

The Challenge of the Victory of the United Development Party In The 2019 Legislative Elections, Majene District, West Sulawesi, Indonesia

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Abstract. Since Indonesia entered the reform era, the post-New Order political system has been rebuilt by implementing an actual democratic mechanism. Many countries in the world have adopted a democratic political system, but in its implementation, it does not run democratically. For this reason, a party must have a modern management system to survive during the emergence of new parties in a competitive democratic climate. However, it is undeniable that challenges in winning a party become a problem that we should know about and then find a solution to. Therefore, the purpose of this article will be to discuss the challenges in question. It used descriptive exploratory research methods, qualitative approaches, and techniques for collecting documentary and literature data. The researchers found that the obstacles faced were that PPP did not have the power to stem transactions, and the party did not have the authority to prevent massive fraud or vote-blowing. The researcher found that the obstacles faced were that PPP did not have the power to stem transactions and the party did not have the authority to prevent massive fraud or vote-blowing. Another found that the obstacles faced were that PPP did not have the power to stem transactions and the party did not have the authority to prevent massive fraud or vote-blowing.

Keywords: Political Parties, Election Challenges, Reform Era.

1. Introduction

Democracy that is taking place in our country today is biased and causes systemic impacts from various kinds of deviations that occur and this is caused by one of them being the political party system. Political parties are not able to play their functions and roles optimally. The institutionalization of political parties is not going well, so this is the main problem for political parties in Indonesia today. The internal management and management system of political parties in general is less professional and democratic [1].

Democracy is not a perfect order to regulate human life. However, history everywhere has proven that democracy is a model of state life that has the least chance of insulting humanity [2]. Therefore, although in various documentations of this country there is not much to find the word democracy, the founders of the country since the time of the movement have tried hard to apply the principles of a democratic state for Indonesia.

The democratic process in Indonesia has fundamentally changed and rediscovered its identity since entering the reform era. Democracy in Indonesia has reached a point where it is no longer possible to turn back. Obstacles occur in the values that exist in society and the political conditions of a nation. Indonesia can be said to be a successful country towards

democracy, although in practice it is still limping. The ups and downs that the Indonesian people have gone through to build democracy have paid off and won international recognition.

Departing from international recognition of democracy which still needs improvement to get to a true democracy, the democracy built by Indonesia requires interaction between the community and the government. From that, political parties become mediators between the community and the government. However, now political parties no longer care about the interests of the people, even though if we look at political parties as a forum for people's aspirations towards true democracy.

There is no democratic country without general elections (Pemilu), because elections are the main instrument in implementing democratic principles [3]. In fact, elections are not only an arena to express the people's freedom in choosing their leaders, but also an arena to judge and punish leaders who appear before the people. However, experience in various places and countries shows that the implementation of elections is often only a mere political procedural activity so that the process and results deviate from the purpose of the election while at the same time injuring democratic values.

This fact requires continuous efforts to build and improve an election system that is honest, fair and democratic, namely an election that is able to accommodate the freedom of the people and safeguard the sovereignty of the people. Election organizers are required to understand election philosophy, have technical knowledge and skills in election administration, and consistently implement election regulations, so that the election process runs according to its objectives. Furthermore, the election results, namely the elected leaders, need to be encouraged and empowered continuously in order to carry out their functions optimally; they also need to be controlled so as not to abuse the sovereignty of the people given to them.

Based on the results of the trusted Survey Institute Indo Barometer, in early 2017 a survey of 1,200 samples in 34 provinces in Indonesia showed a margin of error of around 3%, stating that there were as many as 51.3% of the public rated political parties as bad. Management of political parties is a system that has its own characteristics that distinguish it from organizational systems in general.

Political parties are a means of political participation of the people in democratic life constitutionally in an effort to realize the national ideals of the Indonesian nation. Meanwhile, elections are an arena to express the freedom of the people in choosing and selecting their leaders. However, political parties as very effective political machines must be able to understand the public's tastes, especially regarding the determination of legislative candidates in their strategy to face the general election. Otherwise, political parties will be abandoned by the public.

Management of political parties is a system that has its own characteristics that distinguish it from organizational systems in general. The management of political parties should be carried out in accordance with the vision and mission that has been attached to the party and can be used as a basis and guideline by the administrators of the political party concerned, while still prioritizing various political party resources effectively and efficiently in order to achieve the goals and objectives set [4].

If the management of a political party is of high quality and gets a positive assessment from the community and can be accepted by the public, the political party concerned will still exist and can continue to take part in the political arena in the country so that in the end it will be able to make a positive contribution to the ongoing and sustainable development of the nation. On the other hand, if the management of political parties is bad, which is not carried out consistently and responsibly by party administrators, it will be able to affect public distrust or public distrust of political parties which in turn will affect the decline

in the party's electability level. The presence of political parties in the development of modern democracy today is very important to study, how the performance of political parties can be relied upon as pillars of democracy. In a modern democracy, it is necessary to apply strategic management of political parties which of course need to be modern because every step taken by political parties today is often faced with challenges and problems both within the party itself and externally by political parties [5].

The presence of political parties in the development of modern democracy today is very important to study, how the performance of political parties can be relied upon as pillars of democracy. In a modern democracy, it is necessary to apply strategic management of political parties which of course need to be modern because every step taken by political parties today is often faced with challenges and problems both within the party itself and externally.

This research is related to the 2019 Majene Regency legislative election process which places PPP as the winner of the most votes in the election. Furthermore, the factors that caused his victory were greatly influenced by the political strategy carried out by the party. In addition to successfully implementing the strategy, PPP also tried to use a power approach where the late Majene regent at the time, Fahmi Massiara, was recruited into the party as a board member who had a very strategic position, namely the Chairman of the Regional Management Board (DPW) of the United Development Party of West Sulawesi Province.

As the Chairperson of the PPP DPW, Fahmi Massiara has duties and responsibilities in winning PPP in the Legislative Elections, especially in Majene Regency. With his very strategic position in the party, and at the same time Fahmi Massiara as Regent of Majene gave a very big influence in increasing the party's vote.

This study will highlight the 2019 legislative election process, where the election results placed the PPP Party as the winner of the most votes in the election, this if explored further was greatly influenced by the power holder in this case the regent who served at that time, the late Majene Regent Fahmi Massiara who as well as Chairman of the Regional Management Board (DPW) of the United Development Party of West Sulawesi Province. With his very strategic position in the party, and at the same time Fahmi Massiara as regent, he certainly has a big role in increasing the party's vote.

Regarding the strategy of electoral parties, it has been discussed in articles written by researchers, but it cannot be denied, in addition to the strategy for victory, there are challenges experienced during the election process, so in this article we will discuss the challenges in question, especially challenges in legislative elections. 2019 which was won by the development unity party in Majene district.

2. Methods

This research uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method. A qualitative approach is used because it is considered capable of explaining a deep, authentic, and basic understanding of the phenomenon in question [6]. Descriptive analysis method is used for the reason that the data and information collected focuses on the actual phenomenon or problem through the process of data collection, compilation, processing, and drawing conclusions [7]. The results of it all attempt to describe an objective empirical state of the phenomenon or problem being studied. While the data collection technique used is a literature study that utilizes books, journal articles, newspapers, online news, and websites of authoritative institutions.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Regional Overview of Majene Regency

Majene Regency is one part of the West Sulawesi Province which is administratively divided into 8 sub-districts, 82 villages/kelurahan. Of the total area of Majene Regency, Ulumanda District is the sub-district which has the widest area of 456.00 Km². While the sub-district which has the smallest area is Banggae District with an area of 25.15 Km². The total area of Majene Regency is 94,784 ha with the regency capital located in Banggae Subdistrict with an urban area of 5,519 ha.

Total population, based on Kab. Majene in 2015 showed the population of Majene Regency as many as 163,896 people. Banggae sub-district is the area with the highest population, reaching 40,646 people with 10,162 families recorded. The lowest population was recorded in Tubo Sendana District, which was 8,887 people with 2,220 families. The average population increase is 1.56% per year. Majene Regency has an average population growth in the last five years from 2011 which is 1.96% per year to 5 people. Banggae District has the largest population in 2021, which is 44,937 people, while Tubo Sendana District has the lowest population. As usual before the voting or the election of people's representatives in the Legislative Election, First, the number of seats and the electoral district is determined by the General Election Commission of Majene Regency. The following provides an overview of the number of electoral districts and their distribution in each sub-district as well as the number of seats in the 2019 Majene Regency Legislative Election. The electoral districts in Majene Regency can be seen in the following table:

Table1. List of Electoral Districts and Number of Seats in Majene Regency

No.	Electrical Name	Electrical Region	Chairs amount
1.	Majene 1	Kec. Proud, District. Proud East	11
2.	Majene 2	district. Pamboang, Kec. Sendana, district. Tammerodo, Kec. Tubo	10
3.	Majene 3	district. Malunda, district. Ulumanda	4
TOTAL			25

(Source: Mamuju Regency KPU, processed in 2021)

Based on the data above, it can be concluded in general that Majene Regency is classified as a district that has a small area which only has 3 electoral districts. You can read the political map of how the Majene regent's strategy is by realizing his position in the government as the holder of power to take advantage of this opportunity as part of the legislative election strategy where his closest person in this case is Salmawati Jamado as the sister-in-law of the Regent in Dapil I Majene Regency is placed as a legislative candidate from PPP in the legislative election Majene Regency in 2019.

3.2 The Existence of the Majene Regency PPP Party

The United Development Party (PPP) fully supports the nomination of its best cadres in the 2019 Majene Regency Legislative Election. This is evident from the loyalty of all Party Executives and members of the Success Team for each candidate who seems tireless in preparing campaign preparations. Starting from introducing PPP cadres who are candidates for

DPRD Majene Regency to the public, preparing all campaign attributes (t-shirts, banners, brochures, stages, etc.), to raising funds for campaigning.

This was done in order to win the legislative candidates from PPP cadres in each electoral district and also to try to bring in as many people as possible during the campaign. Even though they are supported by sufficient material, the candidates from PPP cannot be compared to candidates from other political parties. The PPP candidate became a candidate for the party participating in the 2019 Majene Regency Election with the least assets compared to the candidates for the other four political parties participating in the election, such as PDIP, Golkar Party, PKB and Gerindra Party. However, this does not become a burden for PPP candidates, they are still “Bismillah” with the capital owned by PPP candidates, as said by one member of the PPP Candidate Success Team, Mr. Hasrafuddin.

However, the extent of his influence in gaining votes in the Legislative Election in relation to his position as regent and at the same time as the family of the regent candidate becomes interesting to study in this thesis research, even though at the same time the brother of the regent Fahmi Massiara, namely Farid Massiara is also running for office. as a member of the Majene Regency DPRD in the same party and also the same electoral district but did not get a seat in the legislative election. The following table shows a comparison of the number of votes acquired by members of the Majene Regency DPRD for the 2019-2024 period as follows:

Table 2. List of Votes for the 2019 Election Legislative Candidates

NO.	CANDIDATE NAME	DAPIL / PARTY	NUMBER OF VOTE
1.	H.Anthony Hamdani	I / PKB	1,773 votes
2.	Syahril	I / GERINDRA	1,073 votes
3.	Arwin B	I / PDI P	1,274 votes
4.	Sadli	I / Golkar	1,089 votes
5.	Hj. Ida Nursanti, SE, MH	I / MCC	1,012 votes
6.	Salmawati Jamado, SE	I / PPP	2,721 votes
7.	H. Moh. Yahya Nur, SE	I / PPP	2,195 votes
8.	Abd. Wahab, SH	I / PAN	2,702 votes
9.	Paharuddin	I / HANURA	1,157 votes
10.	M. Idwar	I / Democrat	3,028 votes
11.	Dra. Hj. A Anggraini	I / Democrat	1,475 votes
12.	Napirman	II / PKB	943 votes
13.	HS Taswin K Alatas	II / GERINDRA	1,339 votes
14.	Parman	II / PDI P	1,814 votes
15.	Adi Ahsan	II / Golkar	3,968 votes
16.	Moh. Alfian	II / Golkar	1,791 votes
17.	Budi Mansur, S. Ag.	II / MCC	1,268 votes
18.	Armiah	II / PPP	2,177 votes
19.	Husail	II / PPP	1,695 votes
20.	Rahmatullah, SE	II / PSI	1,411 votes
21.	Drs. H. Basri Mallilingan	II / Democrat	1,545 votes
22.	Rahman	III / GERINDRA	1,442 votes
23.	Benefits	III / PPP	1,231 votes

24.	Hasriadi	III / PAN	2,069 votes
25.	Ummi Nursandi	III / Democrat	1,412 votes

(Source: Majene Regency KPU, processed in 2021)

In the process of raising the masses to win votes in this election from all candidates spread across all sub-districts, especially candidates for legislative members from PPP, Majene Regency, Salmawati Jamado is placed at number 1 in Dapil I which includes two sub-districts in the district capital that have the most mandatory voting compared to Dapil II and III in other sub-districts, it is alleged that there was a role and influence of power in gaining votes in the 2019 legislative elections. The reason is that the wife of the Majene Regent, Fatmawati as the older sister of Salmawati Jamado, who is the chairman of Darma Wanita Majene Regency as well as the chairman of the PGRI of East Banggae Subdistrict, is suspected of having a very large role in winning the PPP vote, especially Salmawati Jamado in the 2019 Legislative Election.

Table 3. List of Chosen Candidates from PPP

NO	CANDIDATE NAME	electoral district	NUMBER OF VOTE
1.	Salmawati Jamado, SE	I / PPP	2,721 votes
2.	H. Moh. Yahya Nur, SE	I / PPP	2,195 votes
3.	Armiah	II / PPP	2,177 votes
4.	Husail	II / PPP	1,695 votes
5.	Benefits	III / PPP	1,231 votes
AMOUNT			10,091 votes

(Source: Majene Regency KPU, processed in 2021)

Looking at the comparison of vote acquisitions between legislative candidates, especially PPP in all available electoral districts, it shows that Salmawati Jamado's vote gain is very dominant compared to the votes from the other four PPP candidates in all electoral districts. Thus, material matters are no longer a problem for PPP candidates when conducting campaigns. It was recorded that several times PPP candidates conducted approach campaigns in each of their electoral districts, always attended by solid masses, sympathizers and supporters and also invited community leaders who happened to be PPP cadres who were expected to be able to become mass magnets. One example of his campaign is attending ta'lim majlis, regular recitations and congregational tahlil in each electoral district which is attended by PPP candidates, Ulama and Kyai, community leaders, party administrators and the success team of each candidate.

3.3 Barriers Faced by PPP in Winning Salmawati Jamado in the 2019 Legislative Election

All political parties experience obstacles and obstacles in the face of legislative elections. No matter how small the obstacle, the party administrators will definitely feel it. Such is the case with the United Development Party of the District. Majene in the last Legislative election. According to the former PPP party administrator, Hasrafuddin (August 28, 2022) stated that "Overall there were no significant obstacles that we faced ahead of the last legislative election. However, the obstacles we face are only obstacles that are generally also faced by other parties, namely the party's concern that candidates from other parties will carry out transactional politics and carry out vote inflating "in an illegal way".

Thus, from the results of our interviews, it can be concluded that there are no crucial obstacles faced by PPP in the legislative elections, everything can run smoothly, however, parties have concerns about a decrease in vote acquisition if there is money politics or vote inflation carried out by candidates from another party. There are several points that will be discussed in this article related to obstacles, namely:

3.3.1 PPP Does Not Have The Power to Stem Transactional Politics

The term transactional politics is often heard in the public along with the passing of the reform era which is marked by direct elections. From the word Transaction itself, it can be said that transactional politics is oriented towards the benefits of the parties involved in it.

Transactional politics can be interpreted as buying and selling politics or trade politics. In trading or buying and selling activities, if someone buys it, there must be a seller. If it means the transaction itself, it can be said that in the context of transactional politics it is always oriented to the benefits of both parties involved in it.

The practice of transactional politics seems to have become a separate trend in every election event, both regional and legislative elections. It is no longer a secret if candidates want to win seats in the executive and legislative branches. Even though the legislative candidates know that this is an election violation, they do not care about the provisions set by the election organizers.

Politics itself is actually one of the efforts that is often practiced in government, especially regarding the distribution of power. Someone who has power will have an advantage over those who don't. This triggers the emergence of transactional politics that occur. In fact, transactional politics does not only occur in Indonesia, but also abroad.

The current electoral system in Indonesia creates transactional politics with high costs. Transactional politics has a very broad scope, it can touch all political activities. Not only the presidential election, but also the legislative elections, regional elections, during the decision making of the rulers and others. The costs incurred during the election become a burden that must be returned when someone is in power. The implementation of elections with an open proportional system as is now applied in Indonesia, incurs high costs due to competition between candidates for power in either the presidential, legislative or regional elections. For example, in the legislative elections that have already taken place, competition does not only occur between candidates from different political parties, but also among candidates within the same political party are involved in the competition. The competition that occurs between legislative candidates makes each candidate try their best to spread influence on the public to get the most votes. For this reason, the methods taken by legislative candidates are doing money politics for ordinary people or using office rewards for the political elite. This action can endanger the State of Indonesia, because it is feared that actions that are clearly wrong in the eyes of the law will be accepted as natural actions by the community, because election contestants have often done this.

Transactional politics that are rife in the run up to the election are very worried by all legislative candidates and even all political parties participating in the election because of this concerning the issue of competition for seats of political power in government. Because the legislative seats are limited, all candidates participating in the election use various ways to get votes in the legislative elections and even use methods that violate the law [8].

In relation to legal violations related to election problems, both executive and legislative elections where the legislative elections were held in Majene district last year, all political parties including PPP and even legislative candidates did not have access to prohibit or prosecute perpetrators of election violations. So in the general election, especially the

Legislative Election held in Kab. Majene in 2019, political transactions here occurred between candidates participating in the election and the community.

In general, whenever an election is held in Indonesia, it is undeniable that all political parties participating in the election cannot avoid transactional politics. As stated by Hasrafuddin "It is very difficult to avoid transactions in politics, because the system compels all parties participating in the election to try to raise funds to finance all stages of the election administration to the campaign process. It is illogical if the so-called democratic party holding elections does not require a lot of money. Can be traced in all political parties, try to show me which political parties rely on funds only by expecting from membership dues. The membership fee is not much and is not sufficient for all electoral processes."

Thus, the occurrence of transactional politics can even be said to be a common thing done by all political parties considering the very expensive political costs so that party administrators in all political parties including the PPP Party compete with each other in recruiting party cadres and figures who are considered to have sufficient capital to help finance parties and figures deemed capable of funding their candidacy during the campaign process. Therefore, according to Hasrafuddin: "This is what we did in the PPP party that the party needed a lot of money so that all the PPP party officials agreed to recruit the regent of Majene at that time the late Fahmi Massiara to be included in the party's board of directors. Unmitigated, we place Fahmi Massiara's name in the highest PPP management structure, namely as Chairman of the West Sulawesi PPP Regional Executive Board. Why did we recruit the Regent of Majene as the party administrator? Of course, our hope is none other than to win votes in the legislative elections." Thus, the PPP political party becomes the winner in the fight for cadres who are very potential and strategic and who are highly expected to be able to develop and enlarge the PPP political party in the future.

In terms of transactional politics, of course, everything requires a mutually determined means of payment. In buying and selling, the payment instrument is usually in the form of cash. So does it mean that in political practice, if there is transactional politics, it means that there is political buying and selling? Is this transactional politics always related to money? Not really. In some cases of politics, transactional politics is also related to certain positions and rewards other than money. This is as in our interview with Idham that: "In his candidacy in the legislative election, candidates from the PPP party did the same things as candidates from other parties who passed to get seats in the Regency DPRD. Majene must do things that are transactional. Even though the transactions they build are not in the form of money but in other forms that are mutually beneficial to both parties. It is impossible to get a seat if there are no political transactions."

Based on the above statement, it is undeniable that in practical political practice, almost certainly no one does not do transactional politics. Because basically politics is a compromise, sharing power. This is also what we have successfully summarized in our observations both directly and based on information from various parties that the candidates from the PPP party who passed to become members of the Regency DPRD. Majene conducts political transactions. Especially Salmawati Jamado, there is a lot of information that develops in the community when conducting transactions, either openly or in a covert way. As stated by Ahmad Ayub: "Many gifts, including envelopes, were distributed to underprivileged communities by the Salmawati team in large amounts, especially to people who were classified as underprivileged. Not only in the form of envelopes but also other valuables that have been successfully distributed to the public".

Although many parties are worried that there will be fraud in the legislative elections, in Majene Regency KPU no significant fraud has been found. This is due to the KPU Kab.

Majene has made various preparations long before the legislative election. Thus, to be able to gain votes in the legislative elections, all candidates are indicated to have carried out political transactions.

Transactional politics is not always related to transactions in the form of money or goods, but can be in other forms, both visible and covert. We also identified this during the research through intensive interviews with informants as explained by Alimuddin (Entrepreneur): "Although this election is only a legislative election, not a regional head election, there are also many civil servants from regional officials to the village level and from businessmen. It is known that many chose Salmawati Jamado because they saw the regent's family."

Thus, it is not something that needs to be kept a secret, by looking at the existing facts, it is the facts on the ground that in the democratic party, especially in the legislative election of Majene Regency, it is alleged that all legislative candidates carry out political transactions.

So, if it is explored further, all candidates who want to sit as representatives of the people must have sufficient capital, because without money capital or transactional politics it is impossible to sit as members of the DPRD. In addition to capital in the form of money as a transaction, it can also be in the form of the lure of a position or the distribution of projects for people who support it. As stated by Idham (PNS): "Many officials in Majene Regency are known to support and vote for Salmawati Jamado in the last Legislative election, however, because they did not qualify to become regent, many were forced to leave their positions, including businessmen who often won tenders."

So, if it is explored further, all candidates who want to sit as people's representatives must have sufficient capital, because without capital in the form of money or other transactional politics it is impossible to sit as a DPRD member in Majene Regency.

3.3.2 PPP Does Not Have The Authority to Prevent Massive Fraud/Vote-Blowing

With regard to transactional politics, this can lead to massive fraud. In the last election there was a lot of massive fraud so that many re-elections were carried out. Elections are now transactions *money politics* very systematic, massive, and structured because of the opportunity to count votes up to 3 days. So, there is an opportunity for people to make voice transactions. The witness from the political party was tired and then went home and finally a transaction took place there.

In every election, forms of fraud are almost certain to occur. Or at least, we can never be sure that cheating doesn't exist at all, although it can't always be proven. This fraud can occur in various modes and at every stage of the implementation of elections, both legislative and presidential elections. From the preparation, during the voting, to the process of counting the votes and collecting them at the tabulation center, various forms of fraud are very likely to occur. According to Majene Regency KPU Member Arsalin Aras that: "In the 2019 legislative election in Majene Regency, starting from preparation, voting, to the process of counting votes and collecting them at the tabulation center, no fraud was found, which means neither TPS nor KPPS"

In general, this fraud can take the form of "money politics", collusion between election organizers and participants, the existence of fictitious voters, and so on. The holes that exist at every stage of the election have the potential to provide room for such frauds by certain parties.

Before the election was held on the day, for example, the chaos of the DPT (Permanent Voters List) as it is currently happening can be used by interested parties to

"breed" fictitious voters. Fictitious voters, the number of which can reach thousands in various regions, may creep into the gap between the number of voters in the DPT and the number of real voters. Therefore, the determination of the DPT is very crucial. In this case, the proactive attitude of the community to check their own names in the DPT is expected to minimize the chaos that occurs.

During the process of procurement and distribution of election logistics such as ballot papers, ballot boxes, and others, sloppy management also has the opportunity to give rise to election fraud. The excess ballots provided, which is as much as 2% of the ballots at each polling station, could be used by irresponsible parties. Therefore, it is very important to implement the transparency of the management of excess ballots. Without transparency, anyone has the right to ask and suspect: where do these spare or unused ballots go? It may be used to add fictitious votes for certain parties or candidates. Meanwhile, according to the Bawaslu member of Majene Jayadi Regency, he said:

On the day when the voting is conducted, we must pay attention to certain things so that other forms of fraud can be anticipated and overcome. For example, we must be aware of the occurrence of "dawn attacks", namely the distribution of money or basic necessities at the last seconds before the opening of polling stations so that voters choose a particular party or candidate. If this happens, of course the best option is not to accept a "bribe", but to report it. Take the money or groceries, then use it as evidence."

The potential for fraud is still high even though the voting has been carried out and the polling stations have been closed, namely during the counting and recapitulation of votes. According to the law, vote counting at polling stations must be completed no later than 12 hours after polling stations are closed. The counting must also be done openly at the polling station, witnessed by witnesses and usually the local community. After the votes have been counted, sending the results to the election tabulation center in Jakarta also goes through a chain that is not short: from polling stations, votes are collected at the village/kelurahan level, then sub-district, district, and so on until they reach the national tabulation center. Furthermore, Arsalin revealed that:

"During the process of sending this data, the procedure must also be "secured" in such a way that it is not "intercepted" and "hijacked" in the middle of the road by interested parties".

Thus, knowledge of the forms of fraud that may arise is important for us so that in the next year's legislative elections (pileg) we as voters as well as citizens can proactively guard democratization in this country.

3.3.3 PPP Does Not Have Potential Cadres of Local Ethnicity

In this subsection, we will explain that the mainstay candidate from PPP, Salmawati Jamado, is known to be not a native of Kab. Majene but immigrants from Jeneponto Regency, South Sulawesi. When her sister Patmawati was appointed as a teacher in Majene Regency and married Fahmi Massiara (before becoming a regent) then Salmawati went with her and lived together until she ran for a member of the Regency DPRD. Majene. With this status, the PPP party is not sure that Salmawati Jamado will be able to get a lot of votes in the election. Because what is certain is that the community has considerations to make their choice considering that Salmawati is from another area. This was conveyed by one of the PPP administrators, Mr. Jainuddin. "Actually, I am not sure whether Salmawati Jamado will be able to win a lot of votes in the legislative elections, considering that Salmawati is not a resident or a native of Kab. Majene plus Salmawati is a female candidate whose abilities are different from those of men. However, this uncertainty of mine is also often covered by my

belief that Salmawati Jamado will be able to get a lot of votes considering she is the family of the regent, but we'll see."

At first the party officials still doubted Salmawati Jamado's ability in the legislative elections considering the ethnic factor which was not the original Mandar tribe but she came from the Makassar tribe. Besides that, because she is a woman, her abilities still need to be proven in the community. However, the efforts and hard work during the nomination process of Salmawati Jamado as a member of the Legislative Team, including the family team, always made approaches to the community to the depths, especially to Makassar ethnic groups. This is as stated by Ahmad Ayyub that: "Salmawati Jamado and her team are trying to mobilize Makassar ethnic community groups in Majene Regency who are members of the Makassar social gathering association. In fact, not only from the associations of Makassar residents he visited but also from other communities in his constituency. Even if there is assistance to the community, for example the distribution of basic necessities, he does not hesitate to directly provide assistance to the community.

So Salmawati Jamado and her team tried to go directly to the community to show themselves as a legislative candidate who was able to garner support from community sympathizers so that Salmawati Jamado would be known by the public who would be their chosen candidate. So Salmawati Jamado did not stay silent but tried to go directly to the community to show the ability of her personality as a legislative candidate who was able to accommodate aspirations and fight for the interests and desires of the community. Many people also considered that the nomination of Salmawati Jamado as a legislative candidate yesterday was just a name, the factor that caused it to win the most seats because behind it was the name of the Regent and Patmawati as the head of the Regency PGRI who supported her. Further stated by Ahmad Ayub: "Salmawati Jamado's success in winning a seat in the Majene Regency DPRD would not have been possible if she had relied solely on her personal abilities, but the main contributing factor was that she was the family of Regent Fahmi Massiara who was temporarily serving during the legislative election yesterday. In addition, Patmawati's sister, who also greatly influenced her vote, played a decisive role in the success of Salmawati Jamado."

Thus, it is true what people have said so far that because of the regent's family factor, Salmawati Jamado was able to walk into the Majene Regency DPRD and even now serves as chairman of the Majene Regency DPRD, all because of the wishes of the Regent's family.

The issue of gender participation in elections has become a special concern for many political observers considering that there are laws that so far regulate it by expecting women's involvement in elections [9]. However, until now it seems that the problem is very difficult to fulfill as much as 30% of women's quota in legislative elections. Perhaps one of the problems is due to the different abilities of men and women in all matters including in legislative elections. So that PPP management Pak Jainuddin further said: "D in the political world actually has special characteristics and characters where legislators often argue with each other and even clash with each other in expressing opinions in the House of Representatives. As a weak creature, of course, not many women can afford it, especially if it is not supported by the knowledge they have. The world of politics is not the same as the other worlds, here it is famous for violence in the sense of being hard in fighting for everything for the benefit of the people. So, if you are dealing with other DPR members who have different opinions while having to make a decision as soon as possible, then this is where the members of the council will have arguments and ideas. Well, what about women who are known as weak creatures." So, if you are dealing with other DPR members who have different opinions while having to make a decision as soon as possible, then this is where the members of the council will have

arguments and ideas. Well, what about women who are known as weak creatures." So, if you are dealing with other members of the DPR who have different opinions while having to make a decision as soon as possible, then this is where the members of the DPR argue with each other and have ideas. Well, what about women who are known as weak creatures."

Thus, the involvement of women in the world of politics is not the same and should not be equated with men because the world of politics is identical to the world of men. This is what happened in the last Majene Regency legislative election where out of 25 seats for Majene Regency DPRD members, only 5 were filled by women.

However, what was initially feared by some parties, especially the PPP Party officials about Salmawati Jamado's ability to collect votes, was not proven even though she was from the Makassar ethnic group and because she was a female legislative candidate, it was not proven on the contrary, it shows that if we look at the overall ranking of Salmawati Jamado's votes in the general election. This legislative process is where the candidate Salmawati ranks I (first) in the internal PPP party in the number of votes and ranks third (three) out of 25 elected legislative candidates. This is an extraordinary achievement because for the first time participating in the legislative elections was able to show the achievement of a very high number of votes among other candidates.

4. Conclusions

The movement of political parties or party strategies in winning votes in elections, especially in the 2019 Legislative elections in Majene district, the individual movement, in this case the PPP candidate Salmawati Jamado, as the highest vote winner among the PPP candidates, has a very large influence even when compared to the movement of the political parties themselves. Because a political party is like giving a vehicle, then it is the candidate who acts as a driver who will find passengers. So, the number of votes depends on the candidate concerned in his efforts to win the sympathy of the voters, while the obstacles experienced in winning the election, especially in the Majene area itself, do not exist, but in general the obstacles experienced include PPP not having cadres of local ethnicity, PPP does not have the power to prevent vote bubble, and PPP does not have special powers to prevent transactional politics.

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