIAH HOME IN THE 2020 NORTH BUTON ELECTION"

2 Literature Review

2.1 Concept of Power

Power is often discussed in political discourse or political sociology. In this context, power is understood as the quality, capacity or capital of realization. Jeanne Darc (2015-66) Power is the ability to influence other parties according to the wishes of the holder of that power. Power is found in all areas of life and is exercised. Power includes the ability to command (so that those who are governed obey) and also make decisions that directly and indirectly influence the actions of other parties. Power is the ability of a person or group of people to influence the behavior of another person or group in such a way that that behavior is in accordance with the desires and goals of the person who has that power. Political power is "the ability to influence public (government) policy, both its formation and its consequences, in accordance with the power holder's own goals." Basically, political power is the ability of an individual or group to utilize sources of power that can support their sector of power in order to achieve certain goals. These sources can be mass media, general media, students, political elites, community figures or the military.

Given the long history of individuals and groups struggling for power, power is a central concept in political science. The struggle for power has occurred since human existence,

starting from soft actions in all its forms, to violent conflicts and wars at the cost of lives, blood and tears. According to Abu Bakar (2010:171).

Power is an opportunity given to a person or group of people to make people aware of their desires and at the same time apply them to acts of resistance from certain people or groups. Power is always present in every society, no matter how simple, extensive or complex its composition. According to Abu Bakar (2010: 173)

Even political thinkers and observers identify themselves with power. Mariam Budiorjo (1992: 35). Determining that power is the ability of a person or group of people to influence the behavior of another person or group in such a way that that behavior is consistent with the desires and goals of those who hold that power.

The first thing humans need to know is the status and importance of power. Indeed, power is part of AllaAzawajara's blessings. Whoever exercises power properly. According to SitiKomariah (2007:52).

The types of power that we know in general can be divided into several types of power as follows:

- (a) executive power, namely what is known as government power where they technically run the wheels of government,
- (b) legislative power, namely something that has the authority to make and ratify legislation as well as oversee the wheels of government,
- (c) judicial power, namely a legal settlement power, which is supported by police power, to ensure law enforcement/implementation of the law.

Elements of power, there are three components in the series of power that will influence the ruler or leader in exercising their power. These components must be followed and studied, because they are interrelated in the wheel of the ruler's life. These three components are the leader (owner or controller of power), followers and situation. In this way, the explanation of power over candidates can use three components, namely influence, persuasion and coercion. In this power, we use Max Weber's theory of power and Talcoot Parsons' structural functional theory. Weber defined power as the possibility for someone to force other people to behave in accordance with his will. We can conclude that politics in the first instance relates to the struggle for power. Max Weber proposed several forms of human authority which also relate to power relations. What he means by authority is the ability to achieve certain goals that are formally accepted by members of society. The type of authority he calls rational legal authority is a form of hierarchy of authority that develops in modern society.

This kind of authority is built on the basis of legitimacy (legitimacy) which according to the party in power is their right. In politics, power is needed to support and guarantee the implementation of political decisions in people's lives. The logical connection between politics and power means that every discussion about politics always involves power in it. That is why we discuss the secularization of power. Political secularization implicitly aims to urge the rationalization of power so that it is not legitimized as something sacred or holy. Power as a political activity must be understood as a human activity that is achieved, maintained and reproduced continuously. Power is described in various ways. Power is defined as the possibility of influencing the behavior of other people in accordance with the goals of the actor. Politics without the use of power makes no sense, that is, as long as humans adhere to different political stances, if a government policy is to be realized and implemented, then efforts to influence other people's behavior will be done with good consideration. Power always exists in every society, whether it is simple or large and complex in structure. However, there is always power that cannot be shared equally among all members of society. Power is the ability to do or influence something or anything. Power in this context is related

to agency, that it is a person's ability to make a change/difference in the world. Power is legal ability, capacity or authority to act, especially in the process of delegating authority. Power in this understanding refers to the authority or right that some people have to obtain from other parties to do everything they consider to be authorized.

2.2 Political Concept Power

During the New Order era, when the ideology of developmentalism became the paradigm of choice for the development of the New Order, ironically this concept was not entirely the product of state elites but rather the result of the construction of global capital forces. As a result, the public policy products and development programs produced by democratic institutions during the New Order era were none other than the voices of the people's representatives who were under the control and for the interests of the bureaucratic institutions, the military, the president and his cronies. The executive power of the bureaucracy represents the power of the state as an agent of global capitalism. The implication is that the economic growth strategy during the New Order era, which used the trickle down effect principle, actually channeled the results of development to the New Order regime itself. People who were already oppressed by political repression became even more oppressed economically and politically. Political power anywhere in the world always reflects deep historical and structural problems in which political power grows, develops and plays a role.

According to Hannah Arendt, strength is a trait or character that every individual has. In essence, power stands alone, but the existence of power can be seen from the relationships between individuals and other people. Therefore, strength can be influenced. Even very strong individuals can be affected. Incoming influences sometimes appear to want to strengthen the individual concerned, but actually have the potential to damage that strength. Miriam Budiardjo said that what is defined by political forces are those that can be included in an individual sense or in an institutional sense. In an individual sense, these are political forces which are none other than political actors or people who play a role in political life. Institutionally, here political forces can be in the form of institutions or organizations or other forms that are institutionalized and aim to influence the political decision-making process in the political system. Basically, there are many potential aspects of political power as stated by Bachtiar Effendiy, namely whether this power is formal or informal. Formal political power takes the form of political parties. Meanwhile, what is defined as non-formal political forces is part of the building of civil society. In this case it can mean the business world, professional groups and the middle class, religious figures and so on.

2.3 Political Actor Theory

In Abdul Halim (2018-95) In the world of politics, it is often identified with a political actor, where a political actor is in the spotlight in attracting appreciation and support from the people. This phenomenon is always proven to exist in every election period in a democratic country. Parties that are superior in obtaining electoral votes, generally because they bought one or two figures who have high electability in society. According to Pierre Bourdeu, an actor is an individual who has capital within himself, namely economic capital, social capital, cultural capital and symbolic capital, so that through this capital he or an actor can have the power to occupy a domain. According to him, these capitals are closely related to issues of power. In MuhlinMadani (2011-36) Actors have a very strategic position together with the

policy institutional factors themselves. It is this interaction of actors and institutions that then determines the travel process and strategies carried out by the policy community in a broader sense.

According to Surbakti in ArdhitaYuliana (2017-51-52). There are those who rule, there are also those who obey the government; the one influences, the other opposes, and the result compromises; one promises, the other is disappointed because the promise is not fulfilled; negotiate and bargain; one enforces the decision vis-à-vis the other party representing the interests of the people who seek to liberate; one is covering up the true reality (which is detrimental to society or which will embarrass), the other party is trying to explain the true reality, and making demands, fighting for interests, worrying about what is happening. All of this is political behavior. According to Surbakti in ArdhitaYuliana (2017- 54-55). Explaining one type of political actor who has influence in the political process, is political leaders and government. Leadership becomes part of power, but not vice versa. Similar to power, leadership is a relationship between those who have influence and the people they influence, and is also the ability to use sources of influence effectively. In contrast to power which consists of many types of sources of influence, leadership places more emphasis on the ability to use persuasion to influence followers. In addition, unlike power which does not necessarily exert influence for the common interests of the owner of power and those controlled, leadership is an effort to carry out a goal that is in the common interest of the leader and followers. Therefore, political leadership is also different from political elites, because as stated by Pareto, elites are people who have the values that are most highly valued in society, such as prestige, wealth, or authority. Having political power is different from having political leadership, because of two things, namely the source of influence used and the purpose for which influence is used.

According to Wajio (2016-207) Political actors are people who have succeeded in occupying high positions in society. Every society is ruled by a small group of people (political actors) who have the qualities needed in society, so that their presence in social and political power can be fulfilled. According to Darwin (2021-14) People involved in politics are usually described in mainstream political psychology as main or supporting actors. The main actors are those who exercise institutionalized government power and control (members of congress, president, secretary of state, judges, and political parties whose members are in these institutions). The supporting actors are the masses, namely the people whose political activities are reduced to the ritual of voting every year. Through elections, people legitimize the power of the main actors, represent their power and ultimately lose their power. According to Darwin (2021-15) Every society is ruled by a small group of people who have the qualities necessary for their presence in full social and political power. Those who can reach the center of power are always the best. Those who are known as actors. Actors are successful people who are able to occupy high positions and levels of society. Actors include individuals who hold power in a political building. Actors achieve a dominant position in the political system and community life. They have power, wealth and honor. The fundamental basis of the actor approach is that society is considered as a pyramid where those who sit at the top are called actors.

According to Darwin (2021-16) A political actor can say someone who is the center of attention in the political field and is involved in political dynamics that have been and are currently taking place. A figure named Letser G. Seligman stated that the process of presenting political actors will be related to several aspects, namely:

1. Power issues.
2. Legitimacy of political elites.

3. Representativity of political elites.
4. Correlation between the appointment of political actors and political change.

3 Method

The type used in this research is a qualitative method. This type of research will explain about Volume 3 of the 2020 North Buton regional election, Ridwan Zakariah's victory factors. Based on the research method that will be used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. and depends on data. The location of this research will be North Buton Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province. The subject of this research is Ridwan Zakariah as a political actor who won the 2020 North Buton regional elections as well as a successful team from political parties and non-parties. The informants chosen in this research are people who have information that researchers want to know, because they can find out a comprehensive explanation regarding what, who, where, when, how and why, for example an event happened or did not happen. People ranging from people include:

1. Ridwan Zakaria
2. Ridwan Zakaria's success team (3 people)
3. Abu Hasan Success Team

Determining identity was carried out deliberately (purposive sampling), namely informants based on the objectives and needs of the researcher, taking into account the ability of the informant to ask questions about the problems being studied. Data Type using Qualitative Data obtained based on information material/findings that are not in statistical form and only describe social phenomena based on results about social phenomena. Quantitative Data is supporting data obtained numerically at the research location, in this case limited to the age of the informant, date of birth of the informant, and the number of informants in the research. Primary Data To obtain raw data, this research was conducted through interviews, namely a direct question and answer process with informants at the research location, using an interview guide. Interviews were conducted through direct communication, and in-depth information was obtained by exploring questions about this information, which referred to the interview guide developed by the researcher. Thus, the data obtained from interviews becomes supporting data for conducting research. Secondary data is collected for purposes other than scientific knowledge. Data was obtained through literature study, namely collecting data from the General Election Commission (KPU) of North Buton Regency and the KPU of Southeast Sulawesi Province, data from reference books, journals, articles, documentation sources in the form of Articles of Association (AD) and Bylaws (ART).) Political Party, which is in accordance with the object of research study and is related to the problem. Data collection with In-depth interviews and documentation collect, research and record the data required and related to this research. Namely, recording and photographing various documents to improve the data obtained in the field.

4 Findings and Discussion

4.1 Get to know Ridwan Zakariah

Muhammad Ridwan Zakariah (born 29 December 1950) is an Indonesian bureaucrat. He was born in 1950 in a remote village called Lengo Village, North Buton (Butur). Then Butur

occupied the DI-TII rebels in February 1956, these conditions made him and his family move from his hometown to Raha City. After graduating from high school, he then continued his education at Brawijaya University, Malang, East Java. Ridwan started his career as a daily employee at the Southeast Sulawesi Bappeda Office and a year later was appointed as a Civil Servant (PNS). Apart from that, he was also Head of the Southeast Sulawesi Province Mining Service, after which he was recalled to become Head of the General Bureau and then Head of the Government Bureau. After winning the 2020 North Buton Regent general election paired with Ahali, he was appointed Regent of North Buton (Butur) on February 26 2021 at the office of the Governor of Southeast Sulawesi Ali Mazi.

4.2 Get to know Deputy Regent Ahali

Ahali, who was born as the son of a farmer, continued to shine in his career, until he later became Deputy Regent accompanying RidwanZakaria as Regent of North Buton for the 2021-2026 period. Being born in a remote village in Mata Village, far from the crowds and without access to electricity on December 30, 1966, did not make this father of five children a dwarf. Even in his blood flows the spirit of a fighter to change the fate of himself and his family. With the position and authority he currently has as deputy regent, his determination is increasingly determined to change the face of the region where he was born, North Buton to become more advanced on par with other regions that were already advanced.

Hali, Sh., Mh is the husband of Amalia who is blessed with 5 children, including Ade Desmiar, first child (Polri), Indriyati, second child (student), Aprilia Wirab, third child (student), Idham Rizki, fourth child (student) and Andini Kemala Dewi Anak. Fifth (Student) Amalia's husband began pursuing a career in the Indonesian National Police (Polri) in 1990, with the rank of Second Sergeant (Serda) then rose to the rank of Kompol in 2014. Thanks to his tenacity and good work ethic, he continued to receive attention from the leadership and was entrusted to occupy 13 strategic positions within the Southeast Sulawesi Regional Police. Starting from the first position he held as Panit Idik Subdit Provos Bid Propam in 2002, Kapolsek Sampara, Kapolsek Kulisusu, Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of North Kolaka Police, Head of Criminal Investigation Unit of Wakatobi Police until his last position as Ps. Head of Sub-Directorate I TipidIndagsiDit Criminal Investigation of the Regional Police of Southeast Sulawesi in 2020, before deciding to retire early and choose the political path as a place of service to the nation and state.

Leaving the National Police institution with a rank on your shoulders and a position that is shining, not without careful consideration. He chose to accompany Ridwan Zakaria to run as candidate for regent of Butur because he was optimistic that he would win the Butur regional election on December 9 2020. One thing he wants to do as soon as possible after being inaugurated on February 26 2021, accompanying the regent Ridwan Zakaria, is to respond to community concerns, to improve the badly damaged road infrastructure in the North Buton Regency area so that it can be accessed easily by the community. With a background of being more involved as an investigator while on duty wearing a brown uniform, this really supports him in carrying out his duties as deputy regent, where one of the functions of the deputy regent is the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP). The task is to make in-depth improvements regarding civil servant resources, including discipline and other civil servant duties, to create clean and authoritative governance.

4.3 Vision and Mission of the RidwanZakariah and Ahali Couple



Source: North Buton Regency KPU

4.3.1 Vision

The main objective of the existence of a government in the regions is to improve public services and welfare, as well as realizing the ideals of the Indonesian nation as stated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Which clearly contains three important pillars for the Indonesian nation, namely creating justice, building independence, and maintain the dignity of the nation. Justice will create prosperity and harmony among community members, independence will give government administrators space to decide the direction and goals of society in a sovereign manner, and dignity will lead the people of North Buton to change, progress and prosperity. These three pillars must be fought for in developing North Buton in the future. This national ideal is what underlies us to carry out the vision: Realizing an Advanced, Fair and Prosperous North Buton 2020-2025.

There are four basics (domains) contained in the Vision, namely:

1. FORWARD: North Buton is free from being left behind.
2. FAIR: Development that is equitable and just, between villages and cities, between the mainland and the islands, and between the various communities of North Buton which are very diverse.
3. PROSPEROUS: a society that is prosperous, civilized, has social resilience and dignity.

This vision can be realized through a series of hard work and smart work to create a new, better era for North Buton, to achieve the ideals of the people of North Buton, namely a steady, stable, prosperous life, with an economy that is independent, competitive and just. as well as realizing the social and cultural resilience of the community.

4.3.2 Mission

The vision of a developed, just and prosperous North Buton in 20202025 will be achieved by achieving the following five missions:

1. Improving economic performance through a people's economy
2. Improving education and health services, and strengthening socio-cultural and religious aspects
3. Acceleration of increasing the role of infrastructure in the Butur region in the development of the Southeast Sulawesi region

4. Implementation of good, efficient, clean and dignified governance. Optimization of natural resource management and environmental protection.

4.4 Battle Volume 3 in the North Buton district regional elections

What is meant by the battle in volume 3 (three) is that the candidate who is the incumbent and also the Political opponent in the North Buton Regency Pilkada is the same person both in the 2010-2015 period (Volume 1) which was won by RidwanZakariah and in 2015-2020 (volume 2) was won by Abu Hasan while in the 2020-2025 regional elections (Volume 3) it was won again by RidwanZakariah. The battle which took place during 3 meetings in the regional elections which was the volume 3 battle, where the first battle took place in 2010-2015, the battle was the initial battle and the battle was won by RidwanZakariah and the battle was RidwanZakariah's first period in served as Regent and in the early period MrRidwan built many roads, one of which was repairing roads.

Then in the 2015 regional elections there was a battle in volume 2 where Abu Hasan won the regional elections. At that time Abu Hasan was able to defeat RidwanZakariah by attracting the sympathy of the public with his background as a simple person so that in the 2015 regional elections many participated by stating that "we have to choose Abu Hasan is only from ordinary people and wants to bring change to North Buton." In this case, many people sympathize with Abu Hasan's background, who is only from ordinary people. Then in the 2020 regional elections, it was a battle between the two figures in winning volume 3 of the battle, this battle was an event for the second period of seats in their battle and RidwanZakariah won the battle again, RidwanZakariah was able to win the battle with the most votes, besides that he was also able to prove in his first term as a candidate who could be worthy of leading North Buton.

And in the battle for volume 3 of the two figures, RidwanZakariah won, judging from the results of the votes and from the results of the votes, there were 6 sub-districts and Ridwan was ahead in 4 sub-districts, which consisted of . In KulisusuRidwan – Ahali 6,595 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 5,040 votes, and Abu HasanSuhuzu 4,478 votes. In KambowaRidwan - Ahali 2,099 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 883 votes, and Abu Hasan - Suhuzu 1,714 votes. In BonegunuRidwan - Ahali 2,181 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 1,285 votes, and Abu HasanSuhuzu 1,966 votes. In West Kulisusu - RidwanAhali 1,427 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 1,401 votes, and Abu Hasan - Suhuzu 1,409 votes. And from the results of these votes, Abu Hasan was ahead by only 1 in North Wakorumba and North Kulisusu sub-districts in placing Aswadi Adam.

In the Butur regional elections, incumbent Abu Hasan's progress towards the second term was challenged by his two opponents, RidwanZakariah and Aswadi Adam. RidwanZakariah is not new to the regional election stage. Five years ago, RidwanZakariah was overthrown by Abu Hasan, who is now the Regent of Butur.

From the results of interviews with the success team of the three candidates and the elected Regent of North Buton in 2020, Mr. RidwanZakariah, it is true that the battle for the position of Regent of North Buton Regency has been fought 3 times between the former Regent and the incumbent, namely Mr. RidwanZakariah and Mr. Abu Hasan, who was the winner in In 2010 it was Mr. RidwanZakaria, because the public also saw his performance in the first period and in 2015 he was won by Mr. Abu Hasan who won the election by attracting public sympathy with his background as a simple society, then in the 2020 regional elections he won again. by Mr. RidwanZakaria who has served until now. RidwanZakaria was able to win the hearts of the people with the form of his performance in his first period with more images of developing North Buton Regency. This moment is quite rare considering that there

is rarely a fight between former Regent and Incumbent, up to 3 times fighting for the position of Regional Head .

4.5 RidwanZakariah's Victory Factor in the North Buton Regional Election

Of course, winning in elections requires careful planning, so herein lies the substance of political parties, which are articulate organizations consisting of political actors who are active in society, with a concern for controlling government power and who compete for the support of the people, by several other groups who have different views. Victory, of course, has many factors influencing it, the same as MrRidwanZakariah's victory in the 2020 North Buton Regency Regent Election.

4.5.1 Figural

A figure is a central figure who is the center of attention and is widely known by the general public. Apart from that, figures also have an important role in people's lives, being role models and inspiring in the fields of government, social, cultural, people's economics, education, tourism and so on. Meanwhile, the definition of politics itself is an effort to achieve a good and just social order. The definition of a political figure referred to by the author is a political figure who is the center of attention in every activity so that he has an influence in changing the existing situation in society. In this case, what is meant is whether a political figure is successful or not in changing the situation. A political figure means an actor who has power in the political system. Talking about politics cannot be separated from the figures. Figures are defined as those who are related or have an important position. Political figures are superior individuals who have intelligence and maturity that will guide their citizens to become more advanced and independent. The figure relates to how a person's power influences government policy making. In this research, the competition between the two figures involves the former Regent and the incumbent. Where the political power of the two figures is at stake in the six sub-districts or three existing electoral districts.

The results of the interview show that one of the important factors in political power in the Pilkada is Figural, which based on the interview results of the success team, Abu Hasan is an incumbent who has political power that cannot be doubted apart from being the Incumbent, he is also the head of a political party, while RidwanZakariah is supported by Many coalition parties and the support of the public believe in his leadership and what's more, the current deputy with RidwanZakaria is a former police officer whose achievements are beyond doubt.

4.5.2 The Failure of Abu Hasan's Government

The support from the community is very clear, where they really hope for changes in North Buton district, especially in this research, West Kulisusu District. The trigger for this public support was deep disappointment with the performance of the previous government which was not in accordance with the wishes of the community. Based on the results of the interview, it was concluded that support for the former regent figure was very large, and the mistakes made by the incumbent figure while in office were very fatal, because the absence of optimal performance while still in office could lead to public disappointment and loss of supporting voices from the local community.

4.5.3 Candidate Electability (Survey Institution)

Survey institutions are one of the instruments in regional elections and general elections, for candidates, political parties and election organizers survey institutions can provide information related to the administration of elections. Many candidates and political parties also ask for both intellectual and external surveys to be conducted. As an election organizing institution, Bawaslu of course synergizes with various parties including survey institutions or research institutions. Mr. RidwanZakariah, Regent of Butur, said that survey institutions have become a political force. There is a survey institute that plays an active role in supporting the two respective figures. In this case, it is a survey institute that supports each candidate pair, including the Suara Nusantara Network (JSN) which supports the incumbent candidate pair. The survey institute releases the survey results of the candidates who will compete. in the 2020 North Buton Regency (Butur) Regional Head Election (Pilkada). The Executive Director of JSN, LeryIskandarSyamsu, used the method, multistage random sampling involving 440 respondents, which was carried out from 28 July to 10 August 2020. The data collection technique was by face-to-face interviews with respondents spread across 6 sub-districts. The survey was conducted to measure the popularity and electability of the 3 prospective candidate pairs (bapaslon) for regent and deputy regent (wabup) Butur. However, the survey results may change during the election (ZONASULTRA.COM).

The neutral survey institution is the Sulawesi Linkar Survey institution, which based on the results of the Sulawesi Linkar Survey survey which was released on November 4 2020, with the results obtained from the survey, there was a RidwanZakaria-Ahali (RIDA) pair at 40 percent. achieved 40 percent, RIDA also got 19 percent as a combined figure. Thus, the RidwanZakariah-Ahali pair surpassed the incumbent Abu Hasan-Suhuzu (DINAMIKA SULTRA.com).The conclusion that during political momentum, pollsters steal attention. Because, they are able to measure the strength of political figures before election day. Measuring political power is important so that these figures know their capital to compete in the regional elections, before determining the right strategy to win the hearts of potential voters. Pollsters have a big influence in determining a voter's political choices.

4.6 RidwanZakaria-Ahali's Winning Vote Results

Victory and defeat in a regional election competition cannot be ignored by one factor. The factors causing the victory of the former regent and the failure of the former regent figures in this research are that in a competition there must be a goal of achievement, and in an election all figures hope for victory, but do not assume that the possibility of victory will occur for all figures, meaning that it is certain in Competition has wins and failures. And every victory and failure certainly has a causal factor. The vote recap accessed by labrita.id on the KPU website as of December 14 2020, at 22.30 WIT, shows that 100% of voting places or 170 TPS have been entered for the North Buton Regional Election. According to the data, the candidate pair Ridwan Zakaria – Ahali won 38.3% or 15,887 votes, Abu Hasan Suhuzu won 32.8% or 13,607 votes. Ridwan - Ahali is ahead in four of the six sub-districts in North Buton. In Kulisusu Ridwan – Ahali 6,595 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 5,040 votes, and Abu Hasan Suhuzu 4,478 votes. In Kambowa Ridwan - Ahali 2,099 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 883 votes, and Abu Hasan - Suhuzu 1,714 votes. In Bonegunu Ridwan - Ahali 2,181 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 1,285 votes, and Abu Hasan Suhuzu 1,966 votes. In West Kulisusu – Ridwan Ahali 1,427 votes, Aswadi - Fahrul 1,401 votes, and Abu Hasan - Suhuzu 1,409 votes. For your information, Ridwan - Ahali is candidate pair number 1 supported by PAN, Golkar and Democrats with a

total of 10 seats. Meanwhile, Aswadi - Fahrul is candidate pair number 2 supported by PKB, PKS, Gerindra and PKPI with a total of 6 seats. Meanwhile, Abu Hasan - Suhuzu is candidate pair number 3 supported by PDIP with a total of 4 seats.

In the North Buton (Butur) regional elections, there were three candidate pairs fighting to lead the Muna Regency areas, namely the incumbent Abu Hasan-Suhuzu, RidwanZakariah-Ahali, and Aswadi Adam-Fahrul Muhammad. Based on the election results, candidate pair Ridwan Zakariah-Ahali received the most votes with a total of 15,887 votes (38.3 percent), successfully defeating incumbent candidate pair Abu Hasan-Suhuzu who received 13,607 votes (32.8 percent) and pair Aswadi Adam-Fahrul Muhammad who received 11,541 votes (29.19 percent). Traces of development during the Abu Hasan-Ramadio administration in the previous government period are almost invisible at all. He could not create a good political impression for the people of North Buton. In fact, during the election campaign 5 years ago, the small community supported him very massively because it was said that he came from a simple background and the community had high expectations for their rights to be fought for and a sense of shared awareness to be able to live better with the promise of development offered. But it turned out to be far from the fire. The dreamed changes have not yet materialized. In the end, many of them returned to anchor their choice on the Ridwan Zakaria-Ahali pair in the hope that it would be better than the reign of Abu Hasan Ramadio. According to Rakhmat (2012) there are two most important components of credibility, namely expertise and trust. Meanwhile, public trust in the figure of Abu Hasan has decreased drastically due to the lack of evidence of the post-conflict regional election promises that were made to the people of North Buton.

5 Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion

After conducting in-depth research and interviews with informants in Buton Regency regarding Battle Volume 3 in the North Buton Regency regional elections, it can be concluded as follows:

First, Volume 3 of the battle in the North Buton Regency regional elections, namely the battle between the former Regent and the incumbent to compete for the position of Regional Head of North Buton Regency. In 2010, RidwanZakariah won in the Volume 1 battle, the public saw the performance that RidwanZakariah had carried out during his time in office. in the 2015 regional elections, there was a second volume battle which was won by Abu Hasan where the people gave sympathy to Abu Hasan as a simple regent with his background and this gave Abu Hasan the opportunity to lead the region. Then in 2020 he was won again by RidwanZakariah who has served until now. This and the 2020 regional elections are where in the 3rd battle RidwanZakariah can win the regional elections by proving himself with his first term.

Second, RidwanZakariah's victory factor is a figural factor where RidwanZakariah's victory cannot be separated from his being a former Regent and also being supported by many party coalitions and entrusting the public with proof of the work he has done, and the factor of public disappointment with the incumbent's performance which has not been optimal. thus making the community give Mr. RidwanZakaria another opportunity to become Regent of North Buton. The Political Party Factor, namely the strength of the coalition political party supporting RidwanZakaria, is also a determinant of victory, especially if it is supported by major parties, and finally, the Candidate Electability factor is seen from the institutional results.

survey which is used to see the popularity of candidates and measure the political strength of candidates before determining the strategy to be used. Victory for former North Buton Regent RidwanZakaria-Ahali.

5.2 Recommendation

Suggestions that researchers can give on volume 3 of the battle in North Buton Regency are:

1. From the failures during Abu Hasan's reign, it can be seen that when he is elected as Regent, he must not forget his duties as Regent and not disappoint many people.
2. As the elected Regent and Deputy Regent, the community has given RidwanZakaria and Ahali their trust again to lead North Buton. For the second time, the community is waiting for the political promises made during the campaign to be realized.

References

- [1] Abdul, Halim. *Local Politics. Actors, Problems and Conflicts in the flow of democratization*. Malang: Intrans Publishing. 2018.
- [2] Abu Bakar Ebyhara, *Political Science Presenter*, Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media Brian McNair, 2010
- [3] Giffar et al. *Portrait of the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Elections in the Midst of the Covid-19 Pandemic, Southeast Sulawesi Province*, Kendari, Literacy Institute. 2021
- [4] Harold J. Laski Joenarto, *Democracy and the State Government System*, Jakarta :RinekaCipta, 1991
- [5] Harris G. Warren, *Our Democracy at Work*, New York, Printice Inc,Englewood, 1963
- [6] Husain, M. Najib. *The Long Road to the Chair of Regional Leader* (Political Communication Studies). CV. Indonesian Literacy. Kendari City. 2023
- [7] Mariam Budiarjo, *Basics of Political Science, Revised Edition*. Jakarta : Gramedia ` Pustaka Utama, 1992
- [8] Muhlis Madani, *Dimensions of Actor Interaction in the Yogyakarta Public Policy Formulation Process*: Graha Ilmu, 2011
- [9] Tutik Quarterly Point, *Legal Construction of the Indonesian Constitution Post Amendment to the 1945 Constitution*, Jakarta : Kencana, 2010
- [10] Warjio, *Development Politics (Paradox, Theory, Actors and Ideology)*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2016)