

**TENDENCIES IN THE ELECTABILITY OF PROSPECTIVE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES
STUDY OF PUBLISHED SURVEY RESULTS ON ONLINE MEDIA
PERIOD JANUARY – MARCH 2022**

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ABSTRACT

In the context that has captured enough public attention is the discourse about presidential candidates both discoursed by political parties (elites / political party structures), potential candidates, and by various pollsters who have thrown so many survey results to the public. The research model is qualitative, where there will be a lot of data raised and various statements and theories. Research is used to examine the natural condition of objek (Sugiyono. 2009). The results of the study found a pattern of electability tendencies owned by the characters. In the sense of the two periodizations, there are differences in electability and ratings obtained by potential presidential candidates. For ranks 1 and 2, it was concluded that the figures who were strong enough electability were Prabowo Subianto and Ganjar Pranowo. In the middle rank, namely 3, 4, 5 and 6 shows a *stagnation* where the compilation of survey results both for the January-February period and the March April period places relatively similar figures, namely Anies Baswedan (per. 3), Sandi Uno (per. 4), Ridwan Kamil (per. 5) and Agus H. Yudoyono (per. 6). The name and rank of each figure still do not change when the results of surveys conducted by pollsters are compiled.

Keywords: Electability, Presidential Candidate, Survey Results

INTRODUCTION

The new simultaneous elections which will be held in 2024 have been very noticeable in recent years. Various discourses regarding the election became public discussion and were widely conveyed in the media. The big agenda for the 2024 Election has many aspects of its own and shows its position is quite important. This is not only understood as an election in a big context, but the certainty and determination of the date becomes a discourse that attracts attention and attracts various interests. The 2024 election is set to take place on Wednesday 14 February 2024, for the election of president/vice president, members of the DPR RI, provincial DPRD, members of the district/city DPRD, and members of the DPD RI (detik.com, 2022, kompas.id, 2022). The date for determining the 2024 election is an agreement from various parties such as the DPR, KPU, Ministry of Home Affairs, Bawaslu and

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DKPP (kominfo.go.id, 2022). The date for this determination has been determined by the KPU and has become KPU Decree No. 21 of 2022 concerning Voting Days and Dates (jdih.kpu.go.id, 2022). Determining this date is quite important and is the basis for many interests, at least in various large structures, including political parties, presidential candidates, legislative candidates and KPU structures at all levels.

In a context that has attracted enough public attention, it is the discourse surrounding presidential candidates, whether discussed by political parties (elites/political party structures), potential candidates, or by various survey institutions which have already released so many survey results to the public. However, the starting point regarding the discourse on presidential candidates was quite strong when the issue of billboard wars between political party elites, such as Puan Maharani, Muhaimin Iskandar, Agus H. Yudoyono, Prabowo Subianto and Airlangga Hartarto (medcom.id, 2021., sindonews.com, 2021 and kompas.com, 2021). Of course, the appearance of the faces of political elites on billboards which became widespread in mid-July-September 2021 was not without reason. The billboards that appear show that the need to boost the electoral position of political party elites is very strong. Apart from that, it is also part of political communication and imaging of political figures (Khatami, 2021) to be able to attend public discussions. This is because many high-ranking party officials are currently at the lowest point in the actual surveys. It was only noted that Prabowo Subianto remained stable at the top of the survey, followed by "non-elite party" figures such as Ganjar Pranowo, Anies Baswedan and Ridwan Kamil. Of the four names, 3 names, namely Ganjar Pranowo, Anies Baswedan and Ridwan Kamil, are not party officials or even non-partisan, the three of them are more governors who in almost all surveys always have high electability (kompas.com, 2022) and of course have the potential to be promoted become presidential candidate. A survey conducted by 5 survey institutions conducted in December 2021 and February 2022 showed that the political party figure who still consistently had the highest electability was only Prabowo Subianto in the range of 18% to 28% (detik.com, 2022). Names such as Puan Maharani, Airlangga Hartarto, Muhaimi Iskandar have even disappeared or only ranged from below 2%, however the party elite who emerged was Agus Harimurti Yudoyono in the range of 2% - 6.8% (detik.com, 2022). This condition is certainly a problem for party elites who wish to appear or be represented by their party in the 2024 election. Low electability makes the bargaining value in the coalition and the possibility of winning in the 2024 election also low.

At this point there are actually three big aspects that will have consequences for the 2024 presidential election battle. First, the results of many surveys show that there is only one party elite with the highest consistent electability, namely Prabowo Subianto. It can be seen that 5 surveys from SMRC, IPI, Litbang Kompas, LSN placed Prabowo Subianto at the top and only DTS Indonesia placed Prabowo Subianto in third place after Ganjar Pranowo – Anies Baswedan (detik.com, 2022). Second, there are

three names that always appear in the top 5 surveys, namely Ganjar Pranowo, Anies Baswedan and Ridwan Kamil, all of whom are Governors and not "political party elites". These names need party tickets to be able to become presidential candidates or be nominated in the 2024 election, which is the exclusive right of the parties participating in the election (Subhi, 2015). Third, the party certainly has quite a big interest, in the sense of nominating its own cadres. Several parties have explicitly nominated a general chairman, such as the Gerindra Party nominating Prabowo Subianto (Ketum), who is currently structurally awaiting an answer (kompas.com, 2022., Republika.co.id, 2022). As well as other parties such as PDIP with Puan Maharani, Airlangga Hartarto from P Golkar and Muhaimin Iskandar from PKB (kompas.com, 2022). Although in terms of electability of party structural members outside Prabowo Subiyanto, electability can be said to be quite low (detik.com. 2022).

The survey results are a reflection of the public's desires, while on the other hand, parties have certain criteria for nominating presidential candidates, in addition to parties being ticket holders in nominating presidential/vice pairs. These questions and assumptions will at least strengthen indications that in many contexts the issue of elitist candidacy and pragmatic coalitions is still a complicated problem that haunts the presidential and vice presidential elections (Budiatri, Aisyah Putri., Firman Noor et al., 2018).

METHODOLOGY

The research model is clearly in a qualitative position, where a lot of data and various statements and theories will be raised. Research is used to examine the condition of natural objects (Sugiyono. 2009). The natural object here is the desire of the community/public which is reflected in the results of surveys (survey institutions) and published, besides that there are also formal legal aspects of political parties in nominating presidential candidates. The aim that can then be obtained from this research model is to understand the conditions of a context by leading to a detailed and in-depth description of the portrait of conditions in a natural context, about what actually happens according to what is in the field of study (Fadli ; 2021). This context will have empirical consequences and connect with places, people, groups, institutions, and special material objects that can be interpreted and relevant, including documents and archives (Denzin & Lincoln: 2009).

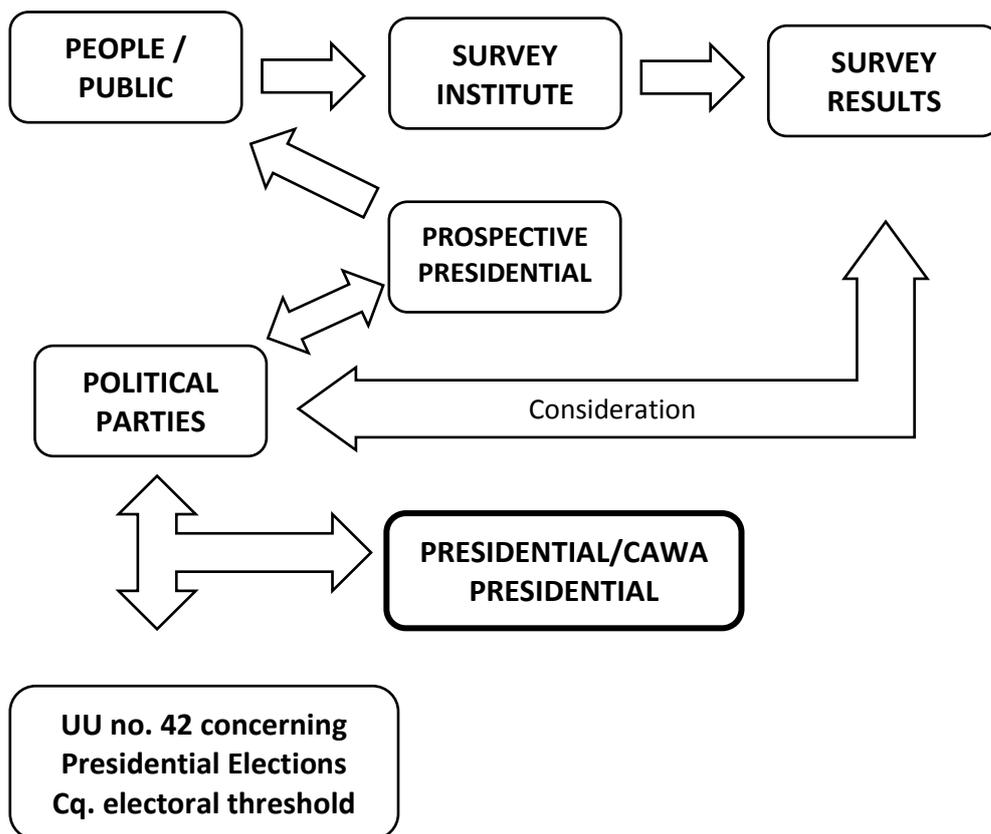
DATA AND FLOW OF THINKING

The main ingredient in qualitative research is data, in which case there are at least several aspects of understanding the data. In simple terms, data is understood as facts about the real world obtained through observation (Sugiyono; 2009). In general, several types of data such as words and actions, written data sources, photos and

statistics (Moleong; 1995). At the advanced level, empirical data includes interviews and direct observation, analysis of artifacts, documents and cultural records, the use of pictorial objects or personal experiences ((Denzin & Lincoln: 2009). Based on this aspect, the data that will be used is in the form of survey results from survey institutions which have been published in mainstream online media such as detik.com, viva.co.id, tribunnews.com, inews.id and mediaindonesia.com.

The research is based on data in the form of survey results from various relatively credible survey institutions such as Kompas Research and Development, SMRC, Indonesian Political Indicators, Charta Politika, Populi Center, SPIN, IPO, LSN, DTS, and PWS. This survey institute conducted a survey between January 2022 and April 2022.

CHART II. THE MINDSET

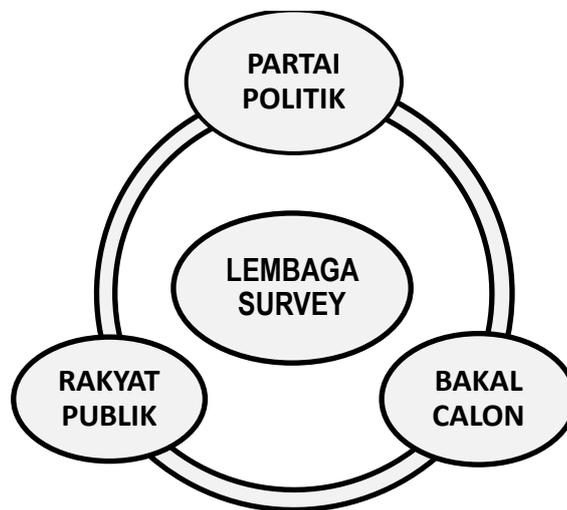


PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, POLITICAL PARTIES AND FIGURES

In post-reform conditions, discussions and discourse about presidential/cawapres candidates have become an issue that never stops throughout the year. Even after the newly elected president is inaugurated, discussions about the

next presidential/vice presidential candidate are not taboo, and are an aspect that continues to attract public attention.

CHART I. CANDIDATE INTEREST CHART



The public's favorite position or it can also be read as the public's desires are manifested in the figures from surveys of certain figures. So the existence of survey institutions is also an important component in the elite selection process. Survey institutions are quite important because in the democratic transition they will represent the principle of representativeness and their scientificity is the main element in formulating decisions and policies that are relevant to the needs of society (Abdi & Sultan et al. 2014). The survey results were then widely trusted because they contained representativeness and scientificity in the results. Survey results are even considered an inseparable and quite important part for general election participants, both legislative and executive candidates (Durrah., Anwar et al; 2020). This could be a basis that the survey results are a manifestation of the public's desires or mindset towards certain figures.

On the other hand, there are political parties which are formally the most legitimate institutions for nominating vice presidential candidates. Political parties are

ticket holders based on the nomination threshold in accordance with article 222 of Law no. 2017, where candidate pairs can only be proposed by political parties or combined political parties with the criteria of having 20% of the DPR seats or 25% of valid national votes (Budiatri, Aisyah Putri., Firman Noor et al., 2018). This legal basis makes the position of political parties a relatively large portion, even the only door to nominating candidates. This context shows that political parties have the constitutional right to nominate presidential candidates, even though this condition will also create the opportunity for a single candidate because they receive support from all political parties (Ghofar; 2018). This side is certainly not a context that reduces the value of the need for a presidential threshold, because the existence of this threshold as has been regulated is a form of strengthening the party which also strengthens the presidential system (Ristyawati; 2021).

On the other hand, the power to nominate candidates will be accompanied by various aspects which are an important part of the party itself. Parties clearly have their own criteria for at least a number of political parties is still working on its cadres to be able to run as presidential candidates in the 2024 General Election. This is because political parties have goals and political parties are a means by which people can agree to behave cooperatively in the long term so as to produce profits that they would not be able to obtain as individuals (Katz & Crotty ; 2015). Political parties are of course the most legitimate institutions for organizing interests that cannot be reached by individuals, where this is manifested in their various functions and parties are very closely involved in the representation process. This representation can take many forms, both in legislative positions and in the form of executive positions, which are the obligation of political parties to place their cadres. A survey conducted by LIPI in 2018 showed perceptions regarding political party cadre formation, and the results were that the majority of expert respondents assessed that the cadre formation system in political parties was still poor with an average presentation of above 70% (Amalia & Rahardjo; 2018). This poor leadership will clearly have consequences for poor recruitment and candidacy, and this is consistent with the findings on perceptions of party recruitment. Perceptions show that political party recruitment and candidacy is above 64% (Amalia & Rahardjo; 2018). This consistency does not seem to have received more serious attention from political parties, as the main stakeholders. Political parties still have a strategic function in filling political positions, especially presidential and vice presidential pairs (Taufikurrahman; 2019).

The survey results published in the media as presidential candidates in 2024 are Ganjar (Governor of Central Java), Prabowo Subianto (Minister of Defense), Anies Baswedan (Governor of DKI Jakarta), Ridwan Kamil (Governor of West Java), Sandiaga Uno (Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy) , and Agus Harimusti Yudhoyono or AHY (General Chair of the Democratic Party). Some other names are Ercik Tohir (Minister of BUMN), Tri Rismaharini (Minister of Social Affairs), Airlangga Hartarto

(General Chair of Golkar), and Puan Maharani (Chairman of the DPR) in (Republika; 2021). These names have different backgrounds and leadership styles for the 2024 presidential candidates (Pramelani & Widyastuti; 2021) and of course these figures are widely perceived by various groups of society, and the results are survey results in the form of electability.

STATE OF THE ART

Several studies have attempted to discuss the emergence of potential candidates from various angles, for example Pramelani and Tri Widyastuti who looked at it from the perspective of the millennial generation's perception of the leadership style of the 2024 presidential candidates (Pramelani & Widyastuti; 2021). This research looks at the millennial generation's perception of leadership styles, in this case the research focuses on perceived leadership styles. Millennials get information from the media about various leadership characteristics, and this is obtained from research informants. There are several characters that are perceived by millennials, namely humble, friendly, polite, firm, authoritative, smart, educated, smiling, religious, honest, popular and have good leadership. Other research is based on survey results such as those conducted by Sya'bani et al, with a focus on how survey results are analyzed for sentiment towards prospective presidential candidates using the Naive Bayes algorithm method (Sya'bani, Enri et al; 2022).

RESEARCH RESULT

The main basis of research is survey results that have been published in online media *mainstream*, this is based on the fact that the online media is relatively credible and in accordance with journalistic rules. Where the publication in online media is in the time period January-April 2022, and the analysis data is divided into two months, namely January-February and March-April. The media are detik.com, tribunews.com, inews.id, viva.co.id and mediaindonesia.com and the publication distribution image is as shown in the table.

TABLE 1
Publication of Survey Results of Potential Presidential Candidates for the January – February 2022 Period

NO	ONLINE MEDIA	SURVEY INSTITUTE	AMOUNT / %
1.	detik.com	PRC-PPI, KOMPAS Research and Development, LSN, DTS Indonesia	4 (57.14%)
2.	inews.id	IPO	1 (14.29%)
3.	tribunews.com	SMRC	1 (14.29%)
4.	viva.co.id	Indonesian Political	1 (14.29%)

INDICATORS			
Total	4	7	7 (100%)

Source:processed from detik.com, inews.id, tribunnews.com, viva.co.id 2022. By Unggul Sugi Harto

The table shows that for the January-February 2022 period there were at least 7 survey institutions that published survey results in 4 online media. The media that publishes quite a lot is detik.com with 4 published survey institutions, while other media publishes an average of only 1 survey result. Detik.com is relatively active in publishing survey results, and this is quite because detik.com is an online media with a high rating and is one of the pioneers of online media.

TABLE 2
Publication of Survey Results for Presidential Candidates for the March – April 2022 Period

No.	ONLINE MEDIA	SURVEY INSTITUTE	AMOUNT / %
1.	detik.com	POLITICAL CHARTA, SMRC INDICATOR Indonesian Politics, SPIN, POPULI CENTER, PWS	6 (85.71%)
2.	mediaindonesia.com	Social Sciences	1 (14.29%)
Total	2	7	7 (100%)

Source:processed from detik.com, mediaindonesia.com 2022. By Unggul Sugi Harto

Electability in the January – February 2022 period

The names that appear in the survey are to a certain extent an important benchmark, not only as an acceptance of a person's existence or suitability to be a presidential candidate. But it is also a form of recognition of this figure for various things, including public acceptance of the various actions carried out by this figure. Characters can carry out activities and actions but they are not necessarily well received by the public, they even tend to be rejected. This tendency to be rejected can be a factor holding back electability, even reducing electability so that certain moments and events become a gamble for the figures to get an increase in electability or actually reduce it.

TABLE 3
Electability Survey Period January – February 2022

RATING	INSTITUTION SURVEY						
	IPO	PRC-PPI	R&D COMPASS	LSN	DTS Indonesia	SMRC	INDICATOR Indonesia

	an Politics						
1	Prabowo Subianto 23.9	Reward Pranowo 7.51	Prabowo Subianto 26.5	Prabowo Subianto 21.9	Reward Pranowo 28.7	Ganjar Pranowo 19.9	Ganjar Pranowo 27.6
2	Anies Baswedan 24.6	Anies Baswedan 7.32	Reward Pranowo 20.5	Anies Baswedan 19.2	Anies Baswedan 20.4	Prabowo Subianto 10.4	Prabowo Subianto 27.4
3	Reward Pranowo 19.2	Sandiaga Uno 7.20	Anies Baswedan 14.2	Reward Pranowo 18.8	Prabowo Subianto 18.0	Anies Baswedan 9.8	Anies Baswedan 22
4	Agus H. Yudoyono 7.3	Ridwan Kamil 7.14	Sandiaga Uno 4.9	Sandiaga Uno 8.7	Ridwan Kamil 7.4	Ridwan Kamil 3.2	Agus H. Yudoyono 6.7
5	Ridwan Kamil 5.1	Erick Tohir 6.88	Agus H. Yudoyono 3.7	Ridwan Kamil 7.5	Sandiaga Uno 5.0	Jokowi 3.0	Erick Tohir 2.4
6		Prabowo Subianto 6.85	Basuki T Full Moon 2.9	Basuki T Full Moon 3.9	Basuki T Full Moon 3.8	Sandiaga Uno 2.7	Mrs Maharani 1.8
7		Andika Mighty 6.69	Erick Tohir 1.1	Erick Tohir 2.8	Tri Risma Today 3.2	Agus H. Yudoyono 1.2	Airlangga Hartarto 0.9
8		Muhaimin Iskandar 6.54	Ridwan Kamil 2.6	Agus H. Yudoyono 2.6	Agus H. Yudoyono 2.7	Mrs Empress 0.6	
9		Airlangga Hartarto 6.41	Tri Risma Today 2.6	Moeldoko 2.5	Muhaimin Iskandar 0.2	Basuki T Purnama 0.6	
10		Agus H. Yudoyono 6.31	Andika Mighty 2	Gatot Nurmantyo 1.9	Gatot Nurmantyo 1.2	Andika Perkasa 0.4	

Source: Processed from surveys published in the media inews.id, detik.com, tribunnews.com, viva.co.id and mediaindonesia.com By Unggul Sugi Harto

Another interesting finding is the emergence of the name Basuki T Purmama (Ahok), which appears in 4 survey results belonging to Litbang Kompas, LSN, DTS

Indonesia and SMRC. This finding is interesting because Ahok's ranking is actually above several figures such as Agus H Yudoyono (AHY), Tri Risma Harini, Erick Tohir and even Ridwan Kamil. This context shows that Ahok still has electability and is considered by his loyalists to have a chance.

The pattern shows that Ganjar Pranowo, Prabowo Subianto and Anies Baswedan are relatively solid figures who have the highest electability. This is proven by the ranking in the solid survey results being 1, 2 and 3. The three of them can be clearly interpreted as having stable and well-established electability so they are quite promising. to be nominated. The public shows that the three of them are considered quite worthy, and the result is that the electability of the three figures in the January – February 2022 period is ranked in the top three based on 7 survey results. Other figures, as shown in the table, are scattered below the top 5, although they still have the potential to experience an increase in their electability.

Electability in the March-April 2022 Period

This period also shows several trends, although the condition of the electability map is not too different. The initial note that was obtained was that in general there were names that had quite high electability in the previous period, namely January-February 2022, which were still quite dominant. Ganjar Pranowo, Prabowo Subianto, Anies Baswedan are still the main three. There are also figures whose electability is starting to appear, these figures are Agus Harimurti Yudoyono (AHY) and Sandiaga Uno. The aspect that then explains is the incessant reporting on the Democratic Party, which has two camps, namely the AHY camp and the Moeldoko camp. This news was quite loud from the end of 2021 to March 2022, and this had a quite positive impact on AHY. The position of being considered a "victim" causes sympathy to emerge and this could increase AHY's electability as well.

In Sandi Uno's position, the context is quite natural, where this is supported by his position as minister of Tourism and Creative Economy. This position means that Sandi Uno has an established stage and continues to be in media coverage. Sandi Uno is certainly not a foreign figure, when he accompanies Prabowo Subianto in the 2019 Presidential Election, he still has *loyalist*. This is clearly an advantage in itself because his position as minister means that Sandi Uno has a permanent platform, so that his electability can be maintained.

TABLE 4
Electability Survey Period March – April 2022

RATING	INSTITUTION SURVEY						
	CHARTA POLITIC	Social Sciences	SMRC	INDICATOR	SPIN	POPULAR	PWS

	S		Indonesian Politics		CENTER		
1	Ganjar Pranowo 26.6	Prabowo Subianto 27.4	Prabowo Subianto 18.1	Ganjar Pranowo 26.7	Prabowo Subianto 26.5	Prabowo Subianto 24.0	Prabowo Subianto 26.5
2	Prabowo Subianto 22.0	Ganjar Pranowo 18.9	Ganjar Pranowo 17.6	Prabowo Subianto 23.7	Ganjar Pranowo 17.2	Ganjar Pranowo 24.0	Ganjar Pranowo 17.8
3	Anies Baswedan 19.7	Anies Baswedan 15.9	Anies Baswedan 14.4	Anies Baswedan 19.4	Anies Baswedan 13.2	Anies Baswedan 12.1	Anies Baswedan 16.7
4	Ridwan Kamil 4.1	Sandiaga Uno 7.2	Agus H. Yudoyono 3.5	Ridwan Kamil 3.5	Sandiaga Uno 4.3	Sandiaga Uno 6.3	Sandiaga Uno 6.9
5	Sandiaga Uno 3.8	Ridwan Kamil 6.2	Ridwan Kamil 3.9	Agus H. Yudoyono 3.2	Ridwan Kamil 3.9	Ridwan Kamil 5.0	Ridwan Kamil 6.4
6	Agus H. Yudoyono 3.3	Basuki T Purnama 4.1	Megawati S 3.5	Sandiaga Uno 2.4	Agus H. Yudoyono 3.3	Agus H. Yudoyono 4.0	Basuki T Purnama 3.8
7	Khofifah I. 3.0	Dedi Mulyadi 3.0	Basuki T Purnama 3.0	Erick Tohir 2.4	Puan Maharani 2.6	Puan Maharani 2.4	Dedi Mulyadi 3.1
8	Basuki T Purnama 2.0	Agus H. Yudoyono 2.8	Sandiaga Uno 2.9	Khofifah I.1,9	Erick Tohir 1.8	Andika Perkasa 1.4	Agus H. Yudoyono 2,2
9	Puan Maharani 1.6	Erick Tohir 2.5	Khofifah I.2,5	Tri Risma Harini 1.3	Tri Risma Harini 1.6	Erick Tohir 1.3	Erick Tohir 2.1
10	Erick Tohir 1.4	Moeldoko 1.9	Muhaimin Iskandar 2.3	Puan Maharani 1.1	Dedi Mulyadi 1.6	Airlangga Hartarto 0.9	Moeldoko 2.0

Source: Processed from a survey published in the media detik.com and mediaindonesia.com by Unggul Sugi Harto.

The names that have become quite popular are Andika Perkasa and Erick Tohir. His position as TNI Commander makes him quite special and has undoubted leadership capabilities and is an electoral attraction. Of course, this is not only interesting for the public but also for political parties, to benefit from Andika Perkasa's political

capabilities. His military background, which means he is non-partisan, means that political parties do not have the burden of nominating him as a presidential or vice presidential candidate. This means that when a party nominates Andika Perkasa, the electoral advantage can be obtained in full and does not provide benefits to other parties because Andika Perkasa is not a party cadre.

Despite the new figures emerging, the survey trend in the April – March period has at least two important notes. 1). That the March - April 2022 period shows confirmation of the strength of each presidential candidate, especially those in the top 3, namely Prabowo Subianto, Ganjar Pranowo and Anies Basweda. When compared to the January - February period, the top 3 are quite well established, the only shift is in the order, especially Prabowo and Ganjar, who dominate rankings 1 and 2 in the survey. 2). The emergence and increase in the electability of new names, such as AHY, Sandi Uno, Andika Perkasa, Puan Maharani, Erick Tohir up to Khofifah and Tri Risma Harini. These new names and figures also show that changes in electability and the emergence of new names are still wide open. This means that the March-April 2022 period is still quite dynamic, open and on the other hand the trend is still quite open.

Comparison of Big Ten Electability Trends

The electability of each prospective candidate essentially depends on many factors. The factor of appearing in public, the factor of moving the political machine he owns or taking advantage of the momentum of a particular event is very important.

TABLE 5

Comparison of surveys for the January-February 2022 and March-April 2022 periods

N O	CHARACTER NAME	PERIOD JANUARY- FEBRUARY 2022	CHARACTER NAME	PERIOD MARCH-APRIL 2022
1	GANJAR PRANOWO	4 times ranked 1st 1 time ranked 2nd 2 times ranked 3rd	PRABOWO SUBIANTO	5 times ranked 1st 2 times ranked 2nd
2	PRABOWO SUBIANTO	3 times ranked 1st 2 times ranked 2nd 1 time ranked 3rd 1 time ranked 6th	GANJAR PRANOWO	2 times ranked 1st 5 times ranked 2nd
3	ANIES BASWEDAN	4 times ranked 2nd 3 times ranked 3rd	ANIES BASWEDAN	7 times ranked 3rd
4	SANDIAGA S UNO	1 time ranked 3rd 2 times ranked 4th 1 time ranked 5th 1 time ranked 6th	SANDIAGA UNO	4 times ranked 4th 1 time ranked 5th 1 time ranked 6th 1 time ranked 8th
5	RIDWAN KAMIL	3 times ranked 4th 2 times ranked 5th	RIDWAN KAMIL	2 times ranked 4th 5 times 5th rating

6	AGUS H. YUDOYONO	2 times ranked 4th 1 time ranked 5th 1 time ranked 7th 2 times ranked 8th 1 time ranked 10th	AGUS H YUDOYONO	1 time ranked 4th 1 time ranked 5th 3 times ranked 6th 2 times ranked 8th
7	ERICK TOHIR	2 times ranked 5th 2 times ranked 7th	MAHARANI	2 times ranked 7th 1 time ranked 9th 1 time ranked 10th
8	BASUKI T PURNAMA	3 times ranked 6th 1 time ranked 9th	BASUKI T PURNAMA	1 time ranked 6th 1 time ranked 7th 1 time ranked 8th
9	JOKOWI	1 time ranked 5th	DEDI MULYADI	2 times ranked 7th 1 time ranked 10th
10	MAHARANI	1 time ranked 6th 1 time ranked 8th	ERICK TOHIR	1 time ranked 7th 1 time ranked 8th 3 times ranked 9th

Source: processed from survey results published in online media for the period January 2022 to April 2022.

One note that must be understood is that electability has its own dynamics, in the sense that the trend of ups and downs remains. Figures who previously appeared in one survey sometimes do not appear in another survey, figures who in survey institutions have low electability, but in other survey institutions have high electability. Of course, this could be related to the methodology and sample from the population taken as survey material. However, a note that needs to be underlined is that there is a tendency for some figures to have fairly stable electability, in the sense that several figures in many surveys occupy the top five electability positions and can even be quite well established in the top 3 rankings.

The comparisons that appear in table 5 include:

1. In the period January – April 2022, there are names of figures who appear in the top 10 electability where there is a tendency for different figures. For example, Jokowi's name appears in the survey for the January/February 2022 period but does not appear in the March-April 2022 period. In the March-April 2022 period, the name Dedi Mulyadi appears.
2. From the 2 survey periods, namely January-February 2022 and the survey period March April 2022, the same 9 names emerged. This means that these 9 names consistently appear in surveys for the periods January-February 2022 and March-April 2022.
3. Several well-established names occupy their respective rankings, at least up to 6th, their names are relatively the same, Prabowo Subianto and Ganjar

Pranowo are in the same ranking. In the January-February period, Ganjar was ranked first because 4 institutions placed him in first place, while Prabowo was in 2nd place because only 3 survey institutions placed him in 1st place. In the March-April period, Prabowo (5 times, 1st place) replaced Ganjar's position, which only happened 2 times. ranked 1st, of course this is a fairly broad interpretation and involves many factors. However, at least in the March-April survey period, Prabowo received good momentum from the public.

4. For the figure with the middle ranking, the comparison between January-February and March-April shows quite surprising results. It can be seen that names such as Anies Baswedan, Sandi Uno, Ridwan Kamil and Agus Yudoyono are quite consistently in the same order. These figures are ranked 3, 4, 5 and 6 respectively, raising the question of whether these figures have really stagnated in their electability.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings obtained, the conclusions are as follows:

1. There is a pattern of electability tendencies that the figures have. In the sense of the two periodizations, there are differences in the electability and rankings obtained by the potential presidential candidate figures.
2. For ranks 1 and 2, it was concluded that the figures with fairly strong electability were Prabowo Subianto and Ganjar Pranowo. The two of them only exchanged positions, where in the January-February 2022 survey period, Ganjar Pranowo and Prabowo Subianto ranked second in the electability ranking. The difference occurred in the March-April 2022 survey period. Prabowo Subianto ranked 1st while Ganjar Pranowo fell to 2nd place.
3. The middle rankings, namely 3, 4, 5 and 6, show stagnation where the compilation of survey results for both the January-February period and the March-April period places relatively the same figures, namely Anies Baswedan (per. 3), Sandi Uno (per. 4) , Ridwan Kamil (per. 5) and Agus H. Yudoyono (per. 6). The names and rankings of each figure still do not change when the survey results conducted by survey institutions are compiled.

The general conclusion shows that to a certain extent there is still dynamics in the electability of the figures, especially when processed in rankings. However, it also appears that there are figures who are then quite established in their respective ranks, meaning that there are two major currents where change and established electability emerge in some of these figures. Of course, this raises a big question, whether the survey that took place shows that there is already an established pattern or whether many changes are still possible. The answer to this question is of course not now but

the journey of the presidential candidates themselves to create and utilize political momentum to increase their electability. One thing that must not be forgotten is political parties, which have the constitutional right to nominate presidential candidates.

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