
THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CAPITAL FACTORS IN THE VICTORY OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE PAIRS IN THE 2020 REGIONAL HEAD AND DEPUTY REGIONAL HEAD ELECTIONS OF METRO CITY

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ABSTRACT

Based on KPU Regulation Number 1 of 2020 which regulates the nomination of regional heads and deputy regional heads in the 2020 simultaneous regional elections, there are changes to the nomination requirements from the individual path. Data on the results of the 2020 regional elections show that there were six individual candidate pairs who won the elections, one of which was in Metro City, Lampung province. The victory of individual candidate pairs in the Metro City regional elections can be said to break the dominance of candidate pairs from political parties who always win elections. This research examines the victory of candidate pairs Wahdi and Qomaru from the perspective of political, economic and social capital. The theory of capital refers to Pierre Bourdieu (1992), and is supported by the theory of political capital from John A. Booth and Patricia Bayer Richard (1998). The research method is qualitative with primary data collection through in-depth interviews. The research findings show that social capital (grassroots network), and economic capital (capital control) became the main factors of Wahdi and Qomaru's victory, which succeeded in defeating a pair of candidates from political parties, making it the first time Metro City was led by a mayor and deputy mayor not from a political party.

KEYWORDS *Pilkada, Individual Candidate Victory, Social and Economic Capital*



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INTRODUCTION

The election of regional heads in Indonesia underwent significant changes in the reform era in line with the implementation of decentralization. During the centralized New Order era, regional heads (governors, regents, mayors) were proposed by the

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DPRD to the central government (minister of home affairs, president). The determination of who was appointed as regional head was in the hands of the president (for governors), and the minister of home affairs (for regents and mayors). Changes towards decentralization after the constitutional amendment prompted changes in regulations on regional government, which stipulated that regional heads were directly elected by the people (Law No. 32 of 2004). Since then, regional head elections have been conducted directly, and decentralization has been implemented in all regions.

In a centralized regime, the regulation of regional head elections was controlled by the Center. During President Suharto's time in power, Law No.5 of 1974 on the Principles of Government in the Regions was enacted, in which DPRDs proposed candidates for regional heads but the central government determined them. It was similar to Law No.18 of 1965 under President Soekarno, which divided the territory of Indonesia into three parts, namely Level 1 for provinces (including the capital), Level 2 for regencies/municipalities, and Level 3 for sub-districts. This law also stipulates that the head of level 1 region is elected by the President, then for level 2 is elected by the Minister of Home Affairs, while for level 3 by the governor / head of level 1 region.

Then after the reformation, Law No. 22 of 1999 on Regional Government was born, which in substance is very significantly different from the new order regional government law. Law No. 22 of 1999 implemented a decentralization system in local governance, and one of them was the election of regional heads. If in Law No. 5 of 1974 the DPRD only proposed the names of candidates for regional heads to the central government, then in Law No. 22 of 1999, the DPRD had the authority to elect and dismiss regional heads. The central government (in this case the President and the Minister of Home Affairs) no longer has the authority to select regional heads. This shows the realization of regional autonomy in the regions.

Two years after the implementation of Law No. 22/1999, political conditions were not conducive to the relationship between regional heads and DPRDs. Then the DPR and the government revised Law No.22 of 1999. In the era of President Megawati Soekarnoputri, Law No. 32 of 2004 on Regional Government was issued, which regulates the direct election of regional heads. This was in line with the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, especially Article 18 paragraph 4, which regulates the direct election of the president and vice president. In No. 32 of 2004, the DPRD has the authority to propose the dismissal of a regional head through the filing of a right of inquiry. In 2005, the first direct regional elections were held, and for the first time they were organized democratically by the people. (Rosa, 2022)

In Law No. 32 of 2004 article 56 paragraph (1) states that "The regional head and deputy regional head are elected in one candidate pair which is carried out democratically based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair. Furthermore, article (2) states that the candidate pair as referred to in paragraph (1) is proposed by a political party or a coalition of political parties. Article 59 paragraph (1) also states that "Participants in the regional head and deputy regional head elections are candidate pairs proposed in pairs by political parties or a coalition of political

parties." With this article, the elections are carried out democratically with candidate pairs can only be proposed by political parties or a coalition of political parties.

The nomination of regional head candidates only from political parties received a response from the public because it closed the opportunity for the rights of citizens who were interested but not through political parties. Finally, there was a judicial review lawsuit to the Constitutional Court (MK) related to Article 59 paragraph (1) of Law No. 32 of 2004 by Lalu Ranggalawe (a member of the Lombok Regency DPRD). The applicant argued that the Local Government Law did not provide opportunities for candidates who were not from political parties to compete in the Pilkada. The result of the *judicial review* in Constitutional Court Decision No. 5/PUU-V/2007 based on Law No. 32/2004 which regulates regional autonomy and Law No. 27/2007 which regulates direct regional head elections became a crucial foundation that was eventually revised by the Constitutional Court. The House of Representatives finally revised the Local Government Law into Law No. 12 of 2008, which regulates the nomination of regional heads from individual or independent channels. The Constitutional Court's decision made individual candidates an alternative choice in regional elections. This increased the existence of individual candidates (Agus, 2013:1).

Victory in the contestation of elections in Indonesia was carried out simultaneously in 2019, the results of the simultaneous elections were surprising, namely by presenting 6 independent candidate pairs as winners. The results of the simultaneous elections were (1) Romi Haryanto and Robby Nahkiansyah of East Tanjung Jabung Regency Election District received 97,381 votes or 76.81%; (2) Syamsul Efendi and Hendra Wahyudia of Rejang Lebong Regency Election District received 43,540 votes or 30.07%; (3) Aulia Oktafiandi and Mansyah Sabri of Hulu Sungai Tengah Regency Election District received 61.809 votes or 43.36%; (4) Untung Tamsil and Yohana Dina Hindom in the Fakfak Regency Electoral District received 20,271 **votes** or 51.04%; (5) Hendrik Syake Mambot and Andarias Kayukatul in the Teluk Wondama Regency Electoral District received 5,637 votes or 30.00%; and (6) Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman in the Metro City Electoral District received 28,294 votes or 29.08%.

Individual candidates have now begun to be attracted by the voting public or even the politicians themselves to contest on the independent route. On the other hand, the independent route is seen as cheaper in terms of political costs. For example, quoted from Nugraheny's article on Kompas.com which expresses the opinion of Bahtiar (Acting Director General of Politics and General Government of the Ministry of Home Affairs) that to be able to contest the Pilkada, candidate pairs who choose the individual path as a candidate pair for regional head can spend hundreds of billions to trillions of rupiah for the cost of regional head elections (pilkada). Bahtiar further stated that the cost of the regional elections is projected to be a minimum of Rp. 25 to Rp. 30 billion that must be spent by the candidate pairs participating in the elections. If it is further examined that the amount of financial needs as "initial capital" campaign costs and others, it is seen to invite the opening of the "door" of fraud when the candidate pair is elected and takes office.

However, what is no less phenomenal is the Simultaneous Regional Elections in 2020 specifically in Lampung Province which held Simultaneous Regional Elections in 7 electoral districts namely Bandar Lampung City; South Lampung Regency; Central Lampung Regency; East Lampung Regency; Pesawaran Regency; Way Kanan Regency; Metro City. Candidate pairs from individual or independent paths are no less phenomenal than the Regional Head Election of the Mayor of Metro, Lampung Province, followed by Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman as individual candidates (independent). The battle of individual candidates in the Metro City Election of Lampung Province was not easy because it was followed by the pair Anna Morinda and Fritz Akhmad Nuzir who were carried by the PDI Perjuangan and the Democratic Party, where nationally the PDIP was the winner in the 2019 general election and the Democratic party was a "senior" party that had won the Presidential Election for two periods. Not only the aforementioned pairs, individual candidates Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman must also compete with pairs from the joint Golkar, PKB, and PAN political parties which carry Ampian Bustami and Rudy Santoso and Ahmad Mufti Salim and Saleh Candra Pahlawan carried by PKS and Nasdem.

It is expected that regional elections will bring about important changes in the politics of local communities, bringing social and cultural values to the community. The election law requires that elections be carried out in accordance with the principle of universal suffrage and regulated in accordance with existing provisions to implement local democracy policies in organizing regional elections, voters are expected to be able to choose competent regional heads. The Metro City KPU will draw and determine the 2020 Metro mayor and deputy mayor candidate pairs on December 9, 2020.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, researchers used qualitative research methods with a descriptive approach. This research was conducted in Metro City, Lampung Province. Data collection techniques were interviews and literature studies. In this study, researchers used the data analysis model from Miles and Huberman. In this model, data analysis is done interactively.

Then using Pierre Bourdieu's Capital Theory (1992) as a theoretical basis, and supported by the theory of political capital by John A. Booth and Patricia Bayer Richard (1998). To get a focus on the economic, social and political capital factors of the Wahdi and Qomaru candidate pairs with individual channels.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The birth of Law No. 12/2008 was preceded by the Constitutional Court's decision No. 5/PUU-V/2007 dated July 23, 2007 on individual candidates. As is known, the previous regulation only favored political parties that had the power to recruit competing regional heads in the electoral market or serve as a filtering tool. This was not a democratic and transparent election, and some political party elites even

abused it to block recruitment by selecting different regional heads. 2020 is a regional head election year, especially in Lampung Province. Single channels were used in several regional head elections in Lampung Province.

1. Political Capital

The process of direct regional head elections can be described as a political contest or a political arena where there is a kind of capital battle between the candidate pair of regional head and his/her successor deputy regional head. Important electoral disputes depend on the situation, resources (capital) and strategies of the actors. The depiction of power relations is based on capital ownership and capital composition.

Political capital means political support from both the people and political forces that are seen as representing the people. This capital is very important for anyone who wants to participate directly in local elections, both in the nomination and election stages.

Political capital has the common goal of providing power/resources to do things that can serve the interests of political processes such as elections. Political capital combines existing definitions of capital into an empirical definition based on political capital and process capital in the context of economic theory (material) and non-economic research (symbolic or immaterial). Although political parties and/or coalitions of political parties are political capital whose function is to encourage candidates to participate in political competition, the influence of personalities is greater and competition between parties (political party coalitions) is not as important.

Political capital also comes in the form of activities that focus on providing power/resources to do things that help realize political interests. These activities are carried out through political agreements that supporting factions carry out and develop tasks or assignments as tactics for success. In addition, political capital also exists in the form of power possessed by a person (the political ability and political experience of the candidate pair, as well as the political position and strategic position of the candidate pair in the political forum), which can then be used or contributed to success in political processes such as elections.

Based on KPU Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning Individual Candidates and Regulation Number 16 of 2019 concerning Amendments to General Election Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2019 concerning Stages, Programs and Schedules for the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors and Deputy Governors and Deputy Governors administrators. and/or City Administrators and Deputy Mayors in 2020. Metro General Election Commission. There are procedures for registering individual candidates, namely the determination and distribution of minimum support requirements (by the Metro City KPU), notification of the provision of support, requirements for transferring support for candidate pairs (preselection). In determining the minimum support requirements, the Metro City KPU will determine the minimum amount of support up to 11,432 supports divided into 3 (three) sub-districts based on protocol number

116/PL.02.2-BA/1872/KPUKot/x/2019. dated October 26, 2019, concerning the determination of the minimum amount of support and distribution of the needs of individual candidate pairs in the 2020 Metro mayor and deputy mayor elections.

After that, the publication of the funding request is continued. At that time, the Metro City KPU must announce within 14 (fourteen) days the revocation of support for a single candidate pair through print media, online media or the Metro City KPU website. Therefore, the Metro City KPU announced at this time, with a circular letter dated 3/12/2019 with number 428/PL.02.2- Pu/1872/KPU-Kot/XI/2019, the submission of a single candidate pair's support request. in 2019 Metro. Election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor in 2020 in Print Media and the Metro City KPU Website. After being informed by the Metro City KPU on December 19, 2019 about the provision of support requirements for individual applicants, the Metro City KPU team received contact from the candidate team of individual candidate pairs negotiating individual applicants.

The next step was to start a self-help group for the nomination. At that time, the KPU of Metro City with the decree number Metro City KPU decided as follows:

15/HK.03.1-Kpt/1872/KPUKot/1/2020 dated January 3, 2020 concerning the establishment of an advisory group for the 2020 Metro mayor and deputy mayor elections. And on 10/01/2020 I had a letter on the task sent to request a user ID as a condition for presenting the financial condition of individual applicants, because when requesting support for a candidate pair, the amount of support must be entered in the information system application (SILON).

Support for individual candidate pairs in Metro City in the 2020 Metro Mayor and Deputy Mayor elections continues to flow. A summary of the actual support test results for individual candidate pairs at the sub-district level is presented later in Section BA.6-KWK Individual and Appendix BA.6-KWK Individual. The implementation of this activity was followed by a plenary meeting to summarize the results of fact-checking the support of individual candidate pairs at the metropolitan level.

The open plenary session at Aidia Grande Hotel Metro (Monday, July 20, 2020) on the results of fact-checking the support of individual candidate pairs at the metropolitan level is a summary of the results of checking the results of support from single candidates. Regional Election Commission (DEC) pair - Metro City. The agenda included representatives of the Mayor of Metro, Kesbangpol Office of Metro City, Metro City Police Chief, Dandim, Bawaslu Metro City, liaison team of individual candidate pairs and KPUD Metro City.

Based on the complete results contained in the BA.7-KWK template. Summary of support for individual candidate pairs in the 2020 Metro City Mayor and Deputy Mayor Elections for Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman from 12,382 supports. there are 11,422 supporters who are actually considered eligible and 960 supporters are not eligible (BA.7-KWK individual). Of the 11,432 minimum support requirements for individual candidate pairs, the candidate pairs mentioned above still have a total support of 10 (ten) positions.

Summary of individual support increase at Metro City level. The Summary of the Results of the Review of Support for the Development of a Single Candidate held at Hotel Metro on Thursday, August 20, 2020, is a factual summary of support for the development of a single candidate as a representative of the open plenary session of a single candidate pair from the Pilkada. Committee (PPK) in Metro City. Based on the complete results contained in the BA.7-CHP template, the increase in the summary of support for individual candidate pairs in the 2020 metropolitan mayoral and deputy mayoral elections for Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman. 69 grants were actually assessed, 69 were declared eligible. By fulfilling the minimum requirement of support for individual candidates, individual candidates can propose candidates for the 2020 mayor and Metro replacement mayor candidates on the individual track.

1.1 The Role of Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman's Success Team

The role of candidate figures is considered crucial because Pilkada as a demonstration does not have a strong will between parties but between candidates. who have a significant role and impact on groups and communities in the neighborhood of political elites in the local context, namely:

Local political elites are those who hold high political positions at the local level and develop and implement policies. Such political elites include governors, regents, mayors, DPRD chairpersons, DPRD members and party-led local political elites, including religious and organizational elites. Elites such as youth, professionals, etc., in addition to support from political parties, also need the support of local political elites and political elites who play a major role in politics and other fields, and have a great influence on the interests of regional heads, and candidates must also have qualifications. personal skills, such as positions in political parties and strategic positions in the government structure of political party positions.

Thus it can be said that political capital in general is support for political parties (party coalitions) and local political support for political organizations and community organizations to win regional head elections. However, other political capital in the text of this research is the use of any capital owned by a political actor or political platform to shape favorable political activities and strengthen the position of the actor or political platform in question for the good of its political reputation from the point of view of the party outside the political platform, especially from the point of view of the people who voted for it.

Political capital also comes in the form of activities that focus on providing power/resources to achieve things that can be used to realize political interests. These activities are carried out through political agreements that supporting factions carry out and develop tasks or assignments as tactics for success. In addition, political capital also exists in the form of power possessed by a person (the political ability and political experience of the candidate pair, as well as the political position and strategic position of the candidate pair in

the political forum), which can then be used or contributed to success in political processes such as elections.

Wahdi is a medical specialist, teacher (lecturer), businessman and politician. Qomaru Zaman is a retired civil servant and politician. The Metro City General Election Commission (KPU) has completed the city-level ballot recapitulation for the Mayor election (Pilwakot). The Wahdi-Qomaru pair obtained the most votes in the general assembly voting summary. This candidate pair obtained 28,294 votes or 29.08 percent of 97,293 voters. As an individual candidate pair that is not affiliated with any party, the Wahdi-Qomaru winning team implemented several strategies to present the candidate pair to the public.

According to researchers, this single candidate pair has been active in organizations since Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman were young. The candidate pair's efforts to reach out to residents. The entourage succeeded in convincing residents that Wahdi was indeed known for being a doctor. The community may want a leader who grows from the people. So what I saw was a new reality for Lampung, even though I heard that there were 40 regional elections (single election), only Wahdi won. Before leaving for the 2020 Pilkada, the candidate pair contacted their parties and colleagues in the HMI, Kahmi, and PII organizations.

Wahdi is the former head of the general section and user interface of Kahmi Metro. Wahdi also has employees, we have many colleagues and we try to follow individual paths. Amazingly, the answer turned out to be exactly this pattern. The winning team explained that the network created consisted of two teams, TPS (Team of Ten), each TPS consisting of 10 people. Each TPS sought an additional 20 supporters. Secondly, the Wawai team consists of women looking for other girlfriends to reach 40-50 thousand supporters.

The upcoming political capital will make new history in the Metro. This unmarried couple also wants to make new history as mayor without having to follow the party line. You can use individualized channels and contact residents directly. So, day and night we presented Wahdi-Qomaru from door to door of residents' houses. So all efforts were made until dawn prayers in the church. This is because the couple Wahdi and Qomaru do not have parties and boats. Yes, Wahdi and Qomaru's outreach team targeted the residents. Wahdi-Qomaru ran a limited face-to-face campaign, going from apartment to apartment and offering synchronized events at their respective locations. Wahdi, the doctor, has a program that the community likes, namely free circumcision, free medical treatment, free health checks. These are Wahdi's strengths, which is why residents like to use the candidate pair Wahdi and Qomaru.

This shows that political capital also pays attention to the skills, popularity and character of candidate pairs to achieve high qualifications in regional head elections, and pays attention to candidate pairs who have good morals free from ethical and legal violations to make them leaders.

2. Social Capital

Social capital is part of the basis of social organization such as trust, habits, and networks that can increase the efficiency of citizens by facilitating coordinated action. Social capital encourages collective action by increasing the potential costs of political traitors and habit formation encourages reciprocity; facilitates, includes information about the reputation of actors, includes the success of past collaborative efforts, and serves as a model for future collaboration.

Social capital plays a very important role, even as important as political capital: Social capital not only introduces candidates to voters. In addition, recognition, especially physical and social proximity, can help voters know whether a candidate is truly valuable or not. A person is said to have social capital, meaning that the candidate is not only well known in the community, but also in the ongoing regional and sub-regional leadership elections because the candidate's ability to influence and gain authority enjoys trust.

Social capital here is the relationship and trust that candidates have with voters. This includes how well candidates can convince voters that they are qualified to lead their area. To be elected, a candidate must be known to the public. Without recognition, trust does not grow in the same way. But fame or popularity means nothing without faith.

The Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman pair has social capital because the Metro City KPU has officially recorded the highest score of candidate pairs for the election of Mayor and Deputy Mayor for the 2021-2024 period. The Metro City KPU concluded at the Opening Plenary Meeting of the Metro City KPU at the Aidia Grande Hotel. Wahdi-Qomaru is the only candidate pair on the individual path, an independent pseudonym that eliminates three other party candidate pairs. The Wahdi-Qamaru pair decided to take the gas to work during the first 100 days of their mandate. They are also committed to maintaining integrity. Strong honesty with core capital and trust as regional managers.

2.1. Support for Wahdi and Qomaru Pair Figures

This single candidate pair has been active in organizations since Wahdi and Qomaru were young. The candidate pair's efforts to reach out to residents. The entourage succeeded in convincing residents that Wahdi was already known for being a doctor. The community may want a leader who grows from the people. So what I saw was a new reality for Lampung, even though I heard that there were 40 local elections (single election), only Wahdi won. Ahead of the 2020 elections, the candidates began communicating with parties and colleagues in the HMI, KAHMI and PMII organizations.

Wahdi is a former leader of Kahmi Metro and an HMI cadre. Wahdi also has employees, we have many colleagues and we try to follow individual paths. Amazingly, the answer turned out to be exactly this pattern. The winning team explained that the network created consisted of two teams,

TPS (Team of Ten), each TPS consisting of 10 people. Each TPS sought an additional 20 supporters. Secondly, the Wawai team which consists of women who are looking for other boyfriends, which can eventually reach 40-50,000 supporters.

2.2. Trust and Interaction with the Community

The biggest benefit of his candidacy is his service to the community, especially since he took the bipartisan route. "Social Capital has served as an employee here (Metro City) for 27 years. I retired as an employee (membership) with 13 years left to build Metro City. Metro City is one of the cities holding regional head elections." took place simultaneously on December 9. A total of 270 districts participated in the contestation of regional head candidates, namely 9 provinces, 224 administrative districts, and 37 cities. This time the choice must be respected.

Although the event took place during the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of voters exceeded the predictions of a number of political experts and Bawaslus. "Participation, thank God, was 75.82%. System changes Although the 2020 Pilkada was a success, it did not eliminate public doubts that the elected regional heads were doing well and were not guilty of corruption.

Wahdi and Qomaru's social capital is a very suitable tool for analyzing the community's social assets (specifically relationships, networks, rules and procedures, and norms) and for developing strategies to gain the support of Metro City residents. Their good experience as doctors and Muhammadiyah leaders are known for their good manners towards others, therefore this was also taken into account when choosing Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman as partners.

3. Economic Capital

The economy plays an important role as a political machine that has been used since last year. For example, during election campaigns, it takes a lot of money to finance various needs such as printing banners, paying for advertisements, renting vehicles to transport fans, and various other security needs. With direct elections, a lot of money is obviously needed. This large capital is not only used to finance the election campaign, but also to build relationships with supporters, including capital to gain support before and during the election process.

Financial capital in elections, including provincial elections, clearly requires a lot of funds. These high costs are used not only to finance campaigns, but equally important, to finance relationship building with potential supporters.

The local election process requires very high costs, which poses a challenge to the process of building local democracy, because competing candidates have large sums of money from political parties as political vehicles used as vehicles in electoral districts that require a partner. Applicants are expected to deposit

up to billions of rupiah. This two-candidate political campaign model requires a lot of money. For example, for posters, advertisers in *electronic media fine print*. To convince voters, they mostly use monetary policies. The model of donating money for elections is usually used in almost all election prevention processes. Cash flow is very important during candidate campaigns and before voting.

Every election requires "political funds" for the cost of organizing the election. According to the source, the political funds come from donations from candidate pairs and supporters (donors), both private and corporate. Political resources can also be interpreted as a tangible form of participation and social support for regional head candidates. As for its use, political funds are differentiated according to the category of expenditure, namely allocated for expenditure intended to finance ordinary party activities and election expenditure.

Convoys, transportation costs, consumption costs, printing of clothes, billboards and advertisements, but also the candidates' costs to pay political parties that act as political vehicles and buy votes. Financial capital, i.e. financial support, thus comes in the form of political funds, which come from private and donor funding sources and are used to pay political parties.

The financial capital of each candidate/deputy regent is a combination of personal capital and political capital from donors (entrepreneurs) and other sources. Very expensive expenditures are possible in the Pilkada system because the arena of competition is very open. It involves costly political resources, as the conduct of Pilkada campaign preparation, mobilization and other political costs of the candidates impact on the outcome of the election. Costs vary based on interest and level of capital resources. Candidate funds are sometimes the reason political parties field candidates and exploit the financial capital strength of potential partners.

Financial capital is a political fund that largely determines the winning strategies implemented by each candidate and winning group. Candidate training selection and candidate winning teams require additional support from candidates and economic operators to win selection through funding all candidate political activities. However, political costs (political resources), such as financial capital spent by a candidate, do not necessarily determine whether or not the candidate wins the regional head election.

1) Source of Funds Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman Couple

The cost of the team and the winning team of the regional head candidates cannot always be compared with the level of economic capital of the winning pair of political battles in the elections. not always directly proportional to the costs that must be borne by his partner and therefore in the political context not only supported by political resources (financial capital) but also largely determined by the number, morale and role of the candidates. and political support of actors. social and economic actors.

Financial capital as a political fund, which determines the winning strategy of each candidate and their winning team. This political fund is the financial capital needed by candidates and their winning teams to finance all stages of the election. Metro Mayor Candidate Number 1 Wahdi-Qomaru. Prepare a billion budget intended for the community, if later elected. The place of worship is estimated to have 250 seats, each of which is valued at IDR 1 million. Likewise, if there is an accident, the bereaved will be given a death benefit of 2 million rupiah. In addition, 1 million rupiah will be donated for Yasinan and 1 million for Wahdi Qomaru's funeral. Provisions in the amount of 1 billion rupiah are provided for this death benefit.

The compilation of information should reach 4-5 people every day. Wahdi and Qomaru's 100-day program takes place the day after they are inaugurated as Metro mayors. "This 100-day program will be implemented the day after the inauguration. He said Wahdi also offered the public free medical treatment through BPJS Class III in the future.

Wahdi can play the role of a hospital employee, obstetrician and midwife. In addition, he is also a businessman who owns hospitals, hotels and places such as swimming pools. Now his partner, Qomaru, is a retired civil servant (ASN) who last served as the Head of the North Lampung Ministry of Religious Affairs. Qomaru runs on the basis of Muhammadiyah Wahdi, which is based on the Kahmi HMI organization. After the inauguration of Wahdi-Qomaru Paslon, there is a personal repatriation program according to the vision and mission in collaboration with DPRD and other stakeholders. The vision and mission have not been included in the Metro City-based short and medium term development plan, it needs to be discussed with stakeholders. Currently, the candidate pairs are in touch with three other candidate pairs, inviting them to work together to advance Metro City. Candidates' Friendship Habits.

CONCLUSION

The victory of the single candidate pair number 01, Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman. Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman as new figures and took the individual route among the three pairs of party candidates. This victory is colored because the single candidate pair Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman have capital, namely political capital, namely the role of the winning team of Wahdi and Qomaru pairs that they lead to victory and form a single unit of political capital owned by Wahdi and Qomaru, namely turunturun, from door to door, from isya dawn to congregational prayers, from mosque to mosque, 24 hours a day. We always lead because every mosque must have an influential person. Despite not having the support of the political party elite, Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman are political elite figures who receive high support from the people who support them.

Social capital is people who are very close to the character of Wahdi and Qomaru couples because of their character, skills, integrity and public trust in Wahdi and

Qomaru couples. Social capital is a single candidate pair, namely Wahdi, who works as a doctor and lecturer. So that what has been prepared for a long time does not necessarily approach the Pilkada. Like Doctor Wahdi, serving the community without knowing time, as well as his passion as an individual candidate. Then Qomaru Zaman as a Muhammadiyah figure known in Metro. This was also conveyed by Syaiful Tomi when the candidate pair for Mayor and Qomaru appealed to the community to provide strong support for the 2020 Metro Mayor and Deputy Mayor elections and it proved to be a winner.

Owned economic capital or stable private assets to gain public support, especially in the health sector. The victory of individual candidates is also a public distrust of the candidate pairs carried by political parties. Economic capital owned by the married couple Wahdi and Qomaru Zaman made a program in the RT with free health checks, then free circumcision got a sarong, free birth control injections, because it happened that both candidates practiced medicine such as hospitals, nurses, doctors. , doctor. Device for pumping medicines.

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