

DEMOCRACY EDUCATION IN POLITICAL PARTIES: A CRITICAL STUDY OF A SINGLE CANDIDATE PHENOMENA

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ABSTRACT

Based on the philosophical basis, the aim of direct regional head elections is to achieve sustainable democratic values, namely the process of community participation in exercising the right to vote. The simultaneous regional head elections that were carried out in December 2020 gave rise to the single candidate phenomenon again. This study aims to describe the factors that cause the occurrence of a single candidate, theories and models that can explain this phenomenon, and the position of democracy in the election of a single candidate. By using Harzing's Publish or Perish software, 195 articles were obtained from 2013-2022. Through the Systematic Literature Review method, 50 journal articles were then analyzed. The results of the study explain that political education in political parties fails to cause a single candidate. Pragmatism of political parties, high political dowries, and failure of regeneration. Finally, make political parties form a grand coalition with a single candidate. Several theories can explain this phenomenon, such as Coalition Theory, Exchange Theory, Interest Groups Theory, Oligarchy Theory, Hegemony Theory, Deliberative Democracy, and others. In the study of democracy, a single candidate ultimately has an impact on the quality of democracy. This research opens up space for further research discussed in this article.

Keywords: *Single Candidate 1, Democratic Education 2, Single Candidate Phenomenon 3*

1. INTRODUCTION

Ideally, the change of leadership in the democratic education system is carried out through a simple, inexpensive mechanism, but still produces quality results. Simple in the sense that it is understandable and easy to do. Cheap means that the holding of regional elections does not cost too much money. To accommodate this, the government finally issued Law no. 8 of 2015, which regulates the simultaneous election mechanism. It's just that the law is not complete so there are new things that are unexpected to happen in the middle of the election process. In the 2015 simultaneous Pilkada, it was recorded that three regions had a single candidate out of 269 regions that held Pilkada. In the 2020 Pilkada which was held simultaneously 270 years ago, there were twenty-five regions that had a single candidate including Gowa Regency (Riyanto, 2019).

Strength of a political party is a crucial factor in the emergence of a single candidate, particularly in places with a restricted geographic scope and a homogeneous population. Among of the 269 regions that hosted Pilkada in 2015, it was noted that three regions only had one candidate. Four regions in the 2018 Pilkada, which took place in 101 regions, only had one candidate. Sixteen regions in the 2018 Pilkada, which was held in 171 regions, had just one candidate, and most recently, in the 2020 Pilkada, which was held concurrently in 270 regions, there were 25 regions with only one candidate, including Gowa Regency. It is challenging for small

parties to nominate candidates (Ilham, 2020; Prilani & Hutomo, 2020).

According to the Constitutional Court Decision Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015 concerning Reviewing Law Number 8 of 2015 against the 1945 Indonesian Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Pilkada can still be held without losing its democratic nature even though there is only one pair of candidates (Darusman et al., 2016; Ishak, 2020). Elections are conducted utilizing a plebiscite procedure, sometimes known as a referendum, by asking the populace whether they agree or disapprove with a single candidate pair. In Constitutional Court Decision No. 100/PUU-XIII/2015, the Constitutional Court provides legal remedies to fill the legal breach produced by the enactment of Law No. 8: regional head elections with one pair of candidates.

Then, KPU Regulation (PKPU) Number 14 of 2015 about the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and/or Mayors and Deputy Mayors was published in response to the Constitutional Court's ruling. Blank columns are appearing more frequently, a single candidate is presented, followed by a "agree and disagree" column, and then an empty column. As a result, Pilkada has significantly increased since 2015 (Mamonto & Setiyono, 2021; Putranti, 2021). Even though there is only one partner, Pilkada proceedings will continue until the deadline is established in accordance with the idea of people's sovereignty and is included in the perception of the Indonesian state as a rule of law and upholding democratic ideals (Secrets, 2016; Falah, 2018).

Regional elections can be postponed until the next year, single candidates can be prosecuted, and they can also be given a Perpu and an empty ballot box. A chapter or paragraph that targets a single candidate individually could be added to the Pilkada Law. Also, political party cadres and the general public's political education can both be improved, and the party itself can progress its regeneration process (RS, 2016). Iza Rumesten RS provided an example of the maximum limit for regional head candidate seat support held by a political party or coalition of political parties in order to break the monopoly of particular people or organizations (Tanjung & Saraswati, 2020).

Jurgen Habermas says that deliberative democracy is a form of democracy that preserves the rule of law. The effectiveness of formal state institutions (like parliament) and society at large in conducting deliberative processes determines the legitimacy of it (Hardiman, 2009). In 2015, Indonesian provinces had regional elections at the same time, and the phenomenon of the single candidate emerged. This wasn't a novel or recent development at the time. To put it another way, the process of establishing political democracy through elections for both several candidates and a single candidate does not eventually prevent its execution. This

demonstrates how far democracy has come and that there is still room for discussion. It's critical to emphasize this (Syahrial & Herdiana, 2020).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Democracy is frequently described as a form of popular rule. Robert A. Dahl also offers a definition of democracy in a more constrained sense, stating that certain criteria must be met by the political system in order for all citizens to have an equal chance to influence policy (Rini, 2016; RS, 2016). According to Dahl, there are at least five requirements, including equal speech, effective adult inclusion, agenda management, clear understanding, and equal voice. The most recent attempt to determine the level of democracy in various nations is Dahl's thoughts on democracy, which distinguish between two important paths to democracy, namely the one that promotes competition and the road that encourages cooperation. From the several earlier investigations of the single candidate phenomenon and its connection to democracy that have been described above. It is crucial to keep conducting research on a single candidate. The purpose of this study is to provide more light on the variables contributing to the presence of a single candidate in the Pilkada. Explanations from theory that can explain why a same candidate appeared during the Pilkada in different parts of Indonesia. Next, consider how democracy is positioned in the single candidate study.

2.1 Single Candidate

An example of empirical democracy is a single candidate in local elections that were held simultaneously across several Indonesian provinces. According to Dahl's definition of democracy, the situation of the emergence of a "one candidate" is one that is normatively unthinkable. This indicates that democracy's implementation is still evolving and is impacted by the local political system.

Fundamentally, a theory's implementation or concept's implementation cannot be carried out exactly as intended by the theory or concept. For instance, Indonesia uses a presidential system with many parties. In fact, theoretically, the tremendous conflict between the executive and the legislative in a multi-party presidential government might undermine the president. Conceptually, the Pilkada with a single candidate is comparable to the Pilkada and cannot be characterized as being anti-democratic. The genuine participation of the community in governance is the essence of democracy. In this situation, the election of representatives by the people as part of a social compact places the people in control of the administration of the government. However, there are elements of local wisdom that cannot be disregarded, meaning that democracy must be implemented while taking into account local wisdom. The Pilkada's single candidate system serves as a reminder that law must be adaptable enough to keep up with societal changes in order for democracy to function effectively on a practical basis.

The power of a political party, particularly in regions with a restricted geographic scope and a homogeneous population, is one of the crucial factors in the emergence of a single candidate. Among of the 269 regions that held Pilkada in 2015, it was noted that only three had a single candidate. In the 101 regions that participated in the 2018 Pilkada, four regions only had one

candidate. 16 areas in the 2018 Pilkada, which was held in 171 regions, had just one candidate. Most recently, in the 2020 Pilkada, which was held concurrently in 270 regions, there were 25 regions with only one candidate, including Gowa Regency. Candidate nomination is challenging for small parties ((Ilham, 2020; Prilani & Hutomo, 2020).

Yet, given that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) has a fairly pluralistic society, democracy is currently the best option. Therefore, compared to the ideas of liberal democracy, capitalist democracy, and guided democracy, which in the nation's history have failed to be implemented, Pancasila Democracy, which is based on Pancasila values and the 1945 Constitution, is the system of government that is most likely to be implemented in Indonesia. From Indonesia. A number of political issues surrounding the election of governors, regents, and mayors are currently grabbing the attention of the public and are frequently discussed in a variety of contexts, such as the phenomenon of actors obtaining political party seats and the competition between one candidate pair and another pair to win over voters. State, the political parties' management dilemma, and other issues. What is equally intriguing, though, is that the possibility of only having one candidate pair can be detected by signs such as the absence of figures registering as individual candidate pairs, the existence of potential candidate pairs that amass and accept endorsements from political parties, or a combination of political parties exceeding the necessary number of seats. Or there are insufficient seats left for political parties or coalitions of political parties to propose a pair of candidate (Riyanto, 2021).

2.2 Democratic Education

Several nations around the world have the idea that democracy is an indicator of political legitimacy. According to this viewpoint, a democratic political system must be based on the will of the people in order for a nation to have an upright and powerful government. Even though in reality there are still certain nations that uphold an authoritarian form of rule, so far all nations do not want to be classified as anti-democratic or authoritarian nations. Indonesia is a nation that has previously had an authoritarian form of governance. In the post-New Order reform era, the democratic transition phase is going through a maturation process. The promotion of democratic ideals in education must take into account this perspective in particular. Education about democracy is a deliberate process.

In a democracy, education occupies a prominent position. The purpose of education is to inform people about the virtues and obligations they have as members of civil society. The formal setting for this process is the school, which must represent the steps taken to educate citizens toward a civil society that is supportive of the continuous democratic process. But, since Indonesia's reforms got underway, the framework for constitutional democracy hasn't quite adhered to the ideal model. There are still many events in the socio-political life of the nation that are not in accordance with the values, principles and rules of democracy. Such a democratic condition by Sumantri (Yuniarto, 2018) is referred to as undemocratic democracy, namely an order of life for the nation and state in which democratic structures (institutions) already exist, but the spirit and its realization are still far from the ideals of

democracy. Conditions that are felt are paradoxical between reality and the values and norms that are taught or delivered speeches.

The author's plan to provide democratic teaching in schools is based on this undemocratic democracy condition. This endeavor serves as both a venue for nationalism education and a form of community service. Sihombing (2002) asserts that when students are considered increasingly as supplementary objects in the learning process and education is still oriented toward cognitive characteristics, the educational gap develops. Although the youth are supposed to contribute positively to their environment as members of society, what they learn in school sometimes does not correspond with the life they experience.

Fundamentally, democratic education involves the socialization of democratic principles so that citizens will embrace and uphold them. Education-based democratic values socialization volume 4 number 4 of 2022 6177 of the Journal of Education and Counselling The state's political outreach to its citizenry includes democratization. The socialization of democratic principles is carried out in a planned, structured, well-organized way, especially through formal education, in accordance with the definition of education as a conscious and planned process. For the younger age, democratic education is implemented through formal education, in this case schools. The educational system is crucial, especially for maintaining the democratic political system since it fosters knowledge, awareness, and democratic principles.

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The aims of democracy education as stated above are in line with the aims of national education as stated in Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System (Sisdiknas) in article 3, namely developing capabilities and forming dignified character and national civilization in order to educate the nation's life, aims to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and fear God Almighty, have good morals noble, healthy, knowledgeable, and, most importantly, believe in and fear themselves.

2.3 The Single Candidate Phenomenon

A democratic system's ideal method for changing the leadership is one that is quick, cheap, and still yields effective outcomes. Simple in the sense of being easy to comprehend and carry out. Cheap refers to how little money it costs to run regional elections. Thus, in order to address this, the government passed Law No. 8 of 2015, which governs the simultaneous election process. Simply put, there are new things that are unanticipated to happen in the middle of the election process since the law is not complete.

Due to Law No. 8 of 2015's failure to adapt the process addressing a single candidate, the existence of a single candidate in numerous regions demonstrates the political sophistication of our people but also the diminishing calibre of legislators. But, in addition to having to satisfy the legal aspect, excellent law also needs to satisfy the philosophical and sociological requirements, which are amply demonstrated in the provisions taken into consideration. In Indonesia, it is very common for laws and regulations, especially laws and regulations, to only be in effect for a short period of time. If these three requirements are met, it is hoped that the implementation of these laws and regulations will be well received by the community and avoid causing conflict. - laws pertaining to politics and the economy.

Although having legal backing, the practice of single candidate pairs continues to garner criticism from a variety of groups. Studies of many kinds are conducted from a range of perspectives to determine the motivations for a candidate's participation in the regional election. First, the creation of a single pair is brought on by the candidates' or groups of candidates' overwhelming electability. Due to the high expense of municipal elections, this condition makes candidates or other candidates feel like they haven't been able to surpass other candidates' electability, and they don't want to be outdone (Nazriyah, 2016). Another reason there aren't enough candidates for regional heads is the judgment of the Constitutional Court, which invalidated the regulations allowing members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, and other public officials to run in regional head election contests without first retiring from public office. They must be burdened by this role in order to avoid jeopardizing their election to public office (Nazriyah, 2016). Third, political parties are becoming more pragmatic as a result of their exclusive focus on power, according to liputan6.com. Political parties don't seem prepared to lose, as shown by the absence of their party personnel.

Many are now concerned about the phenomena of single candidates and political dynasties in the 2020 Pilkada since there is very little room for bids and options for regional head candidates to be elected. Not all of the applicants are in an appealing state to be used as a backup option, not to mention their qualifications, trustworthiness, and honesty. A single candidate's popularity spreading throughout 25 areas is one of the issues with holding the 2020 Pilkada during the Covid-19 pandemic, in addition to other issues that are drawing the public's immediate attention. the General Election Commission's data as a basis (KPU). In all, 626 pairs of potential candidates from different political parties have registered as of Sunday, September 6, 2020, which is the deadline for regional head/deputy head candidates. The 2020 Pilkada will be place in 270 areas. The total number of pairs registered for the 2015 Pilkada was 654 pairs. In addition to the decline in the number of candidates registered by political parties, there are now fewer pairs

of potential candidates from different channels who the public may choose from as an alternative. There were 156 pairs in the 2015 Pilkada, Only 61 pairs remained in the 2020 Pilkada, a more than 50% decrease. The number of single candidate pairs climbed from three in the 2015 Pilkada to twenty-eight in the 2020 Pilkada (Team Kompas, 2020).

3. METHODS

3.1 Types of research

This research employed the method of a systematic literature review (Arief & Abbas, 2021; Salahudin, 2022). using "Single Candidate" as the search term in Harzing's Publish or Perish application. 195 papers in all, published between 2013 and 2022, were collected. the emphasis on easily available journal articles, the publication of single candidate papers in village head elections, the deletion of papers due to duplication, the selection of journal articles based on the suitability of abstracts, and the skimming or quick reading of paper content. Following the selection of the papers, 50 journal articles were finally received and examined.

3.2 Research design

The researchers advised against using quantitative approaches in single-candidate investigations, as shown by the majority of single-candidate studies that used qualitative techniques (Fig. 1). Another view is that this approach is better suited to investigating a case or phenomenon that only affects one candidate. The use of quantitative and mixed methodologies in single candidate research should not be discounted. According to Figure 2, there were 10 more single candidate research journal publications in 2020 than there were the year before. Researchers are actively examining.

3.3 Research Focus and Description

Experts like Robert A. Dahl, David Held, Jurgen Habermas, and Hans Kelsen are frequently quoted by researchers to illustrate the idea of democracy; Dahl is the one who is discussed the most. Several theories, including the Coalition Theory, Exchange Theory, Interest Groups Theory, Oligarchy Theory, Hegemony Theory, and the equally significant Theory of Local Strongmen, are frequently employed as a single candidate analytic tool (Table. 1). these occurrences and phenomena a year following the birth of the single candidate phenomenon.



Figure 1. Methods Used in Single Candidate Research.

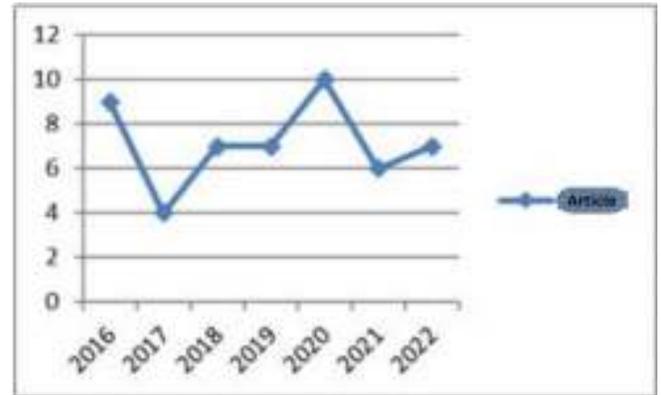


Figure 2. Year of Publication Single Candidate Research Journal Article

Table 1. Theories and Models Used in Single Candidate Research

Political Recruitment Theory (T.B. Bottomore, 1964)	Local Strongmen Theory (Migdal, 1988)	Democracy Theory (Robert A. Dahl, 1982)
Coalition Theory (Michael Laver, 1990)	Elite Theory (Gaetano Mosca, 1939)	Models of Democracy (David Held, 2006)
Exchange Theory (Jonathan Hopkin, 2006; Peter Blau, 1964)	The Oligarchy Theory (Jeffrey A Winters, 2011)	Deliberative Democracy (Jurgen Habermas, 1984)
Framing Models (Robert N. Entman, 1993)	Hegemony Theory (Antonio Gramsci, 1891-1937)	Democracy Theory (Hans Kelsen, 1949)
Interest Groups (Amitai Etzioni, 1985)		Pancasila Democracy (Sukarno, 1945)

4. RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Factors Causing the Occurrence of a Single Candidate in Pilkada

Law No. 32 of 2004 regulates the regional head election system, and PP No. 3 of 2005 concerning Amendments to Law No. 32 of 2004 Concerning Regional Government and Law No. 12 of 2008 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 32 of 2004 provide the legal foundation for regional head elections for single/blank candidates. After that, Law 23 of 2014, a new local government statute, went into effect. Even though Law No. 23 of 2014 states in Article 62 that "Regulations surrounding regional elections are controlled by law," Pilkada process is not covered by this law. On the basis of this, a law was passed that appropriately governs the.

Because that there was no law governing this topic, numerous parties questioned if the Pilkada would continue in 2015 because only one candidate showed up. Then, due to Petition, Effendi Ghazali, a political communication specialist and lecturer at the University of Indonesia, filed a request for judicial review of Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations in Place of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors (hereinafter referred to as Law 8/2015) (Ishak, 2020; Silalahi, 2020).

Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and/or Mayors and Deputy Mayors with One Pair of Candidates with Republic of Indonesia Election Commission Regulation Number 14 of 2015 was subsequently released by the General Elections Commission (KPU) on this subject. "The instrument used to vote in the Election of 1 (one) Candidate Pair employs a ballot including a photograph of the Candidate Pair, the names of the Candidate Pairs, and a column to determine whether to agree or disagree," Article 14 paragraph 1 states).

Currently, transactional democracy is challenging to execute due to the expensive nomination procedure. A person will undoubtedly not be able to realize his dream of running for regional leadership if he does not give a political dowry (money politics) to a political party in addition to demanding payment for making various candidate identification attributes through banners, stickers, and other means. Political dowry is viewed as the price of a boat that will later be used as money to power the party's engine, hence this seems to have been standard practice.

Other candidates will undoubtedly make logical calculations if there is a strong incumbent candidate, such as the phenomena of a single nomination because of a sizable dowry from the party that supports it. They already want the dowry to run for politics, so giving up the ambition to do so is preferable to losing everything. Not to mention the money that will be set aside for campaigning, money that will be used to win votes starting at the TPS level and moving up to the KPU, Regency/City KPU, Provincial KPU, Central KPU, and ultimately the Constitutional Court if required (Zulfiqar, 2019; Putranti, 2021).

Sons and daughters from other regions cannot run for mayor because all political parties prefer candidates who run directly in the Pilkada. This implies that regional head candidates are limiting prospects for other candidates to win support by spending a lot of money. Despite the dangers associated with winning elections and obtaining power, it is also unopposed. Nonetheless, he was to blame for his lack of camaraderie and fighting spirit. Before the battle can continue, the adversary is vanquished. Indeed, the phrase "egoism of power" is more fitting to describe this circumstance.

In reality, the actual conflict only arises when you face your adversary, therefore both success and failure demonstrate true grit and bravery. This occurs because not all candidate teams for local elections following a conflict have solid financial standing. Financially constrained candidates are typically eliminated in isolation (Romli, 2018).

On the one hand, attempts to revive the party have been unsuccessful, and on the other, the area is presently going through a leadership crisis. Parties appear to be used primarily by their elites

for pragmatic reasons rather than as social institutions to groom future leaders, which raises the likelihood of elite conflict. The list of lone candidates for Pilkada should embarrass political parties. Nonetheless, it appears that insults can be easily dissipated given the prior pragmatic motivation. When choosing candidate pairs to compete in post-conflict local elections, political parties can forgo party theory out of pragmatism.

Extralegal Aspects political parties' failure to give its cadres political education The inability of political parties to appoint the most capable cadres and candidates to serve the needs of local citizens cannot be separated from a single candidate competing for regional head elections. Before, political parties had to educate the general population about politics in order to be able to hire capable cadres. Politics cannot be taught to people directly. Political education must be imparted gradually in order for the party cadres chosen to run in regional elections to accurately reflect societal expectations. In addition, you must donate (Romli, 2018).

Coalition Concept

The rise of a single candidate in regional head elections, in particular, is one of the coalition strategies employed by local political elites. Different political elites have different pragmatic definitions of the ideal candidate. If the ability to express and combine public interests into policies that benefit the people is the standard definition of an ideal candidate, then for the political elite (party), these skills are insufficient to qualify a candidate as an ideal candidate. A candidate who can lead the party to victory in the election would be the ideal choice for them. Creating a coalition is one of the strategies used to win the competition (Heywood, 2000). Laver said that the alliance was created as a result of the ambition to control both the legislative and executive branches (Laver, 1998:25). To establish their survival, Katz and Mair more precisely assess that all significant parties have the same interests (Katz, 2009; Mair, 2009). Such parties are referred to as cartel parties or parties that, in order to survive within the groups created, disregard moral issues such ideological differences, bases, and party programs.

Theory Concepts in the Analysis of Single Candidate Phenomena

According to Jurgen Habermas, deliberative democracy is a type of democracy that preserves the rule of law and gets its legitimacy from how well the deliberate process works in formal state institutions like parliament and, most significantly, in society as a whole (Hardiman, 2009). Local elections were held simultaneously in numerous Indonesian provinces in 2015, and a single candidate phenomenon developed. At the time, this was neither an unusual nor a recent development. That is to say, just though political democracy is established through elections in which there is only one candidate, it does not follow that it cannot be put into practice. This demonstrates how far democracy has come in practice and that there is still room for debate. It is crucial to stress that the idea of (Shahrial & Herdiana, 2020).

There are various varieties of elite theory. It is possible to comprehend the concept of elites, which is defined as a group of people who have distinct advantages over the general population and who have networks of influence connected in circles of power and ruling organizations, by contrasting the several classifications

provided (Teguh, 2020). Mas'od and Mac Andrews contend that the benefits the elite enjoy are influenced by their capacity to shape the environment through symbols, good actions, and other strategies (Mas'od & Andrews, 2003).

According to Michel, societies are divided into two basic categories based on human history. First, there is the distinction between the bourgeoisie, which receives its political power from the owners of the means of production, and the proletariat, which lacks both political power and ownership of the means of production. The first class continually tries to exert control over or influence the political elite in order to grow their money and power (Michels, 1959). According to Mosca, (1939) it is possible for small groups to control the bulk of state power in every political system, including monarchies, dictatures, democracies, etc. Additionally, he contends that there are two classes: the governed class and the ruling class (Moscha, 1939:65-66).

According to Michel (1956), two main categories distinguish cultures based on human history. The first is that the bourgeoisie receives its political power from the owners of the means of production, as opposed to the proletariat, which lacks both political power and ownership of the means of production. The first class constantly aims to manipulate or sway the political elite in order to grow their riches and power (Michels, 1959). According to Mosca, there is a chance that a small number of people might control the majority of state power in every type of political system, including monarchies, dictatures, democracies, etc (Mosca, 1939). He also contends that there are two classes: the ruling class and the ruled class (Moscha, 1939:65-66).

Single Candidate in Democracy Studies

The word "democracy" is frequently used to represent a political structure that enables the fulfilment of popular sovereignty. The Greek words *demos* (the people) and *kratos* are combined to produce the word democracy (government). Because the people are the owners of the government, they are accountable in this circumstance. According to one political scientist, Josiah Ober, democracy was viewed as the people's power in ancient Greece. Being strong entails having the ability to take action. In the original text, Ober claimed that democracy originally made reference to "power" in the sense of having the capacity to do something (democracy must be understood to relate to power in the sense of being able to accomplish anything) (Ober, 2007).

In democracies, this power is typically acquired through an elected process. Elections are just one of many things to take into account when assessing a nation's degree of democracy, though. Dahl (2003) also outlined five requirements for democracy, including effective participation, equitable speech, complete understanding, supervision, and adult inclusion.

Popular political scientist Joseph Schumpeter claims that the political processes used to choose political leaders are the only factors that determine democracy (Schumpeter, 2003). Making a choice is a way to select from the many possibilities that are offered. After being elected and holding office for a while, citizens are up for re-election. The process of choosing a government leader from a range of candidates is democracy. The next attribute of a democratic state put forth by Lijphard (1984), (is the freedom to establish or join as a member of a particular group or association,

freedom of expression, the right to participate in voting processes, the freedom to make decisions, and the freedom for activists to engage in their activities (Kartiko, 2009).

The two types of democracy that Kelsen distinguishes are direct democracy and indirect (representative) democracy. The ideal form of democracy is achieved to varying degrees under various constitutions. Direct democracy is demonstrated by the fact that the executive, judicial, and legislative branches are essentially controlled by the populace in open forums or public gatherings. This kind of arrangement can only be sustained by a little society with constrained social standards. Direct democracy was used by the Germans and Ancient Romans, although it was highly constrained in terms of democratic principles. The right to participate in the discussions and choices made by the people's assembly is not one that every citizen has. Everyone is required to vote in order for the assembly to pick a leader in certain situations.

In contrast to Kelsen's viewpoint, Robert Dahl contends that there is no perfect democracy because there are still components that are deemed to be anti-democratic. Dahl was directly reported as saying, "While aiming for an ideal democracy, there is no democratic regime. He went on to say that there is no democratic system that results in perfect democracy. This demonstrates that the democratic process will continue no matter how democratically the government is conducted. Given that democratic dynamics can shift in a variety of unforeseen ways, it is legitimate to assert that no nation in the world has successfully accepted democracy.

The freedom of association, assembly, and expression of ideas and wishes must be accompanied by a sense of duty to God and respect for the dignity of others as oneself because of the Pancasila worldview, which forms the foundation of Indonesian democracy. Tolerance in Indonesian is known as *tepo seliro* in Javanese. 13 According to Azhari (2004), a life of social justice is one that is grounded on the belief in the One and Only God, just, and civilized, as well as a life lived in groups that emphasizes the general welfare or the prosperity of the people, rather than individual prosperity. The liberties maintained by the 1945 Constitution are liberties consistent with values, according to this assertion.

The direct and indirect regional head election system has pros and cons. The goals to create a state mentioned in the preamble of the 1945 Constitution have not been met, despite the fact that we upheld indirect democracy during the New Order era. Even while not much has changed in terms of how people spend their lives generally, at least everyone has the ability to join the democratic party and choose their own leader. Only since June 2005 has one of the reform demands—inviting the populace to actively choose their leaders—been implemented.

Critical Study of Political Education in Political Parties Causing a Single Candidate to Occur

The Pilkada Election's Single Candidate's Emergence: Its Reasons Political parties use survey results, among other things, to choose who candidates to support in regional head elections. The selection of candidates is a pragmatic procedure for political parties. Yet, there were elections during its expansion where just one set of candidates took part. Simply expressed, it is believed that

other candidate pairs' inability to compete is due to the lack of support from political parties, coalitions of political parties, or even voter support for specific candidate pairs.

Although having legal backing, the practice of single candidate pairs continues to garner criticism from a variety of groups. Studies of many kinds are conducted from a range of perspectives to determine the motivations for a candidate's participation in the regional election. First, the creation of a single pair is brought on by the candidates' or groups of candidates' overwhelming electability. Due to the high expense of municipal elections, this condition makes candidates or other candidates feel like they haven't been able to surpass other candidates' electability, and they don't want to be outdone (Nazriyah, 2016).

Another reason there aren't enough candidates for regional heads is the judgment of the Constitutional Court, which invalidated the regulations allowing members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, and other public officials to run in regional head election contests without first retiring from public office. They must be burdened by this role in order to avoid jeopardizing their election to public office (Nazriyah, 2016). Third, political parties are becoming more pragmatic as a result of their exclusive focus on power, according to liputan6.com. Political parties don't seem prepared to lose, as shown by the absence of their party personnel.

Political parties do not want to lose elections, so on the one hand the electability of their cadres is low. As a result, other party cadres were also carried away. Apart from violating the political oath to be ready to win and lose, this situation also shows that the party's reinvention process has failed. Fourth, having only one candidate also highlights how difficult it is to run for yourself, either through a political party or on your own. In general, those who are chasing party cars have to invest a large amount of money. Likewise, to run as an individual candidate, you must meet a number of conditions apart from having a lot of money (Romli, 2018).

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, single candidates are permitted and possible from a regulatory standpoint. But, if only one candidate wins the municipal elections, democracy will become less effective. Due to the low number of candidates, one of the democratic processes known as the Pilkada has no real meaning. The barriers that candidates must overcome are only overcome by those who have advantages in terms of position, whether as incumbents or members of their families, or because they have great financial capabilities and can recruit political parties. Political parties should play a very strategic role in political education and change, but political pragmatism prevents them from doing so.

This study fills a research hole that needs to be filled. The majority of single candidate studies employ qualitative research techniques. It is feasible to conduct additional study on a single candidate using quantitative and mixed methods from the viewpoint of the general public and political players themselves. No one has expressly used the Pancasila democracy theory to investigate this phenomenon from a theoretical perspective. Particularly if additional study can challenge, if not entirely refute, well-established theories like the Coalition Theory, Exchange Theory, Interest Groups Theory, Oligarchy Theory, Hegemony Theory, and Local Strongmen Theory.

The heading of a section should be in Times New Roman 12-point bold in all-capitals aligned left with an additional 6-points of space above the section head. Sections and subsequent sub-sections should be numbered and aligned left. For a section head and a subsection head together (such as Section 3 and subsection 3.1), use no additional space above the subsection head.

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