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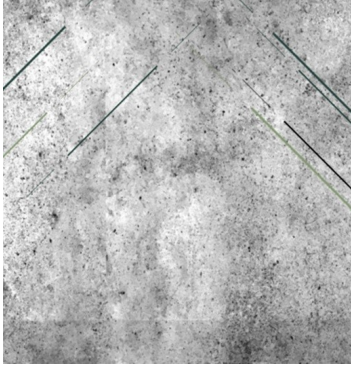
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Pattern of Partai Solidaritas Indonesia Candidacy in the Selection of DPRD DKI Jakarta Member Candidates in 2024's General Election

Ida Bagus Gede Randika Pradayana*, Ahmad Zaki Fadlur Rohman

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Abstract

This study discussed about the pattern of PSI candidacy in candidates selection for DPRD DKI Jakarta member in 2024's General Election. This study was motivated because PSI can implementing high degree of participation in their candidacy process. That's mean the candidacy process of PSI not only an area for elite but also all of the voters. That behavior, has been shown by PSI in the midst of political party situation which trapped in pragmatism. The method of this study is qualitative research with case study research type. Simultaneously, the theory which used in this study is Candidacy Theory who proposed by Gideon Rahat and Reuven. Y Hazan. The result of this study shown that the pattern of PSI candidacy is at a democratic level. It's said democratic because PSI is able to act inclusively both in nominating candidates and candidates selection process. PSI doesn't set the special requirements which difficult to fulfill, the PSI's selectorate involves all of the voters, and the candidates selection is not only an area for a elite. Even though, the candidates nominations seems exclusive, but the most important of inclusive determination is voters involvement in candidacy process.

Keywords: Candidacy; Inclusive; PSI

Introduction

Political parties are the most essential instrument in a country that adheres to a democratic system. One of the roles of political parties is selected the best candidates to proposed in general elections and fill the public position. The process of selecting candidates by political parties is often called candidacy. Conceptually, candidacy is a political party's activity which aimed to determining candidates with the best qualifications to then be contested in general elections. Candidacy can also be defined as a process of determining individuals who are considered successful in the political parties and who will then be used as political parties' representatives for the next political process (Rahat & Hazan, 2006). Czarnowski considers candidacy is most important process which must do by the political parties (Yusra et al., 2022). Considering, political parties need qualified candidates so later can fill public positions and represent the interest of political parties. Apart from that, candidacy also can provide significance for the democratization progress. Candidacy allow the voters involvement in it so the political participation can increase.

Along the way, a problem arises in the candidacy process. In the candidacy process, political parties are filled with pragmatism. Pragmatism is the behavior of political parties that prioritize practical goals over ideological goals (Windharti, 2019). Two things can describe the pragmatism of political parties in candidacy. *First*, the parameters in determining candidates only emphasize aspects of popularity and financial strength and ignore the competence of prospective candidates. In this case, parties often ignore their cadres to become candidates. *Second*, selecting and nominating candidates is not carried out openly, so there must be more transparency and partici-

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pation (KPU RI, 2019). This pragmatism manifests the oligarchic internal system of political parties where political processes are only the domain of the elites (Rohman, 2015).

The pragmatism of political parties can be seen in the legislative candidate's candidacy process which carried out by PKB. In the 2014's East Java Legislative Elections, the nominations of the legislative candidate still be the domain of party owners and religious figures (kyai, ulama) because PKB was closely linked in patronage (Yudinda, 2018). The same thing also happened in Gerindra and Demokrat in the 2019's Malang General Election. Basically, the candidacy mechanism for legislative candidates for the two parties has been carried out inclusively. However, the process of determining it seems very oligarchic. The process of determining this is in Majelis Tinggi Partai so that two corruptors namely Indra Tjahyono (Demokrat) and Teguh Puji Wahyono (Gerindra) are still be nominated on the grounds of being loyal to the party (Allahi & Rahman, 2018).

The Indonesian Solidarity Party (PSI) is trying to keep these things away. The party is trying to break away from the pragmatism that has bound political parties (Budiatri et al., 2021). In every political process, PSI prioritizes a democratic attitude. This is reflected in the nomination of candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members in the 2024 Election. In this case, PSI can act inclusively in the candidate's nomination and selection process. This is evidenced by the absence of special requirements (beyond state requirements) that are not easy to fulfill. The requirements set by PSI refer to Law Number 7 of 2017, which is then derived in PKPU Number 10 of 2023. Then, the selection team also involves the voters at large. In Decree Number 0414/SK/DPW-XI/2021 concerning the Rules for Implementing the PSI Jakarta Candidate Selection, it is stated that the selection team consists of internal party officials, namely DPW and DPD administrators and external parties, namely the general public, who are selected through open selection. In addition, the legislative candidate selection mechanism is carried out openly, consisting of the filing stage, solidarity test, people's jury, and panelist interview (PSI DKI Jakarta, 2022). Candidacy conducted by PSI is in line with what Gideon Rahat said, which states that candidacy is the twin brother of elections that must be carried out in a fair, inclusive, and competitive manner (Anggoro, et al., 2020).

Candidacy conducted by PSI in the election of candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members is an excellent example for other political parties. PSI seems to be able to show a more democratic candidacy when compared to other parties. For example, when compared to PKS, whose candidacy of legislative candidates is still very closed. The PKS candidacy process is carried out through an assignment mechanism (nominated by the party structure) so that it can only be enjoyed by a particular elite group (Mustofa & Ngenget, 2023.). In contrast, PSI has a more open candidacy process that allows every voter to nominate themselves and get involved. This can be done because in the DKI Jakarta area PSI has considerable and qualified resources. In the 2019 elections, PSI got the fourth highest number of votes, which amounted to 404.508 votes and 8 (eight) seats in the DKI Jakarta DPRD. Based on this, this research is interested in reviewing PSI's candidacy pattern in selecting candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members in the 2024 Election.

Method

This research used qualitative research methods with a case study type of research. Qualitative case study tends to be more popular in qualitative research because it can explain a phenomenon in detail. Through qualitative case study research, researchers will attempt to explore a particular case or phenomenon in depth and detail using various existing collection methods and carried out over a certain period (Moeleong, 2015). The data collection techniques which used were interviews and documentation. In determining informant, researchers used purposive sampling namely by determining certain criteria regarding the informants which will be targeted. In connection with testing the validity of the data, researchers used source triangulation techniques, namely by comparing interview results with other existing sources (Bachtiar, 2010.). Then, the analysis techniques which used is Miles and Huberman data analysis techniques model. In this model there are four data analysis processes which include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Miles et al., 2014).

Results

This research uses the Candidacy Theory proposed by Gideon Rahat and Reuven Y. Hazan to examine PSI's candidacy pattern. This theory explains the methods used by parties in selecting candidates (Rahat & Hazan, 2006). In this theory, there are four dimensions of candidate selection methods, including candidacy (who can be a candidate), electorate (who selects), decentralization (what methods are used), and nomination (appointment vs. voting). These existing dimensions will be used to examine and describe PSI's candidacy pattern. The following are the results of the assessment using these four dimensions.

Candidacy

Candidacy relates to who can be a candidate. Inclusive and exclusive levels can categorize candidacy (Rahat & Hazan, 2006). At the inclusive level, voters only need to fulfill the basic requirements set by the state. While at the exclusive level, there are special requirements from the party that must also be met so that not all voters or even party cadres can participate as candidates. The requirements set by PSI for candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members refer to the requirements set by the state. In this case, the requirements are listed in the General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 10 of 2023 concerning the Nomination of Members of the House of Representatives, Provincial Regional House of Representatives, and Regency/City Regional House of Representatives. These requirements include being at least 21 years old, being an Indonesian citizen, living in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, having a minimum high school education, being registered as a voter, being nominated by a political party, being nominated in 1 (one) electoral district and so on. For PSI, the requirements listed in the constitution are absolute requirements that must be met.

“Technically or administratively, the requirements to become a PSI legislative candidate are determined by KPU regulations. Requirements include a minimum age of 21 years, an Indonesian citizen, and so on.” (Natasya, Interview, August 13, 2023).

In more detail, the requirements which set by PSI are listed in PSI DKI Jakarta Candidate Selection Handbook. Some of the requirements added include personal biodata, KTP, and CV (PSI DKI Jakarta, 2022). In addition, PSI also requires candidates to write essays and make videos. The essay contains problems in the electoral district and the contribution that will be made later. Meanwhile, the video contains the motivation to become a legislative candidate and the values that will be fought for. In addition to these requirements, PSI does not add any special requirements. The special requirements include long-term party membership, age, and assignment (Rahat & Hazan, 2006). An example is the additional requirements set by the Golkar Party in the candidacy of legislative candidates in Bali Province in the 2019 elections. At that time, Golkar required candidates to fulfill criteria outside the state provisions, including aspects of service (track record during a career in the party), electability (chances of being elected), assignment as a functionary (assignment in the party structure), and education (at least bachelor's degree) (Rosita et al., 2023). PSI feels that such specific requirements will limit a person's right to run for office because not all can fulfill them (Setiawan, Interview, July 29, 2023).

Based on the results of the registration recapitulation, more than 800 people registered as candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members from PSI, and only 519 people participated in the selection process (Wijaya, 2023). This figure indicates that PSI provides opportunities for a wide range of voters to become candidates. Those who register as candidates consist of both internal and external party members. For example, this can be examined from the registrants in electoral district 7.

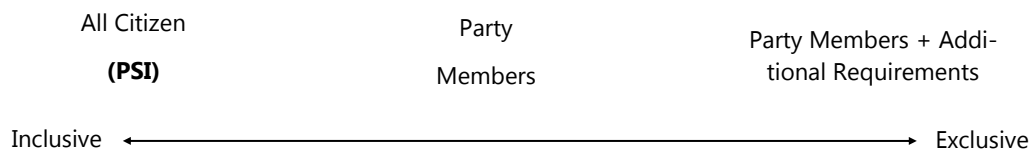
Table 1. Registrants in Electoral District 7

No	Name	Position/ Background	Status
1.	Roy Setiawan	Chairman of DPC Kebayoran Lama	Party Cadre
2.	Francine Eustacia V.W., S.H., M.H.	Director of LBH PSI	Party Cadre
3.	Ahmad Faisal	PCNU Board	Non Cadre
4.	Dika	Chairman of DPC Kebayoran Baru	Party Cadre
5.	Muhammad Fathony, S.T., M.M.	Former Deputy Chairman of DPW PSI DKI Jakarta	Party Cadre
6.	Mimi Amilia	Vice Chairman of DPD PSI South Jakarta	Party Cadre
7.	Roy F M Sitorus, S.E., M.M.	Entrepreneur	Non Cadre
8.	Alya Dhia Shafira, S.H	Treasurer of DPD PSI South Jakarta	Non Cadre
9.	Andyana Subagio, S.E.	Translator of the Chinese Embassy	Non Cadre
10.	Randy Ludwig Pea	Party Transfers	Non Cadre
11.	Anggara Wicitra	Incumbent Candidate	Party Cadre
12.	Rizka Putri Abner	Deputy Secretary General of PSI DPP	Party Cadre
13.	Redianto	PSI Member	Non Cadre
14.	Ahmad Zaki	Entrepreneur	Non Cadre
15.	Belmondo Scorpio	Spokesperson for DPP PSI	Party Cadre
16.	Budi Kuncoro	Consultant	Non Cadre

Source: Document of Legislative Candidate Selection Committee, 2023

The table above shows, the registrants in electoral district 7 consist of party cadres and non-cadres. In this case, what is meant by party cadres are prospective candidates who have had a long career in the party and are indeed prepared to fight in contestation such as incumbent candidates and party administrators. In addition to party cadres, there are also non-cadre registrants whose backgrounds include entrepreneurs, translators, and party transfers. Based on the explanation above, so this dimension can be described as follows.

Figure 1. Candidacy of PSI



Source: Researcher Processed Results, 2023

Electorate

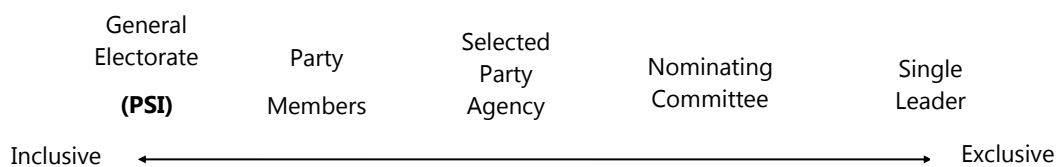
Electorate is a dimension that plays a role in selecting who will eventually be carried by political parties in the elections. The selecting party can consist of one or several people, even the voters at large (Rahat, 2009,). The electorate can be categorized along a continuum of inclusive and exclusive levels. At one extreme, the electorate can be highly inclusive, i.e. all voters in an election. At the other extreme, the electorate is very exclusive, dominated by party elites or even a single leader. The Legislative Candidate Selection Committee is an ad hoc body formed by PSI to select candidates. The Candidate Selection Committee was formed based on Decree Number 0414/SK/DPW-XI/2021 on the Rules for Implementing the Selection of Legislative Candidates for the DKI Jakarta Solidarity Party. The main task of the Candidate Selection Committee is to organize all

stages of selection and prepare final recommendations for the DCS to be submitted to the DPW. The Candidate Selection Committee stands independently and prioritizes objectivity. Therefore, all parties whose names are registered or have been officially registered as the Candidate Selection Committee cannot participate in the selection of candidates, and their names will not be listed in the DCS or DCT of DKI Jakarta DPRD members for the 2024 election.

The membership of the Candidate Selection Committee is a combination of internal and external parties. This is regulated in the Rules for the Implementation of the Selection of Legislative Candidates for the DKI Jakarta Solidarity Party in point 7. The rules state that the membership of the Candidate Selection Committee consists of 3 (three) representatives of the Regional Leadership Council (DPW), six representatives of the Regional Leadership Council (DPD) where each DPD sends 1 (one) person, and a maximum of 6 (six) people from the general public. The determination of representatives from each element is further explained in the rules. The DPW PSI DKI Jakarta leadership directly elects representatives of committee members from DPW. Representatives from DPD are selected based on the results of recommendations and internal agreements of each DPD. Institutionally, committee members from DPW and DPD representatives are appointed through Decree Number 0415/SK/DPW-XI/2021 on the Appointment of the Legislative Candidate Selection Committee of the DKI Jakarta Solidarity Party. In contrast to representatives from the DPW and DPD, representatives from the general public (General Committee) are selected based on open recruitment. In the open recruitment, PSI looks for people who match the needs of the Candidate Selection Committee. In this case, people who are sought are those who do have expertise such as politics, public communication, legal experts, and tax experts.

In addition to involving elements in the Candidate Selection Committee, PSI also involves the wider electorate as parties to the selection process. As in the people's jury stage, voters are given the opportunity to choose 3 (three) candidates who are considered the most competent to become members of the DKI Jakarta DPRD. In this case, all voters can participate in casting their votes without having to go through certain procedures. Voters only need to come to the location that has been determined by the Candidate Selection Committee to be involved in this process. For example, the people's jury in Electoral District 7 is conducted in the Kebayoran Lama area. The voting results from these voters will later become one of the assessment materials in the selection that determines whether or not the candidate passes the next stage. Because it involves a wide range of voters, the PSI electorate can be described as follows.

Figure 2. Electorate of PSI



Source: Researcher Processed Results, 2023

Decentralization

Decentralization is a dimension related to the election method used. In this dimension, two methods can be used, namely, the centralized method and the decentralized method (Rahat & Hazan, 2010). To look at the methods used, several aspects are examined, such as who selects (electorate), where the decision is made, and whether procedures are followed. PSI's candidacy in the election of candidates for the DKI Jakarta DPRD is conducted by an ad hoc body called the Candidate Selection Committee. PSI formed the Candidate Selection Committee through the DPW PSI DKI Jakarta. Membership of the Candidate Selection Committee consists of DPW administrators, DPD administrators under the auspices of the DPW, and the general public. In addition, voters in an electoral district are also involved as parties who participate in selecting at one of the

stages, namely the people's jury. From this explanation, the PSI electorate is local. The local electorate means that the selecting parties come from party administrators at the local level and voters in the region, in this case, DKI Jakarta.

Decision-making in the candidacy of candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members from PSI should be the domain of the DPW PSI DKI Jakarta. This is because the DPW PSI DKI Jakarta management is a definitive management. This means that the DPW is not an ad hoc institution but an institution that is legally established and has a permanent position. Therefore, the authority possessed by the DPW is also very large in running the wheels of its organization, including in making decisions on the candidacy process.

“DPW PSI DKI Jakarta has a definitive management. When the management is declared definitive, it means that the DPW is given as much authority as possible in the candidate selection process in their respective regions.” (Qolbina, Interview, August 15, 2023).

Decision-making in this candidacy is carried out through a deliberation mechanism (coordination meeting). This is stated in the rules for implementing the selection of PSI DKI Jakarta legislative candidates in the DPW role section point 11. At this point, it is stated that DPW has the role of holding a coordination meeting forum with DPD to determine and ratify the composition and serial numbers that will be used in the DCS and DCT. At the coordination meeting, besides being attended by DPW and DPD administrators, there were also DPP representatives. However, the DPP representatives who attended only acted as observers and had limited speaking rights, unlike the DPW and DPD administrators who have voting rights. Then, the territorial representation and functional representation.

This two terms means, the candidates proposed by the party are local leaders, local party administrators, local party members, and voters in an electoral district. In this case, the candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members proposed by PSI in the 2024 general elections are DPW administrators, DPD administrators, DPC administrators, party members at the local level, and voters in the DKI Jakarta area. The existence of this guarantee of territorial representation can be examined from the DCT of DKI Jakarta DPRD Members from PSI in electoral district 7, which can be described as follows.

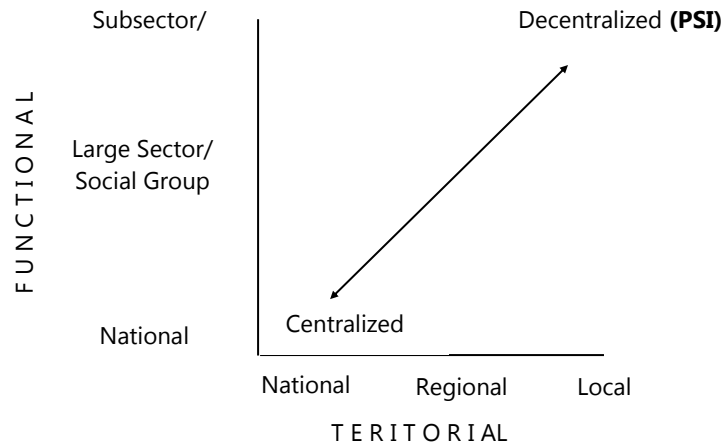
Table 2. DCT for PSI Member of Jakarta Legislative Council in Electoral District 7

No	Nama	Jabatan	Domisili
1.	Roy Setiawan	Chairman of DPC Kebayoran Lama	South Jakarta
2.	Francine Eustacia V.W., S.H., M.H.	Director of LBH PSI	Depok City
3.	Belmondo Scorpio	PSI DPP Spokesperson	Batam City
4.	Dika	Chairman of DPC Kebayoran Baru	South Jakarta
5.	Muhammad Fathony, S.T.,	Former Deputy Chairman of DPW	South Jakarta
6.	Mimi Amilia	Vice Chairman of DPD PSI South Jakarta	South Jakarta
7.	Roy F M Sitorus, S.E., M.M.	Party External (PSI New Members)	South Tangerang City
8.	Alya Dhia Shafira, S.H	Treasurer of DPD PSI South Jakarta	South Jakarta
9.	Andyana Subagio, S.E.	Party External (PSI New Members)	South Jakarta
10.	Randy Ludwig Pea	Party External (PSI New Members)	South Jakarta

Source: KPUD DKI Jakarta, 2023

In addition to ensuring territorial representation, PSI also ensures functional representation. Functional representation means that PSI guarantees the representation of vulnerable groups. In this case, PSI is able to guarantee the representation of women. Based on the Decree of the DKI Jakarta Provincial General Election Commission Number 337 of 2023 concerning the List of Permanent Candidates for Members of the Provincial House of Representatives in the 2024 General Election, there are 37 female candidates out of 106 candidates or around 34.91% proposed by PSI to become candidates for DKI Jakarta DPRD members. Based on the explanation above, so this dimension can be described as follows.

Figure 3. Decentralization



Source: Researcher Processed Results, 2023

Nomination

Nomination is a dimension related to the way candidates are nominated or determined. In this dimension, there are two nomination systems, namely appointment and voting. In the appointment system, nominations are made directly by party leaders without going through a selection process and require approval from party agencies. Meanwhile, in the voting system, all candidates will be selected with a clear procedure, and no one person can change the composition list (Rahat & Hazan, 2006). The nomination system which implemented by PSI is meritocracy. So, the selection of candidates is based on their capacity, which is tested at each selection stage. The selection stages consist of filing, a solidarity test, a people's jury, and a panellist interview. In each of these stages, each candidate will be given a score according to predetermined indicators. The selection carried out by PSI is an effort to determine legislative candidates within the party as stated by Czarnowski. In other terms, Harrop and Hague say that this selection exists to reduce the number of candidates to suit needs (Yusri et al., 2020).

At the filing stage, several things become aspects of assessment, namely the completeness of the files and the substance of the essays and videos made. At this stage, the completeness of the candidate's files will first be checked, including KTP, CV, essay, and video. If there are incomplete files, the candidate will automatically be eliminated. After checking the completeness of the files, the Candidate Selection Committee will assess the essay and video of each candidate. The assessment uses a Likert scale based on predetermined assessment indicators such as topic suitability, language use, writing procedures, and so on. In the solidarity test stage, the assessment is mostly based on quantity. At this stage, prospective candidates are asked to carry out several activities, including public declarations, making 3 (three) social activities, and recruiting a minimum of 200 members for non-management and 50 people for management. The assessment of these three things is based on the achievement of predetermined standards. In addition to these activities, at this stage there is also a *Leaderless Group Discussion* (LGD). LGD assessment uses a Likert scale with several predetermined indicators such as argumentation skills, communication, leadership, and so on.

Then, at the people's jury stage, there are two types of assessments used, namely assessments from the Candidate Selection Committee and the public. The assessment from the Candidate Selection Committee uses a Likert scale with several assessment indicators such as the substance of the answer, communication skills, and language use. Meanwhile, the assessment from the community uses a voting system. In this case, the community is given a ballot paper and asked to vote for 3 (three) candidates who are considered the best. The candidate who gets the most votes will get the highest score. The assessments from the Candidate Selection Committee and the community will later be accumulated and compared to ensure that the assessment of each element is valid and objective.

At the panellist interview stage, the assessment also used a Likert scale. The assessment is carried out by panellists consisting of elements of the community and party administrators. At this stage, two aspects are assessed, namely the eligibility of candidates and candidates' competence. To assessing the eligibility of legislative candidate, there are several indicators used, such as motivation to become representatives of the people, integrity and anti-corruption, openness and anti-intolerance, courage to be different, and orientation towards community service. Meanwhile, in assessing the competence of legislative candidate, the assessment indicators used include communication skills, understanding the duties and functions of legislative members, understanding campaign strategies, understanding social, political and environmental issues, and critical thinking skills.

The score obtained at each stage becomes the basis for determining whether or not the relevant candidate passes the next stage. Passage at each stage is legally determined by the Candidate Selection Committee at the Committee Meeting. This is implicitly regulated in Decree Number 001/ SK/KOMITECALEG-XI/2021 concerning the Rules of Procedure of the PSI DKI Jakarta Legislative Candidate Selection Committee. At the Candidate Selection Committee meeting, each candidate is dissected and debated one by one concerning the assessment results and observations of the Candidate Selection Committee in the field. After all stages have ended, the scores of the candidates who have passed all stages will be accumulated from the beginning to the end. The accumulation is adjusted to the weight in each stage. After the accumulation, the Candidate Selection Committee will rank the candidates according to their scores and electoral districts. The ranking results are the basis for determining the list of 106 candidate names and serial numbers. Candidates with the best scores will be directly included in the list of those who pass and get the initial number.

As stated in the rules, the DCS recommendations prepared by the Candidate Selection Committee will then be submitted to the DPW PSI DKI Jakarta for further discussion and ratification. The discussion and ratification process is carried out in a coordination meeting with all DPD under the auspices of the DKI Jakarta PSI DPW and representatives from the DPP. In this meeting, only the DPW and DPD have voting rights. Meanwhile, the DPP who was present was only limited to being an observer. At the coordination meeting at the DPW level, the DCS recommendations that have been submitted previously will be discussed again. The discussion is related to the list that passes and the determination of serial numbers. Regarding the list that passes, at this coordination meeting, it will be seen whether the ability of the room and the field of the candidates who have passed is balanced. If there is an imbalance, adjustments will be made. In this case, the adjustment in question is a change in the list of candidates who have passed.

"The selection results submitted by the committee to the DPW at the coordination meeting will be discussed further. Much of the discussion is about the eligibility of candidates. For example, there are candidates with high interview scores but need more field skills so that we will adjust them." (Qolbina, Interview, August 15, 2023).

In this regard, it is essential to realize that this adjustment to the list of candidates who passed is very subjective. This adjustment should not have been made if it had been determined from the start that the candidates who passed were based on accumulative scores elsewhere. In addition, this adjustment should be a total of bargaining between one party and another. This

means that there is a possibility of transactional behaviour in it. This is undoubtedly very dangerous for democracy within the party. Then, related to serial numbers, the determination is made based on contributions to the party (party career) and selection results. The contribution in question is that the relevant candidate is a party administrator or an incumbent candidate who has passed the party's regeneration level. If the candidate is included in one of these positions, it will be highly considered to get the initial serial number. However, it does not rule out the possibility of candidates with good selection scores getting the initial serial number.

"The serial number is determined based on ranking results and loyalty to the party. So, those who have been in the party longer and have contributed more will be prioritized first." (Wibinata, Interview, July 25, 2023).

As a validation of this, we can see the list of candidates who get the initial serial number in each constituency.

Table 3. Candidate List with Initial Sequence Number

Name	Position	Preferred Area	Sequence Number
Elva Farhi Qolbina, S.Sos	Chairman of DPW PSI DKI Jakarta	1	1
Hj. Salmawati, S.Sos	Non-Management	2	1
Suci Mayang Sari, S.T., M.M.	General Treasurer of PSI DPP	3	1
Adhi Supriyo	East Jakarta PSI DPD Management	4	1
Justin Adrian, S.H., M.H	Incumbent Candidate	5	1
Ir. Alex Hidayat, M.T	Non-Management	5	2
Nani Dewi Asmara	Chairman of East Jakarta PSI DPD	6	1
Roy Setiawan	Chairman of DPC Kebayoran Lama	7	1
August Hamonangan, S.H., M.H	Incumbent Candidate	8	1
William Aditya Sarana	Incumbent Candidate	9	1
Satia Chandra Wiguna, M.I.Kom	DPP PSI Chairperson	10	1

Source: KPUD DKI Jakarta, 2023

From the table above, it can be seen that out of the 10 (ten) electoral districts, candidates who are party administrators or incumbent candidates get the majority of serial number 1. This is because these candidates have an enormous contribution to the party. In addition to incumbent candidates and party administrators, external parties get the initial serial number. This may indicate that value is a consideration in determining serial numbers. However, this cannot be proven clearly because the scores obtained are not disclosed to the public and are highly confidential, so it is not easy to see whether this value is the primary consideration. Considering that external parties can get the initial serial number due to political considerations, it is impossible to prove this. After the DPW has determined and ratified the DCS at its coordination meeting, the DCS will then be submitted to the DPP. The submission of the DCS to the DPP is intended to request approval from the DPP to be legally institutionalized. From this, it can be seen that PSI is the same as other parties. The approval and endorsement of candidates is at the highest level of party leadership.

Discussion

Research about PSI candidacy in candidate selection for DKI Jakarta DPRD member is an interesting discussion. PSI shows more inclusive actions than the other parties. In their requirements, PSI does not add any special requirement outside of state requirements such as long-term party membership, party assignment, education which implemented by Golkar. PSI electorate is

the legislative candidate selection committee that involves internal and external parties, even all of the voters. This is different from PPP and PAN where the selectorate only consists party structure (Hizbullah, 2023). Furthermore, the selection process carried out openly, fair, and competitive, unlike PKS which goes through party assignments. The existence of this can certainly provide for the progress of democracy which requires widespread participation.

Inclusive candidacy is very important, considering that political parties today are trapped in pragmatism. Pragmatism is a parties actions that prioritize practical goals. When the political parties are trapped in pragmatism, the decision only at the elite level and eliminate the others involvement. PSI seems to be trying to escape the shadow of this pragmatism. PSI is able to act inclusively both in the nomination and selection processes. This is in line with what Gideon Rahat said, which states that candidacy is the twin brother of elections. However, unfortunately the final decision on PSI nominations is still the domain of the local party's internal organs, but with a clear mechanism and not strict criteria. So several external parties got initial serial numbers.

In general, this research is able to describe each dimension holistically. For example in candidacy dimension, to see the level of inclusivity, the author not only reviews the requirements but also includes a list of the registrant. Another examples, in describing nominations, the author tries to elaborate from the initial process, the standard which used, to the process of determining serial numbers and ratification. This is very important to do so as not to fall into mere assumption. However, this research was unable to show the score which is the main standard for candidacy because it is strictly secret. The theory used also cannot measure with certainty whether the nomination process is inclusive or exclusive.

Academically, this research hope can become a reference for other researchers with similar research. It is also hoped that this research can enrich the body of knowledge about political parties, especially in candidate selection. Practically, this research is an auto-criticism for PSI and criticism for other parties in the candidacy process. If PSI want to be inclusively, the nominations should be able to involve many others, at least party members. Candidacy must be carried out fairly, competitively and inclusively like elections so that the candidates who emerge are quality candidates.

Conclusion

Pattern of PSI candidacy in candidate selection for DKI Jakarta DPRD member in 2024 election is toward an inclusive level. Its seem where PSI does not set special requirements which difficult to fulfil, the electorate are able to involve voters widely, the selection process takes place fairly, competitively, and democratically. The action shown by PSI describe the democratic internal system of political parties where political process can involves all of the voters. However, the candidate's nomination still is still domain of internal parties' organ. The nominations are carried out through a coordination meeting mechanism at the DPW level which is attended by central and regional level administrators.

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