



**DYNAMICS OF CANDIDATES FOR INDEPENDENT REGENT/ DEPUTY
REGENT OF BATU BARA REGENCY FROM THE *SIYASAH* FIQH
PERSPECTIVE**

Andre Fransdika Angkola Dasopang¹
Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia
Andrefransdika25@gmail.com

Adlin Budhiawan²
Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Abstract

The General Election of Regional Heads in Batu Bara Regency after this district was split from Asahan Regency in 2007 has experienced 3 (three) Regent/Deputy Regent election periods, namely in 2008, 2013, and 2018. Regional Head Elections in Batu Bara Regency There is a dynamic condition of the independent nomination of Regent/Deputy Regent in the three regional head elections that were held. There is a decrease in the number of Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs in each regional head general election that is held, there is a decrease in the number of Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs from the independent route. Candidate pairs for Regent/Deputy Regent who used the independent route in 2008 were 4 (four) pairs (57.14%) out of a total of 7 (seven) candidate pairs, this means that there were more than candidate pairs who used the party route. In 2013, there was another decline in the number of independent candidate pairs for Regent/Deputy Regent by 2 (two) pairs (33.33%) out of a total of 6 (six) candidate pairs. A significant decline occurred in the Batu Bara Regency regional head election in 2018, namely only 25.00% or 1 candidate pair out of a total of 4 (four) Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs who registered with the Batu Bara Regency General Election Commission (KPU). Seeing the phenomenon of the decline in the number of Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs in Batu Bara Regency on the independent route, it is necessary to analyze it, to find out what is causing the lack of interest in Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs to nominate themselves through the independent route, and preferring the party route. even though the rules regarding the permissibility of independent/individual registration of Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs are still permitted in the existing general election laws and regulations in Indonesia, as contained in Article 1 paragraph (4) of Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law.

Keywords: Dynamics, Candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent, Batu Bara Regency, General Election Law, Fiqh Siyasa

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with what is contained in the 1945 Constitution which states that sovereignty is in the hands of the people, this is realized through democratic instruments in the Regional Head Election (Pilkada) and the General Election of Regional Heads (Pemilukada). Regulations regarding regional elections in Indonesia are included in regional government law, this is proven by the issuance of Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government, then there was a revocation with Law Number 32 of 2004, and further changes continued to occur with the issuance of Law Law Number 12 of 2008. The regional government law is divided into three laws, the first is the Regional Government Law, the second is the Law on Villages and the third is the Law on Regional Elections. Santoso explained again that there is a split in the law. This law aims to contribute to smoothing the wheels of regional government as a whole (Agus Budi Santoso, 2017).

Implementing the division of laws mentioned above, Law Number 22 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors was issued, but there was a polemic regarding the election mechanism, whether it was carried out simultaneously or not, so the government issued a Replacement Government Regulation Law (Perppu) Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors, this Perppu was later ratified as Law Number 1 of 2015, with the caveat that it needed to be revised after it became law. Law Number 1 of 2015 was then amended by Law Number 10 of 2016 (Agus Budi Santoso, 2017).

Regarding the implementation of regional head elections, by what is stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) and Paragraph (4) of Law Number 10 of 2016, is stated that regional head candidates, be they governors, regents or mayors are proposed by political parties or through individual channels. and registered with the General Election Commission (KPU) in the region (Agus Budi Santoso, 2017).

In 2015, which held simultaneous general elections, there were 20 (twenty) pairs of candidates for Governor and Deputy Governor, and only 2 (two) chose the independent route. In contrast to the Regent and Deputy Regent Candidates, there were 126 (one hundred and twenty-six) out of a total of 676 (six hundred and seventy-six) pairs who

advanced from the independent route, for mayoral candidates there are 28 (twenty-eight) independent candidates out of a total of 144 (one hundred and forty-four) pairs. Santoso explained that there was a trend or increase in regional head candidates from the independent route in 2015 compared to the previous year (Agus Budi Santoso, 2017).

The increase in nominations for regional heads from the independent route turns out to have its problems because nominating regional heads from the independent route is not easy in reality (Damayanti & Karim, 2021). Several obstacles are usually faced, starting from the absence of a political machine to gain mass support, limited funds, and finally, the difficulty of managing the balance of power with legislative members (Santoso: 2017) who are representatives of political parties. What is written above is under what Rizal Ramli said in one of the talk shows, at minute 5 seconds 41 to minute 6 seconds 04 on the Indonesia Lawyers Club You

tube channel hosted by Karni Ilyas. The quote is as follows: “I’m sorry, the cause of corruption is the Threshold system, because if you want to be a regent you have to rent a party 60 billion if you want to be a governor you have to rent 100 to 200 billion. Well, most candidates don’t have money, so in the end, the dealers and barons pay” (Indonesian Lawyers Club).

Article 41 paragraph (1) of Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law states: “Individual candidates can register themselves as Regent and Deputy Regent candidates as well as Mayor and Deputy Mayor candidates if they meet the requirements for supporting the number of residents who have the right to vote and are contained in the list of permanent voters in the area concerned in the most recent general election or previous election in the area concerned...”.

The regulations regarding whether independent candidates for regional head election pairs are allowed to use the independent route have not been revoked, so until these regulations have not been revoked, it is still permissible for Regent/Deputy Regent candidates to use the independent/individual route. The fact is that in several regional head

elections in Batu Bara Regency, it seems that they are increasingly “abandoning” the independent/individual route to become Regent/Deputy Regent of Batu Bara Regency.

This research wants to analyze the dynamics of the nomination of regional heads for Regent/Deputy Regent in Batu Bara Regency, where every year the candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent are increasingly reluctant to choose the independent path and prefer the candidacy carried out through party line. even though if you look at the regional head elections in Batu Bara Regency in 2008 and 2013, the winner and regional head were candidates from the independent route, only in 2018 was the Regent/Deputy Regent of Batu Bara Regency elected through a party or coalition of several parties.

Why is it that over time the independent/individual route, which was an alternative route that was previously referred to as the party route, is increasingly being abandoned, and candidate pairs prefer to use the party “boat” compared to the independent/individual route which seems to be closer to the people because the couple and the team will be more serious about coordinating with the community, compared to the party line which seems exclusive, and is only more serious with the community when the general election approaches.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Fiqh Siyasa, the Islamic study of political law, offers a complete framework for comprehending the process of choosing leaders. In the standpoint of Fiqh Siyasa, three essential principles influence the process of picking leaders: a) Legitimacy based on Islamic Law: Fiqh Siyasa asserts that leaders must establish their legitimacy by adhering to Islamic principles and values, thereby ensuring that government is in accordance with the teachings of Islam (Manaf, 2023); b) Competence and credentials: According to Fiqh Siyasa, a leader's credentials encompass competence, integrity, and adherence to ethical principles. These factors guarantee that the chosen leaders possess the necessary skills to proficiently oversee the state's activities (Fidyansyah, 2021); c) Public Participation: Fiqh Siyasa recognizes the significance of public involvement in the selecting process. Democratic ideals uphold the notion that the approval of those being ruled is essential for the credibility of leaders; d) Consensus and Consultation: The principle of Shura

(consultation) is essential to Fiqh Siyarah. Leaders should seek guidance from experts, encouraging agreement and reducing disagreement during the decision-making process; e) Fiqh Siyarah emphasizes the significance of leaders upholding justice and equity in governance. Leaders must adhere to the values of impartiality and egalitarianism in their policies and behaviors; f) Accountability: Fiqh Siyarah promotes a framework of oversight and control, wherein leaders are held responsible for their activities. This guarantees clarity and mitigates the misuse of authority (Toha., 2020).

To summarize, Fiqh Siyarah offers a strong theoretical basis for the process of choosing leaders in Islam. The system combines Islamic ideals with contemporary government notions, giving importance to legitimacy, competence, public engagement, consensus, fairness, and accountability.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methods as explained by Sugiyono are ways or steps to carry out research, which consist of rules or provisions that must be carried out, whether carried out rationally, measurably, and systematically (Sugiyono, 2016). Below we describe the research methods used in this journal.

This type of research is field research (empirical research), which describes the problems that exist in the place where this research was carried out, namely in Batu Bara Regency. The data is in the form of interviews with representatives of the Batu Bara Regency community, the results of observations at the research location, and then described in the form of a review according to what appears in the field or the facts that occur.

Data collection was used through observation and interviews. Arikunto mentions observation as a direct action of a researcher toward the object to be researched and aims to collect research data directly, measurably, and objectively (Arikunto, 2016, 265-269). Raco and Subagyo explained that observations were carried out by going directly to the research site to describe the problem and making direct observations (Raco, 2014, 112-115) (Subagyo, 2014, 63-65).

Another data collection technique used is interviews, namely an activity of two or more people conducting questions and answers related to a problem, the interviewer is

called the interviewer while the person being interviewed is called the interviewee (Moeleong, 2017, 186-187). Interviews are also defined as a process in a process meeting to gather information from informants by a researcher (Ministry of National Education, 2018, 1619) (Nawawi, 2014, 94).

Observations in this research were carried out by visiting the research site, namely Batu Bara Regency, to obtain data regarding problems related to the dynamics of the candidacy for independent regents/deputy regents in Batu Bara Regency. The places that will be observed, not all sub-districts in Batu Bara Regency will be visited, only some places or sub-districts will be the research sites. Currently, Batu Bara Regency has experienced the expansion of sub-districts, which initially only had 5 (five) sub-districts but has now increased to 12 (twelve) sub-districts.

The expansion of sub-districts is explained in Batu Bara Regency Blood Regulation Number 9 of 2017 concerning the Establishment of Sub-Districts in the Batu Bara Regency Area. All the names in Batu Bara District are as follows: 1). Tanjung Tiram District; 2). Sei Balai District; 3). Lima Puluh District; 4). Lima Puluh Coastal District; 5). Datuk Lima Puluh District; 6). Talawi District; 7). Datuk Tanah Datar District; 8). Nibung H Angus District; 9). Medang Deras District; 10). Sei Suka District; 11). Laut Tador District; and 12). Air Putih District. Of the 12 (twelve) sub-districts in Batu Bara Regency, only 5 (five) sub-districts were studied, namely: 1). Tanjung Tiram District; 2). Sei Balai District; 3). Lima Puluh District; 4). Lima Puluh Coastal District; 5). Talawi District; 6). Sei Suka District. Below is shown in tabular form.

Table 1
Researched District

No.	District Name
(1)	(2)
1.	Tanjung Oyster
2.	Sei Hall
3.	Lima Puluh
4.	Liam Puluh Pesisir
5.	Talawi
6.	Sei Suka

Apart from explaining the places studied from several sub-districts in Batu Bara Regency, the names of representatives from the community who were used as informants in this research are further included, as follows:

Table 2
Batu Bara Regency Community

No.	Name	Origin of District
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Mukhlis	Tanjung Tiram District
2.	Ahmad Syakban	
3.	Agus Salim	Sei Balai District
4.	Muzawir Usman	
5.	Samsul Bahri	Lima Puluh District
6.	Muhammad Noer	
7.	Ruslan	Lima Puluh Pesisir District
8.	Muhammad Abdil Bar	
9.	Zainuddin	Talawi District
10.	Syahlan	
11.	Yusri	Sei Suka District
12.	Badaruddin	

Research data sources consist of three sources, first primary data sources, secondary data sources, and tertiary data sources. The primary data sources in this journal research are the results of observations and interviews. Arikunto explains primary data sources as the main and most important data in research (Arikunto, 2016, 193). The primary source of journal research data is in the form of observation results, namely observing or visiting directly the research location and the research informants who will be researched. The research location, as discussed previously, consists of 6 (six) sub-districts in Batu Bara Regency, while the research informants are representatives of the communities from 6 (six) subdistricts. The primary data source is the results of interviews, which are the results of interviews with 12 (twelve) community representatives from the 6 (six) sub-districts studied. The minimum number of informants is due to the large area of research and also the large number of people in Batu Bara Regency, while due to limited time and financial capacity, journal research cannot be carried out by interviewing the entire or largest number of people in Batu Bara Regency.

Secondary data sources are supporting data sources (Ministry of National Education, 2018, 1214), in this research, which included secondary data sources, consisting of statutory regulations related to general elections. Among those used as secondary sources are: General Election Commission Regulation Number 9 of 2015 concerning Nominations for the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent, and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor. General Election Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2017 concerning Amendments to General Election Commission Regulation Number 3 of 2017 concerning Nominations for the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor. General Election Commission Regulation Number 1 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment to General Election Commission Regulation Number 3 of 2017 concerning Nominations for the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent, and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor.

Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law. Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Tertiary sources include thesis works, journals, theses, and dissertations related to the journals studied, as well as *Siyasah Fiqh* books, and books that review general elections and regional head elections. Other tertiary sources can be dictionaries, etc.

The type of research in this journal is qualitative research. Qualitative research is explained by Miles and Huberman as research that explains a condition or event as seen in the field (Miles, 2014, 80-81). Basuki also explained that in this type of qualitative research, a study describes a problem without using a particular formula in processing the data, simply reviewing it with an explanation or sentence description (Basuki, 2016, 86).

The data analysis used is as explained by Basrowi and Suwandi, namely consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusions (Basrowi and Suwandi, 2012, 228-230). Data reduction is carried out by sorting and classifying the data obtained, so that important

or primary data is known that can answer the problem formulation that has been determined in this journal research. After data reduction is carried out, the researcher then carries out data presentation. In presenting the data, the shortcomings of the data collected are known, so that if other important data is still needed, further research must be carried out. The next step in data analysis is the conclusion, namely providing a review or conclusion from the results of the research conducted.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Dynamics of Independent Regent/Deputy Regent Candidacy in the Regional Head General Election in Batu Bara Regency

Regional Head Elections in Batu Bara Regency were held 3 (three) times, starting from 2008 (for the 2008 to 2013 service period), 2013 (2013 to 2018 service period) to 2018 (2018 to 2018 service period). d 2023) has the dynamics of his candidacy, meaning the dynamics of nomination using independent channels and through party channels. As time goes by in regional head elections, fewer pairs use the independent route, when compared to previous years. In the 2008 regional head election for Regent/Deputy Regent, candidate pairs consisted of 7 (seven) pairs who registered with the General Election Commission (KPU) of Batu Bara Regency. There are 4 (four) pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent who use the independent route, while the other 3 (three) pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent use the party nomination route. It can be seen that from 7 pairs (100%), the percentage that used the independent route was 57.14% (4 pairs of Regent/Deputy Regent candidates on the independent route), while the percentage that used the party route was 42.86% (3 pairs of Regent/Deputy Regent candidates Regent on party lines).

Regent/Deputy Regent candidate pairs use the independent route, namely: 1). Parlindungan Sinaga and Muhammad Nur Ali; 2). Yahdi Khoir and Surya; 3). H OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., and Gong Matua; 4). Ibrahim Usman and Ahmad Yusro. The Regent uses party lines or a combination of parties, namely: 1). OK. Saidin and Bagus Joko Triono; 2). Janmat Sembiring and M. Syahiri; 3). Abdul Wahid and Jalaluddin. In full, the names of the pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent who ran either independently

or through party lines or a combination of parties in the 2008 Regional Head Election in Batu Bara Regency, namely:

1. OK. Saidin and Bagus Joko Triono
2. (Party lines: Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), Democratic Party and National Democratic Party (PDK).
3. Parlindungan Sinaga and Muhammad Nur Ali
4. (Independent way).
5. Yahdi Khoir and Surya (Independent Line)
6. Janmat Sembiring and M. Syahiri
7. (Party line: United Development Party (PPP).
8. H OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., and Gong Matua (Independent Path).
9. Abdul Wahid and Jalaluddin
10. (Party lines: Crescent Star Party (PBB), Reform Star Party (PBR), and Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP).
11. Ibrahim Usman and Ahmad Yusro (Independent Line).

The candidate pair for Regent/Deputy Regent who succeeded in obtaining the most votes and managed to sit as number 1 and 2 in Bara Regency in the 2008 Regional Head General Election for the 2008 to 2013 term of office was the pair H. OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., and Gong Matua, with 33.29% of the total valid ballot papers.

After completing a period of service of approximately 5 (years), in 2013 a democratic party was held again in the Regional Head Election in Batu Bara Regency, there were slight changes compared to the regional head election in 2008. The total number of candidate pairs for the Regency regional head election Batu Bara consists of 6 (pairs) of candidates who are contesting, of the 6 (six) pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent, there are only 2 (two) pairs who use the independent route, while the other 4 (four) pairs of candidates prefer to be nominated by party or combination of parties.

Furthermore, the regional head general election in 2013 experienced slight changes compared to the regional head election in 2008. The total candidate pairs for the Batu Bara Regency regional head election consisted of 6 (pairs) of candidates contesting, out of 6 (six) Regent/ Deputy Regent, there are only 2 (two) pairs who use the independent route, while the other 4 (four) candidate pairs prefer to be nominated by a party or a combination of parties. If the percentage is 6 pairs (100%), then those using the independent route are 33.33% (2 pairs of Regent/Deputy Regent candidates on the independent route), while the

percentage using the party route is 66.67% (4 pairs of Regent/Deputy Regent candidates). Regent on party lines).

Regent/Deputy Regent candidate pairs use the independent route, namely: 1). Drs. H. Gong Matua, M.Sc., and H. Achmad Deni, S.E.; 2). H OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., and H. RM. Harry Nugroho, S.E. Candidate pairs for Regent/Deputy Regent use party lines or a combination of parties, namely: 1). Ir. Yahdi Khoir Harahap, M.B.A., and Drs. Syarkowi Hamid; 2). Ir. Zahir, M.A.P., and Suriono, S.T., M.Sc. 3). Zulkarnain, S.K.M., M.Kes., and Masitah; 4). Kurnia Gunawan and Nurmala. In full, the names of the pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent who ran either independently or through party lines or a combination of parties in the 2013 Regional Head Election in Batu Bara Regency, namely:

1. Drs. H. Gong Matua, M.Si., and H. Achmad Deni, S.E. (Independent way).
2. Zulkarnain, S.K.M., M.Kes., and Masitah
3. (Party lines: United Development Party (PPP) and Renewal Democratic Party (PDP).
4. Kurnia Gunawan Darwis Iskandar and Murlan Alamria Simarmata
5. (Party lines: National People's Concern Party (PPRN), National Democratic Party (PDK), Peace and Prosperity Party (PDS), and Indonesian Justice and Unity Party (PKPI).
6. Ir. Yahdi Khoir Harahap, M.B.A., and Drs. Syarkowi Hamid
7. (Party lines: National Mandate Party (PAN), Democratic Party and Matahari Bangsa Party (PMB).
8. Ir. Zahir, M.A.P., and Suriono, S.T., M.Si.
9. (Party lines: Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP), Republika Nusantara Party (PRN), and Crescent Star Party (PBB).
10. H OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., and H. RM. Harry Nugroho, S.E. (Independent Path).

The 2018 Batu Bara Regency Regional Head Election Contest was carried out in campaign stages starting from 2 to 15 September 2013 to attract the interest of the people of Batu Bara Regency so that they could make their choice on one of the pairs of candidates they preferred as leaders for 5 (five)) next year in Batu Bara Regency.

The second Regional Head General Election in Batu Bara Regency which was held in 2013 for the 2013 to 2017 term was for the incumbent regent, namely the pair H. OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., and H. RM. Harry Nugroho, S. E. H OK. Arya Zulkarnain,

S.H.H., M.M., as the incumbent Regent candidate in the Batu Bara Regency Regional Head Election in 2008 was paired with Gong Matua at that time who used the independent route, seems to still be confident in registering with the Batu Bara Regency General Election Commission (KPU). Bara from independent lines or individuals. Although in 2018, H. OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., has been entrusted to be the Regional Leader of the Golkar Party for Batu Bara Regency, but it seems that this big party boat is not being used by H. OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., to reclaim seat number 1 in Batu Bara Regency.

The second time in the struggle to gain power and sympathy from the people of Batu Bara Regency, H. OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., no longer collaborates with his old partner, Drs. H. Gong Matua, M.Si., he prefers to collaborate with H. RM. Harry Nugroho, S.E., is a candidate for Deputy Regent. General Election for Regional Head of Batu Bara Regency in 2013. Not wrong and following the predictions of the H. OK couple. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., and H. RM. Harry Nugroho received 65,889 votes (sixty-five thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine) or 36.45% of the valid ballots, so this pair has the right to lead Batu Bara Regency until 2018.

At the end of the leadership period of H. OK. Arya Zulkarnain, S.H.H., M.M., as Regent of Batu Bara Regency, was caught in a criminal case, caught red-handed by the Corruption Eradication Committee on Wednesday 13th September 2017, so he was unable to complete his term of service as Regent of Batu Bara Regency. The Governor of North Sumatra, Tengku Erry Nuradi appointed Harry Nugroho who completed his term as Regent of Batu Bara Regency at the end of 2018 (Siregar: Okenews, 2017).

For information, the pair with the second highest number of votes is Ir. Zahir, M.A.P., and Suriono, S.T., M.Si., with 63,732 (sixty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-two) votes, or 35.24%, by choosing the party line, namely a combination of parties from the Democratic Party Indonesia Struggle (PDIP), Crescent Star Party (PBB) and Nusantara Republican Party (PPRN). Partner Ir. Zahir, M.A.P., and Suriono, S.T., M.Si., after making maximum efforts, even filed a lawsuit at the Supreme Court with Decision Number 144/PHPU.D-XI/2013, and their lawsuit was submitted to the Supreme Court on September 30th, 2013, regarding the Decree of the General Election Commission of Batu Bara Regency Number 21/Kpts/KPU-Kab-002.964812/2013 concerning Determination

and Ratification of the Number and Percentage of Valid Votes Obtained by Candidate Pairs for Regent and Deputy Regent in the General Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Batu Bara Regency in 2013, dated 27th September 2013. Lawsuit of the couple Ir. Zahir, M.A.P., and Suriono, S.T., M.Si., could not be accepted by the Panel of Judges led by Hamdan Zoelva in 2013, the decision of the Panel of Judges stated that they rejected the applicant's application in its entirety.

In 2018, there were fewer independent candidate pairs than in the previous two elections. In 2018, there were 4 (four) pairs of Regent/Deputy Regent candidates who registered to take part in the 2018 election for regional head of Batu Bara Regency. 3 (three) Candidate pairs chose the party and party coalition route, while 1 candidate pair chose the independent route. If the percentage is 4 pairs (100%), 25.00% of them used the independent route (1 pair of candidates Regent/Deputy Regent on the independent route), while the percentage using the party route is 75.00% (3 pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent on the party route).

In the 2018 regional head election in the General Election of Regional Heads for Regent/Deputy Regent, there were 4 (four) candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent. The five candidates consist of 2 (two) nomination models, the first is by party route, there are 4 (four) candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent, and only 1 (one) pair is going through the independent/non-party individual route, namely the pair Khairil Anwar and Sofyan Alwi. 4 (four) pairs from party lines, namely: 1). R.M. Harry Nugraha and Mhd. Shafi'i; 2). Dervish and Jammal Sembiring; 3). Zahir and Oky Iqbal Frima. In full, the names of the pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent who are running either independently or through party lines or a combination of parties in the 2018 Regional Head Election in Batu Bara Regency are:

1. R.M. Harry Nugraha and Mhd. Shafi'i
(Party lines: National Democratic Party (Nasdem), National Mandate Party (PAN), Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), and People's Conscience Party (HANURA).
2. Dervish and Jammal Sembiring
(Party lines: Golongan Karya Party (Golkar), Democratic Party, and Indonesian Justice and Unity Party (PKPI).
3. Ir. Zahir, M.A.P. and Oky Iqbal Frima

(Party lines: Crescent Star Party (PBB), United Development Party (PPP), Greater Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra), and Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP).

4. Khairil Anwar and Sofyan Alwi (Independent Path)

The third General Election for the Regional Head of Batu Bara Regency in 2018 was won by the pair Ir. Zahir, M.A.P. and Oky Iqbal Frima with 41.8% of the votes, while their closest competitors with a close percentage of votes were the pair Darwis and Jammatt Sembiring with a percentage of 35.18% of the valid votes as a result of the recapitulation of the Batu Bara Regency General Election Commission (KPU). The incumbent pair, namely R.M. Harry Nugraha and Mhd. Syafi'i only got 35.18 % of votes and the pair Khairil Anwar and Sofyan Alwi who are independent/individual candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent received the least number of votes, namely 5.26% of the total valid votes collected. Data on the candidacy of Regent/Deputy Regent from three regional head elections held in Batu Bara Regency is displayed in table form below.

Table 3
Comparison of the Nomination of Candidate Pair for Regent/Deputy Regent of Batu Bara Regency in 2008, 2013 and 2018

No.	Year of Election for Regional Head of Batu Bara Regency								
	2008			2013			2018		
(1)	(2)			(3)			(4)		
1.	Number of Candidate Pairs	Party Line	Independent way	Number of Candidate Pairs	Party Line	Independent way	Number of Candidate Pairs	Party Line	Independent way
2.	7	3	4	6	4	2	4	3	1
3.	100%	42.86 %	57.14 %	100%	66.67 %	33.33 %	100%	75 %	25 %

From the data above, it can be concluded that in the 3 (three) Regional Head Elections in Batu Bara Regency, there was a decrease in candidate pairs competing to nominate themselves as Regent/Deputy Regent Candidates who would compete in the regional head general election. This can be seen as a decline starting from 2008 when candidate pairs consisted of 7 (seven) pairs, then in the 2013 election the number of

candidate pairs decreased again to 6 (six) pairs, and in 2018 there was a significant decrease, there were only 4 (four) pairs of candidates who wanted to be number 1 and 2 in Batu Bara Regency.

Not only is there a decline in prospective pairs registering in the regional head election in Batu Bara Regency, but what has become the focus of researchers and is important and is a review in this journal is the decrease in the number of Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs from the independent route. Candidate pairs for Regent/Deputy Regent who used the independent route in 2008 were 4 (four) pairs (57.14%) out of a total of 7 (seven) potential pairs, this means that more of the potential pairs used party lines. Furthermore, in the Regional Head Election of Batu Bara Regency in 2013, there was another decrease in independent candidate pairs for Regent/Deputy Regent by 2 (two) pairs (33.33%) out of a total of 6 (six) candidate pairs. The decline also occurred massively in the 2018 Batu Bara Regency regional head election, namely only 25.00% or 1 candidate pair out of a total of 4 (four) Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs who registered at the Batu Bara Regency General Election Commission (KPU).

To get answers to the dynamics and trend of decreasing number of Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs registering through independent channels in the implementation of regional head elections in Batu Bara Regency, direct interviews with the community in several sub-districts in Batu Bara Regency, namely in the District of Batu Bara Regency, are required. Tanjung Tiram, Sei Balai District, Fifty Districts, Fifty Pesisir Districts, Talawi Districts and Sei Suka Districts.

Mukhlis explained that the decline in candidacy from the independent route was a necessity, because currently, it is very difficult to get sympathy from the public, especially since the candidate pairs are people who are less popular in society. This was different from the 2008 and 2013 regional head elections, where there were many independent candidates, but the one whose name was well known among the people of Batu Bara Regency was OK. Arya, and it is clear that twice in general elections for regional heads, he won, even though twice he won with different Deputy Regent Candidates (Mukhlis: 12/09/2023)

A similar thing was also explained by Ahmad Syakban, a resident of Tanjung Tiram District, according to him recently the leadership candidates have been far from the

community, this is proven by the failure of the Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs to ask for help directly from the community, either during registration which requires collecting KTPs, or just meeting with the community. They prefer to lobby big parties, even though the costs for this are very expensive (Ahmad Syakban: 12/09/2023).

Agus Salim gave an explanation, for those choosing a Regent/Deputy Regent candidate pair, they must look at their background and concern for the community, so don't be fooled by the number of KTPs collected, that doesn't necessarily mean they will choose spouse of the independent candidate. It would be a good idea for candidates competing in regional head elections to follow the steps of their predecessors, so that when they use the independent route, victory is in sight (Agus Salim: 13/09/2023). This is different from Muzawwir Usman, he is a successful team of independent candidates who competed in the 2018 regional head elections. He explained that the current community is very difficult to predict, sometimes they say they are supportive, but it turns out they don't have a voice in their place (Muzawwir Usman: 09/13/2023).

Samsul Bahri gave his explanation, if you look at the current political developments in Batu Bara Regency, it is difficult for Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs to run independently, this is because the people's voices have begun to divide and are already politically literate and not easily cited (Samsul Bahri: 09/14/2023). In another place, Muhammad Noer explained, if you look at several regional head elections in the past, OK. Arya Zulkarnain deserves to win, his name is already familiar among the public, long before the general election he was widely discussed. His victory was due to none other than his extraordinary work and services in the expansion of Batu Bara Regency (Muhammad Noer: 14/09/2023). For Muhammad Noer, if the candidate pair is not really known to the public, it is better not to use the independent route, because it is difficult to win, let alone expecting the public to vote for them, even though the public does not know the candidate pair at all (Muhammad Noer: 14/09/2023) .

Ruslan, a member of the Limapuluh Pesisir District, gave an explanation about the dynamics of candidacy from the independent route in Batu Bara Regency, which is becoming less and less popular with Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs. He explained, looking at experience in the past, when there was a candidate from the independent route

who won the regional head election twice in a row, it was because the public already knew that figure, therefore for prospective partners who want to win, don't rely solely on the KTP collected, this must be done socialization, approaching the community, so that people get to know them, if all this is not done then a lot of hard work and costs will be in vain (Ruslan: 15/09/2023). Muhammad Abdil Bar also explained that he believes that in the next few years, there will certainly be new figures who can win through independent means, they just need to familiarize themselves with the lower classes from the start (Muhammad Abdil Bar: 16/09/2023).

Zainuddin, a resident from Talawi District, gave his explanation, if you look at the current development of regional head candidacy in Batu Bara Regency, it seems that in the next election, there will be no more candidates using the independent route (Zainuddin: 17/09/2023). Syahlan said the same thing, according to him, many Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs are currently more focused on lobbying the supporting parties than on getting closer to the voting public. For them, this is done so that the nomination can fulfill the requirements according to the threshold of the supporting party or a combination of supporting parties in the Batu Bara Regency DPRD. This method is of course permitted by law, as is the independent route, but of course, both methods have their respective advantages and disadvantages, and prospective partners who want to compete in the regional head election in Batu Bara Regency must be really wise in responding to all of this. (Syahlan: 09/17/2023).

Informants from the community of Sei Suka Subdistrict explained, that there were fewer pairs of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent who competed in regional head elections in Batu Bara Regency each year. which is good, because of course they have to work to attract sympathy from the public, not only when collecting KTPs, but also during the campaign. For him, candidates who take the independent route feel closer to the community compared to candidate pairs promoted by certain parties (Yusri: 18/09/2023). Badaruddin also said that prospective partners who use the independent route will be even better, but far from that the prospective partner must be able to truly able to captivate the hearts of the people, and of course, the people will be ready to provide their ID cards as a

condition for candidacy, and you can be sure that when election day arrives, the people will certainly choose them (Badaruddin: 18/09/2023).

By the results of interviews obtained from several community representatives in several sub-districts in Batu Bara Regency, it appears that the community prefers to elect candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent from the independent route. For the community, candidates from the independent route seem closer to the community. and this is certainly different from candidate pairs who are nominated through political party lines.

Even so, the public hopes that a candidate pair for Regent/Deputy Regent who takes the independent route must work sincerely, and be able to attract public sympathy, not only during the campaign but in the long run the candidate pair will be known directly by the public by their presence at celebrations. which is carried out by the people in their place, or at least for the people in Batu Bara Regency, when they hold a celebration, and a congratulatory flower board is delivered, it uplifts the people and becomes their memory of that person. Even in one journal research result from Husain, et al., the strength of independent candidates came from campaigns carried out directly by visiting people's homes and holding meetings with a limited number (Najib Husain, 2023, 223).

This is what is explained by Suherman and Mansur. Candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent are required to be popular in society, although popularity does not necessarily determine a candidate's victory, other factors are needed in the form of segmentation, targeting, and political positioning (Ansar Suherman and Mansur, 2017, 9). Sinuraya also explained the chances of an independent Regent/Deputy Regent candidate pair are very small, because they are not supported by a political party, so action is needed to highlight the candidate's personality, economic resources, and social resources. It is also important to see the condition of society directly (party-oriented) (Syahri Ramadani Sinuraya, 2017, 7).

Perspective of the General Election Law on the Dynamics of Independent Regent/Deputy Regent Nominations in the Regional Head General Election in Batu Bara Regency

Suryana said that the law gives every individual the freedom to express themselves and participate in general election moments, whether carried out directly (direct

democracy) or indirectly (indirect democracy) (Suryana, 2014, 18-21). Regional head elections, which are held every five years, are an opportunity for the community to directly elect a candidate for Regent/Deputy Regent who suits their hearts and minds.

The existence of general elections carried out using a democratic system is part of the state's way of giving its citizens freedom to express themselves (Arifin, 2014, 78-79), both to vote and to be elected in various general elections in Indonesia. Ubaidillah said that choosing a democratic system as part of the state system in Indonesia has two advantages, firstly because the democratic system is the system that is mostly implemented in various developed countries, the democratic system mandates giving the community an important role in administering the state (A. Ubaidillah, 2013, 123-124).

In Indonesia itself, Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution in paragraph (1), explained that the Republic of Indonesia consists of provinces and provinces which are further divided into districts/cities, and each province or district/city has a legal umbrella in carry out its government by the laws. The same article in paragraph (4) states: "Governor, Regent, and Mayor respectively as heads of provincial, district and city regional governments are elected democratically". The word democratic in Article 18 paragraph (4) above explains that democratic elections are flexible in nature, meaning that elections can be carried out directly or through representation. Following the rules implemented in Indonesia, to elect regional heads, whether it is the Governor/Deputy Governor, Regent/Deputy Regent, it is carried out directly (direct election), that is, the public can use their voting rights in selecting a candidate pair to become their leader, both in the province and in the district/city according to their respective places of domicile.

Talking about the independent candidacy of Regent/Deputy Regent in the regional head general elections in Indonesia, specifically, those held in Batu Bara Regency, you can refer to Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Regulations The Government Substitutes Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law. Article 1 paragraph (4) of this law states: "Candidates for regent and candidate for deputy regent, candidate for mayor and candidate for deputy mayor are election participants proposed by political parties, combinations of political parties, or individuals who are

registered or enrolled at the Regency General Election Commission / City”. It is clear that in this law it is permissible to use two routes for registering regional heads, either the party route or the individual route more familiarly known as the independent route.

Article 7 paragraph (1) emphasizes the right of every individual to nominate or be nominated, the quote is as follows: “Every citizen has the right to have the same opportunity to nominate and be nominated as a candidate for governor and deputy governor, candidate for regent and candidate for deputy regent, as well as mayoral candidates and deputy mayoral candidates.” You just have to follow the requirements stated in paragraph (2) of the same article, starting from letter “a” to letter “u” of this law.

The nomination requirements are also stated in General Election Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2017 concerning Amendments to General Election Commission Regulation Number 3 of 2017 concerning Nominations for the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor, in Article 4 paragraph (1), starting from the letter “a” to the letter “o”. Among the requirements are devotion to God Almighty, loyalty to Pancasila and the 1945 law, minimum education is high school or equivalent, minimum age of 30 (thirty) years, having never been convicted, being physically healthy and spiritual, and many other conditions.

Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law, explains the nomination of candidates for Regent/Deputy Regent through party lines, namely that they must meet the threshold of 20% (twenty percent), or 25% (twenty-five percent) of the accumulated DPRD votes from the supporting party.

Apart from taking the path of political party support, prospective Regent/Deputy Regent candidates can take the independent path by getting support from the community. This rule is contained in Article 41 paragraph (2) of Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Determination of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law. -Invite, starting from the letter “a” to the letter

“b”. It was explained that there is a percentage of support that is adjusted to the population in the electoral district, if the population reaches up to 250,000 (two hundred and fifty thousand) people, then independent candidates must collect 10% of the total number of people, if it is more than 250,000 to 500,000 (five hundred thousand) people, then community support through collecting photocopies of KTPs must be up to 8.5% of the total number of people.

Then, if the number of people in one district/city starts from 500,000 (five hundred thousand) people to 1,000,000 (one million) people, the Independent Candidate Pair of Regent/Deputy Regent must be able to collect 6.5% photocopies of verified ID cards. of the total population in the district/city where the general election for the regional head is held.

Returning to the subject of discussion, regarding the perspective of the general election law on the dynamics of the independent nomination of Regent/Deputy Regent in the regional head general election in Batu Bara Regency, it is still permitted, because of Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to the Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law, there has been no revocation or change at all regarding the independent nomination of Regent/Deputy Regent.

The *Siyasah Fiqh* Perspective on the Dynamics of Independent Candidate Regent/Deputy Regent Candidates in the General Election of Regional Heads in Batu Bara Regency

The election of regional heads cannot be separated from *siyasah fiqh*, because in Islam political issues are closely related to religious issues because it is with politics and power that religion or Sharia can be carried out in the best way, both in terms of security, ease of implementation, and many more. still others. Iqbal explains that *siyasah* means organizing or realizing the benefit of humans (Muhammad Ramadhan, 2019, 6). Ramadhan explained that in *siyasah fiqh* there are 5 (five) parts, starting from *siyasah dusturiyah* (legislative regulations); *siyasah maliyah* (economics); *siyasah qadha'iyah* (judiciary);

siyasah harbiyah (law of war); *siyasah idariyah* (state administration) (Muhammad Iqbal, 2014, 14-45).

The importance of the issue of government or leaders, Allah SWT. explains directly in QS. An-Nisa'/4:59 regarding the importance of obeying the leader, who comes first obedience is to Allah SWT, then to the Messenger of Allah. then to the leader. The verse is listed below:

يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولِي الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ ^ط فَإِن تَنَزَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ
وَالرَّسُولِ إِن كُنتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ^ج ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا ﴿٥٩﴾

O you who believe, obey Allah and obey the Messenger (His), and the *ulil amri* among you, then if you differ in opinion about something, return it to Allah (the Koran) and the Messenger (the Sunnah), if you truly believe in Allah and the Last Day, that is more important (for you) and the consequences are better. (QS. An-Nisa'/4:59)

Problems relating to the election of leaders from the perspective of *Siyasah Fiqh* are closely related to *siyasah dusturiah*. Iqbal explained that in looking for the best leader, a selection system is needed, and this falls into the category of *siyasah dusturiah* (Muhammad Iqbal, 2014, 14-15). The mechanisms sometimes vary, starting from deliberation or direct election, and most importantly, the values of justice must not be overlooked in the election process.

It needs to be a common concern, from the perspective of *Siyasah Fiqh* does not determine whether the election of Regent/Deputy Regent uses the party support route or the independent route, because that is part of the technicalities in its implementation, adjusted to the existing regulations in a country. Most importantly, the values of Islamic teachings must not be violated, for example, the process carried out using bribery (*rasyi wal murtasyi*), then is not justified from the perspective of *Siyasah Fiqh* in selecting regional head candidates. Likewise, promising something that is not carried out, betraying, slandering political opponents, and other despicable things from an Islamic perspective, but many of which occur based on existing facts, are all things that are forbidden and violate the principles of *Siyasah Fiqh*. The despicable actions that have been mentioned are all part of injustice, while injustice is an act that is prohibited in Islam. This is what was emphasized by the Messenger of Allah, in a hadith narrated by Imam Muslim, as follows:

عَنْ أَبِي ذَرٍّ عَنِ النَّبِيِّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ فِيمَا رَوَى عَنْ اللَّهِ تَبَارَكَ وَتَعَالَى أَنَّهُ قَالَ يَا عِبَادِي إِنِّي حَرَّمْتُ
الظُّلْمَ عَلَى نَفْسِي وَجَعَلْتُهُ بَيْنَكُمْ مُحَرَّمًا فَلَا تَظَالَمُوا.

From Abu Zar, from the Prophet SAW., narrated from Allah Tabaraka wa Ta'ala, O My servant, I forbid myself from committing injustice, so I forbid it. Also for all of you, every wrongdoing done, let none of you be unjust to other people. (HR. Muslim) (Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj Abu al-Hasan al-Qusyairi An-Naisaburi, 2014, 455).

It can be concluded that the *Siyasah* Fiqh perspective on the dynamics of the independent nomination of regent/deputy regent in the regional head general election in Batu Bara Regency is permitted by law and in religious regulations, in this case from the *Siyasah* Fiqh perspective. It is an important thing to pay attention to, whatever model in nominating the Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pair, whether proposed through party lines or independent channels, is still permissible, as long as it does not violate the values of the Shari'ah and the teachings contained in the Islamic religion, such as acts of corruption, collusion, nepotism, bribery, slander, oppression and many other disgraceful acts that must not be carried out when carrying out any process in regional head elections, including in this case the regional head election in Batu Bara Regency.

The independent nomination of Regent/Deputy Regent is explained by Mahendra, et al., as an opportunity for the emergence of leaders who come from grassroots politics. The existence of a model of direct nomination by the community means that the community not only becomes spectators but also plays an active role in nominating the candidate they want to win (Yusril Mahendra, 2022, 1812).

Values in the form of norms that contain prohibitions and commands in the Islamic religion are something that should be fought for because not all good norms can always be realized in real life. This is what Narwoko and Suyanto explained, even in life there is known as a double reality, (J. Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Suyanto, 2015, 43) namely a fact and something normative that sometimes do not go hand in hand.

CONCLUSION

The conclusions of the research were several things, firstly, there was a dynamic trend of decreasing candidacy for the Batu Bara Regent/Deputy Regent pair from each year of regional head elections. When compared in each period, the nomination of Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs using the independent route is increasingly being abandoned, this is evidenced by the decreasing number of Regent/Deputy Regent

Candidate pairs using the independent route, even in 2018 there was only 1 (one) pair of candidates who used the independent route and lost in the election. For the people of Batu Bara Regency, an independent candidate pair for Regent/Deputy Regent of Batu Bara Regency is a dream, it's just important that the candidate has an identity that is well known by the wider community, but if not, it will be difficult for the community to choose that candidate. There is a tendency for Regent/Deputy Regent Candidate pairs to use the party route because it is to balance the DPRD government which incidentally comes from the party so that if they go through the independent route it is feared that it will be difficult for the regional government to run with the district/city DPRD.

The General Election Law regarding the dynamics of the independent nomination of Regent/Deputy Regent in the regional head general election in Batu Bara Regency means that it is still permissible to nominate pairs of candidates with two models, either support through party lines or individual (independent) lines, only for now Independent nomination of Regent/Deputy Regent in Batu Bara Regency seems almost impossible because it is difficult to find a candidate who is known to the public and has a good trade record in the struggle for Batu Bara Regency, such as independent candidates in 2008 and 2013.

The *Siyasah Fiqh* perspective on the dynamics of the independent candidacy for Regent/Deputy Regent in the regional head general election in Batu Bara Regency is permitted, as long as one does not do anything that violates the values of the teachings and sharia in the Islamic religion, such as slander, lying, pitting one against another, treason, unjust, and others.

REFERENCES

- A. Ubaidillah, et al. (2013). *Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Demokrasi HAM dan Masyarakat Madani*. UI Press.
- Agus Budi Santoso. (2017). Eksistensi dan Problematika Calon Independen dalam Pemilukada Ditinjau dari Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 2015. *Refleksi Hukum: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 1(2).
- Ansar Suherman dan Mansur. (2017). Strategi Marketing Politik Calon Independen dalam Kontestasi Pilkada Serentak Tahun 2017 di Kabupaten Buton Selatan. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial*, 16(1).
- Arifin, A. (2014). *Politik Pencitraan, Pencitraan Politik*. Graha Ilmu.

- Arikunto, S. (2016). *Prosedur Penelitian; suatu Pendekatan Praktik*. PT.Rineka Cipta.
- Basrowi dan Suwandi. (2012). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Rineka Cipta.
- Basuki, H. (2016). *Penelitian Kualitatif: untuk Ilmu-Ilmu Kemanusiaan dan Budaya*. Universitas Gunadarma.
- Damayanti, Y., & Karim, A. (2021). The Effect of Elections on Capital Expenditure and Social Assistance Expenditure. *Indonesian Interdisciplinary Journal of Sharia Economics (IJSE)*, 4(1), 156-167. <https://doi.org/10.31538/ijse.v4i1.1493>
- J. Dwi Narwoko dan Bagong Suyanto. (2015). *Sosiologi; Teks Pengantar dan Terapan*. Prenada Media Group.
- Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional. (2018a). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Balai Pustaka.
Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional. (2018b). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*. Balai Pustaka.
- Miles, B. M. dan A. M. H. (2014). *Analisis Data Kualitatif; Buku Sumber tentang Metode-Metode Baru*. UI Press.
- Manaf, Abdul. 2023. *SANGAJI: Jurnal Pemikiran Syariah Dan Hukum* 7 (1), 83-96. Accessed December 14, 2023. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52266/sangaji.v7i1.1560>.
- Moeleong, L. J. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Offsete.
- Muhammad Iqbal. (2014). *Fiqh Siyasah; Kontekstualisasi Doktrin Politik Islam*. Prenada Media Group.
- Muhammad Ramadhan. (2019). *Kontekstualisasi Doktrin Politik Islam dalam Fiqh Siyasah*. PT. Nasya Expanding Management.
- Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj Abu al-Hasan al-Qusyairi An-Naisaburi. (2014). *al-Jami` ash-Shahih al- Musamma Shahih Muslim*. Dar al-Fikr.
- Najib Husain, et al. (2023). Analisis Potensi Calon Independen Versus Calon Partai Politik pada Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Kabupaten Konawe Kepulauan Tahun 2020. *Journal Publicuho*, 6(1).
- Nawawi, H. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Sosial*. Gajah Mada University Press. Raco, J. R. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Grasindo.
- Subagyo, J. (2014). *Metode Penelitian dalam Teori dan Praktek*. Rineka Cipta.
- Sugiyono. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan; Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Alfabeta.
- Suryana, D. (2014). *Indonesia dalam Transisi Politik; Pencalonan Presiden Demokratisasi dan Independensi Bank Sentral*. Pustaka Sutra.

Syahri Ramadani Sinuraya. (2017). Kekalahan Calon Independen dalam Pemilihan Bupati dan Wakil Bupati Kabupaten Karimun Tahun 2015. *JoM FISIP*, 4(2).

Tofa Fidyansyah, Siti Ngainnur Rohmah. Kriteria Calon Pemimpin Negara dan Mekanisme Pencalonannya di Negara Republik Indonesia dalam Pandangan Fiqih Siyasah. *Salam: Jurnal Sosial dan Budaya Syariah*, 8(2), <https://doi.org/10.15408/sjsbs.v8i2.20254>

Toha, M., & Rozikin, K. (2020). Implementasi Maqasid Al-Shariah Dalam Manajemen Strategis Syariah. *JES (Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah)*, 5(1). <https://doi.org/10.30736/jesa.v5i1.75>

Yusril Mahendra, et al. (2022). Implikasi Hukum Pencalonan Calon Perseorangan dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah. *Journal of Lex Generalis (JLS)*, 3(11).