

## PATHOLOGY of POLITICAL PARTIES TOWARDS 2024 ELECTION YEAR

Alhilal Yusril Hawari <sup>1</sup>, Utang Suwaryo <sup>2</sup>, Dede Sri Kartini <sup>3</sup>

<sup>123</sup> University of Padjadjaran Jl. Bukit Dago Utara No. 25 Kota Bandung, Indonesia  
*E-mail*: [alhilalhawari122@gmail.com](mailto:alhilalhawari122@gmail.com)

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### *Abstract*

*This research aims to discover the pathologies or diseases in political parties significantly ahead of the 2024 election year—taken from many sources, both unwritten and written sources from what has been obtained by researchers sourced from written data. The technique of collecting data in this study uses documentation or is called (Library Study), makes quotations, and performs data analysis with this Documentation Technique, such as books, journals, and other written sources. The results of this study explain that political parties in Indonesia have various pathologies or diseases, both in terms of party bodies and cadres within the party, which can affect the life of democracy for the people of Indonesia. The pathology of political parties can be resolved with the presence of cadres in political parties, improving party financial management and education for political party cadres*

**Keywords:** Pathology, Political Parties, Election 2024.

### **Abstrak**

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui patologi atau penyakit yang ada di dalam partai politik khususnya menjelang tahun pemilu 2024 Penelitian ini diteliti dengan cara melakukan penelitian Studi Kepustakaan atau disebut library research yaitu sebuah jenis penelitian yang dilakukan untuk melakukan penulisan, melakukan klarifikasi serta mengumpulkan data yang diambil dari banyak sumber baik itu sumber secara tidak tertulis maupun tertulis. dari yang telah diperoleh peneliti yang bersumber dari data tertulis. Teknik mengumpulkan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan cara dokumentasi atau disebut (Studi Pustaka), melakukan kutipan dan melakukan analisis data dengan Teknik Dokumentasi ini memiliki tujuan untuk mencari, mengumpulkan dan mengolah data yang dimaksud yang ada didalam yang berasal dari dokumen-dokumen baik berbentuk dokumen tertulis seperti buku, jurnal, maupun sumber tertulis lainnya. Hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa partai politik di Indonesia memiliki beragam patologi atau penyakit baik secara tubuh partai maupun kader yang ada di dalam partai, Temuan di dalam penelitian ini menjelaskan bahwa terdapat berbagai patologi didalam partai politik di Indonesia seperti adanya permasalahan kaderisasi, keuangan partai, ideologi yang dapat berpengaruh terhadap kehidupan demokrasi bagi masyarakat Indonesia. Patologi partai politik dapat terselesaikan dengan hadirnya kaderisasi dalam partai politik, perbaikan manajemen keuangan partai dan edukasi bagi kader partai politik

**Kata Kunci:** Patologi, Partai Politik, Pemilu 2024

### **Introduction**

Political parties in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 31 of 2008 are stated as social organizations formed from a collection of citizens of the Republic of Indonesia with the principle of equality of desires, hopes,

party cadres are also considered to have several problems, such as; 1) Understanding of political ethics, 2) Understanding of political science, and 3) Understanding of the electorate.

ideals without coercion to fight for the common interests of fellow citizens, the general public, the state and nation by way of general elections.

The definition of a *political party* is an adequately organized group of people who have the goal of being able to take and maintain power over a government for the benefit of the party and have the goal of being in power to provide a group of group members or party staff so they can feel fair benefits both materially and non-materially. material (Budiarjo, 2000).

The definition of political parties is even more precise according to Rusadi Kantaprawira, namely, "Political parties are human organizations in which the organization has various ways to divide tasks and its members to be able to achieve the goals that have been set, have understanding and political programs (political platform material objective) that are being a place to carry out and a place to share ideas to achieve a predetermined goal based on the stages in a short time or quite a long term and has a focus on being in power.

Political parties have several functions, namely first as a party as a means of political communication, second as a means of political socialization, third as a means of political recruitment, and finally as a means of conflict regulation. Political parties have a close relationship with democratic life; political parties can assess the quality of national and state life.

Political parties, as a critical instrument of democracy, must make themselves better and commit to providing progress and change to create prosperous conditions for the state, nation, and the general public. (Efriza, 2019). Political parties must have quality and not just a large number to pay attention to; political parties must become a forum for the community to convey public aspirations and bring about changes for the welfare of society.

Facing the general election year held in 2024, political parties in Indonesia generally have various problems, such as 1) a Weak political party member cadre system, 2) a Weak party ideology, and 3) a Party fundraising system. Apart from political parties having problems,

The problems within the bodies of political parties and party cadres must be resolved by each party so that in the face of the general election process, they can adequately present themselves and bring about change for the general public. The role of political parties in the 2024 election year is different, whereas, in 2024, the competition for ideas and strategies is sharper because the 2024 election year is a new general election year with many newcomer candidates in political contestation.

The political contest in 2024 is considered a political contest that is hotter, more difficult, and expected to bring change. This is because the winner in the 2024 political year will be predicted to lead Indonesia in the next ten years; a change will occur in the next ten years, which will be determined in 2024. These changes must be progressive, build, prosper, and bring good change to Indonesian society. Seeing that historically the election evaluation in 2004 could have been carried out smoothly and peacefully due to the maturity of the Indonesian nation, as evidenced by the defeat of the Wiranto-Wahid pair in the lawsuit against the KPU over the July 5 election results to the Constitutional Court, which was well received by the parties concerned. Dispute. This conducive condition plays a vital role in the growth and development of a democratic climate in Indonesia.

Furthermore, looking at history in 2019, the election evaluation was carried out well despite a lawsuit from Prabowo-Sandi against the Constitutional Court regarding the 52% vote. This problem was resolved peacefully and well with a decision to reject the dispute. The maturity of the couple Prabowo-Sandi in accepting the Constitutional Court's decision can be seen as a process of maturing Indonesian democracy.

The update in this research is that ahead of the 2024 election year, several pathologies or diseases exist within political parties that can be identified and studied to create an excellent democratic climate in Indonesia and create political parties that are clean and have a positive image for society. In the framework of political parties to bring about change for the welfare of society, create a better climate for Indonesian

democracy, bring change, and advance the nation. We can see various pathologies that exist within political parties. In particular, this article will describe the pathologies in political parties and their influence on the quality of democracy and the role of political parties, especially those that occur in the year leading up to the general election.

## Literature Review

### PATHOLOGY

Pathology is the language of medicine which etymologically means “the science of disease.” Pathology seeks to describe the disease suffered by an object. Pathology can also be needed to determine the cause, identify the disease, find out its effects and decide on appropriate preventive or treatment steps, and monitor the effects of the treatment that has been given.

Concerning political parties, we need to know what diseases exist in political parties, what causes them, what are their effects, as well as preventive measures against these diseases, and what are the effects of the preventive measures that have been given. Pathology is well known in the case of bureaucracy, where bureaucracy is often sharply criticized and regarded as a “necessary evil ghost” or “a necessary evil.”

Based on the reality of bureaucracy, it becomes a thing called the source of the problem. The pathology in the bureaucracy is the behavior of corruption, manipulation, extravagance, and abuse of authority and responsibility. Bureaucratic pathology is a disease or form of bureaucratic behavior that is not in accordance with the values, regulations, and statutory provisions and norms in society. (Risman, 2002)

### PATHOLOGY OF POLITICAL PARTIES

The pathology within political parties, especially in the years leading up to an election year, can be identified as follows:

1) Weak political party cadre system. The party recruitment system, considered weak, creates new problems for political parties and becomes a source of problems. Pathology in a weak cadre system gives rise to “hopping fleas” and “naturalization” of cadres in a party to move quickly to another party.

Based on the reality 2024, we can identify which cadres are included in the “transfer market” from one party to another.

**Tabel. 1** Legislative Candidate Transfer Exchange

NAME OF CANDIDATE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE	PARTY BEFORE	PARTY AFTER
Aldi Taher	Partai Bulan Bintang	Partai Perindo
Dedi Mulyadi	Partai Golkar	Partai Gerindra
Denny Wahyudi (Denny Cagur)	Partai Amanat Nasional	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia - Perjuangan (PDI-P)
Choky Sitohang	Partai Perindo	Partai Nasional Demokrat
Surya Tjandra	Partai Solidaritas Indonesia	Partai Nasional Demokrat
Rian Ernest	Partai Solidaritas Indonesia	Partai Golongan Karya
Widya Ismail	Partai Demokrasi Indonesia – Perjuangan (PDI-P)	Partai Golongan Karya

Seeing the names above moving parties in order to advance in the election for legislative candidates in 2024 indicates that the political party cadre system is weak. It has failed political party cadres to make their cadres loyal to the party. Political parties are only considered “political vehicles” to achieve the desired goals.

Seeing that this has always been a problem in political parties, such as in the case of Harun Masiku, who was a cadre of the Democratic party, which moved to PDI-P, advanced as a candidate for the legislature to replace Wahyu Setiawan, who was later replaced by Riezky Aprillia due to corruption and is still becoming a fugitive, making the terms “fleas” and “naturalization” become a political party pathology or a disease that exists in the body of a political party. This continues to grow and spread within the party, especially parties that are flexible with their cadres, and parties that recruit their cadres

individually; there is no recruitment of quality cadres, political education for cadres, and the public that is not raised.

This problem is the focus of an important issue to be discussed because it has an impact that can affect society. Society can view political parties only as a “tool,” as a “vehicle,” and as a springboard for its cadres to achieve the desired goals. Public perception is essential for political parties because the voices needed by parties are direct voices from the public.

This disease/pathology impacts public trust in political parties; based on the Political Indicator survey in June 2022, public trust in political parties is at 56.5%. Meanwhile, according to the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI), in 2023, public trust in political parties is only 7%, almost on par with the People’s Representative Council (DPR). Seeing that this impacts public trust, political parties have started to improve and carry out reforms; the recruitment of political party cadres must be renewed; the recruitment of cadres is not only based on “popularity” but must focus on quality. Because, as we know, many new cadres have “political capital,” it is easier to hold positions in the party than cadres who have been fostered, educated, and taught since they started their journey from the lowest level.

Taking the example of a new cadre who has a direct position and a high position is the Governor of West Java, Ridwan Kamil; when he entered the Golkar party on February 18, 2023, Ridwan Kamil, who had “political capital,” namely high popularity, was immediately able to reach a position that had strategic positions in a party without the need to go through a mandatory regeneration process. Moreover, his opportunity to get public office takes precedence over those who were coached long ago.

With the implementation of a system like this, the regeneration of political parties will not change at any time. Because to make changes, a mindset is needed in the body of the party chairman who thinks ahead. By thinking ahead, the policies will seek to make fundamental changes to make significant changes in the future.

To deal with this pathology, political parties can recruit cadres more optimally by looking at the quality and capabilities of the cadres that will be carried; political parties can provide training and party schools for cadres so that they grow and create party cadres who are active, loyal, have the capacity and quality. This is to avoid the recurrence of “fleas,” “naturalization,” and “transfer market” in parties which can harm the image of political parties and party electability in society.

2) Weak party ideology. The second pathology in political parties is the weakness of party ideology. Weak party ideology can create problems within the party itself, such as creating cadres with a crisis of identity. Take the example of a party that says it is nationalist but uses Islamic attributes in conducting political campaigns to create new perspectives and views in society, whether the party has a nationalist-Islamic ideology or only uses attributes for identity politics.

A party ideology that is clear and implemented by its cadres is an important and primary thing because ideology is a differentiator between one party and another. It becomes uncontrollable or chaotic when all political parties in Indonesia use the same ideology.

The role of ideology in a party is essential because ideology contains thoughts, beliefs, and distribution of ideas that form values and norms; ideology functionally is a series of thoughts or ideas that have positive connotations related to life in society and the state, structurally as well ideology is considered as a system for justification.

Political parties consisting of humans, when carrying out activities without ideology, will feel spiritually and emotionally lost. Moreover, finally create confusion in determining true identity. A political party without an ideology will not have a conception and understanding, a fighting direction, and a basis for moving the nation and state.

In the pathology that exists in this political party, namely the weakness of party ideology, political parties can work hard by strengthening the Research and Development (LITBANG)

function in political parties. Emphasis on party ideology must continue to be conveyed to all political party cadres and provide understanding and maintaining thoughts so that political party members continue to remember and carry out their duties following party ideology.

The effect that can be felt if the strengthening of the research and development function is carried out in the process of strengthening party ideology is that political parties will slowly be able to restore the “political dignity” that exists in the body of political parties so that in the future political parties do not need to pawn their ideology to “join or unite with other ideologies” just to get votes.

3) The system of collecting funds for political parties. The third pathology in political parties is collecting funds for political parties. As is well known, political parties certainly need money as capital, operational funds, campaign tools, and for other purposes. Politics without money will undoubtedly die and have no development.

The need for large amounts of money in political parties certainly causes problems, for example, political dowry or “boat money,” because this money is helpful so cadres can sail in political contests, be it the legislative or presidential elections. The need for significant funds in political dowry will cause problems, namely creating corrupt practices, because the process of advancing in elections requires money, so when the cadre wins the election, the thought is to try to be able to return the money that was previously spent.

The presence of political dowry, which creates corrupt practices, can undermine democracy and produce leaders who are incompetent and tend to be corrupt. Even so, the government has anticipated the presence of a political dowry through Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections in article 228, which states, “Political parties are prohibited from receiving compensation in any form in the process of nominating the President and Vice President.” However, in reality, proving the occurrence of a political dowry is very difficult and is only an open secret for the public.

Because, in practice, this political dowry is closed and secret. The fundraising system for political parties still has unnatural characteristics and has various deviations causing destructive behaviors, especially to party cadres who currently hold strategic positions such as collusion to create policies that benefit certain parties, become tender brokers, and attempt price markups or project corruption.

In overcoming pathology in political parties, especially the problem of the fundraising system. So political parties must strive to improve the system by improving the management and regulation of membership fees for political parties. Furthermore, political parties must be able to properly manage party financial assistance provided by the government, which is regulated in Government Regulation (PP) Number 1 of 2018 regarding the Second Amendment to PP Number 5 of 2009 concerning Political Party Financial Assistance. In this regulation, there is an increase in assistance from the previous Rp. 108 to Rp. 1,000 per valid vote at the central level.

Looking at the party that won the election in the 2019 election, namely the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P), received a budget of Rp. 27 billion in assistance from the government to become political capital; this can help political parties’ finances to be more able to survive without having to take donations or hidden levies to each cadre.

## **Political Ethics**

Ethics means a system of moral principles or rules of behavior (a system, a moral principle, and a rule of behavior). Ethics can also mean a custom in the singular, meaning morals, feelings, attitudes, and ways of thinking. Ethics is also mentioned as a science of human behavior, the principles it systematizes about correct moral action, becoming a part of philosophy that develops theories about action, the science of morals, and human nature.

Ethics is divided into several systematics that can be explained as a science and has various types, such as descriptive ethics, which

is an ethics that describes the behavior of things done by humans, which can be examined based on good and bad values and things that are allowed or not allowed. To be implemented based on a norm that exists in society.

Next, there is individual ethics. Namely explaining and conducting studies related to how good and evil the treatment is carried out by humans, which can be further divided into general ethics and exceptional ethics; general ethics itself means discussions regarding matters that have a connection or relationship with a human condition in carrying out ethical actions in implementing policies. Existing ones are based on theory and morality, while exceptional ethics explain more based on the presence of social, applied, and individual ethics. Social ethics means an emphasis on things that must be done socially in the relationship between individual human beings in their activities; individual ethics has a point that focuses on the necessity of humans as individuals and applied ethics is an ethic that is used by work.

Political ethics functions in society only as providing theoretical tools to question and explain political legitimacy responsibly; political ethics does not play a role as emotion, prejudice, and a priori. But only as objective, rational, and argumentative. Political ethics only has the task of being able to help so that discussion of issues related to ideology can be carried out objectively, which means that this is done based on arguments that can be understood and argued by many people who understand them.

Political ethics is not practical, but to lecture politicians as an argument to question the moral legitimacy of various political decisions. Political ethics makes politicians accountable for the basic moral principles they understand. Furthermore, finally that political ethics is to carry out a means of criticizing understanding or ideology.

Political ethics more clearly seeks to question the meaning of the responsibilities and obligations of a human being as a human being, not as a society or an ordinary citizen—questions regarding existing and applicable

laws. Political ethics is related to the political dimension of human life, called the political dimension, because of the approach within a frame of reference with an orientation toward society as a whole.

Political ethics is vital because if politics without ethics will create problems, then the performance of politicians will be labeled as evil. People are used to hearing the word politics as something that implies that politics is dirty, that dirty politics is created by money politics, mob politics, and cattle trading politics. The emergence of several isms as a result of politics without ethics is further explained as follows:

Politics without ethics will create practical materialism, namely verbally and ritually, where later, many people who are religious and recognize the existence of divinity in their lives will make them no longer adhere to philosophical materialism but become “*etsi deus non daretur*” or as if there is no God, or only selective in the process of living it.

The emergence of pragmatism, verbal that often utters slogans that promise and sound melodious to many people. However, in reality, or reality, in the process of taking this short route without paying attention to the rules that have been said before in the oath of office and things that have been done mutually inconsistent with the motto that has been said, especially the promise when approaching the election.

The emergence of opportunism, another result of this politics without ethics, namely selling promises made by politicians before their inauguration and taking advantage of their position to be able to make themselves rich without caring about the interests that should be more focused; namely the interests of the general public, be it the fate of the small community or poor. This is what creates the logic of the mechanism of commercialization of positions, namely, positions being traded. Because of this buying and selling transaction, officials who occupy positions make efforts to reclaim funds from those previously issued to fill their pockets and expect more profits.

The emergence of individualism and formalism is something to pay attention to,

likening the figures used as references but unconsciously pretending to be without a disturbed conscience. This is a politician without a conscience who carries out politics without ethics, where they have personal beliefs that in carrying out their activities, they do an excellent image of society, whether they want to create an assumption that can show the truth in absolute terms or not, but at the level of development many people including the nation's elite in Indonesia regarding the formalism is still deficient.

The emergence of legal positivism, namely that truth, and justice are not made to be obeyed, but an interest becomes a benchmark, which is done based on the power to determine. This is firmly confirmed by the practice of "Impunity" (which does not always formally take advantage of legal loopholes and blatantly). In the interpretation and application of the law, it becomes a sign of weakness in law enforcement

## Methods

This research is a qualitative research approach through library research or (Library Research) which means research by writing, clarifying and concluding, and displaying data collected through various written sources. The data collection method in this study uses document techniques (Library Study). Researching and analyzing data using Document Techniques aims to collect relevant data contained in written sources, whether in books, journals, or other research results.

## Discussion

Historically, politics has been represented since the Prophet Muhammad SAW as da'wah teaching to sow and spread the teachings of amar ma'ruf Thai munkar (attempts to order good and avoid forbidden things). Politics means a skill, as an effort to gather strength, increase the quantity and quality of that power, an effort to control and use existing power to achieve a specific goal within a country.

We can look at several things to judge whether or not the political actions taken by a politician are correct;

1. At a general level, things such as principles related to morals, for example, the principles of justice, honesty, and trust, must be implemented
2. Based on an intermediate nature and referring to a specific activity or field, such as in power that has principles to be legitimized or legally applicable democratically, public policy can be based on deliberation within the people's representatives
3. Based on the assessment rules, society's times and conditions have been regulated. The first principle is that it can apply in public and is still abstract, so it cannot discuss the pathology of political parties,

Especially towards 2024; we can analyze several available case examples. The first case of political party pathology is the recruitment of cadres to members of the legislative candidate Aldi Taher. In the case of political party pathology, Aldi Taher is involved in how the recruitment of cadres in a party is not going well.

A candidate for a political party cadre who wants to serve as a member of the DPR RI can directly enter a party without any party recruitment selection. This political phenomenon causes public distrust of a political party because political parties are considered only a vehicle to perpetuate individual success toward the top of the office.

When a person has reached the top of the position, it will raise questions for the public, what exactly are the capabilities of these party cadres that can be carried out in the running of government? Whether the capabilities can be suitable and have a broad impact on society, whether corrupt practices can be avoided, and various other doubts will arise in public opinion.

This case can question Miriam Budiardjo's theory regarding modern political parties, where Miriam Budiardjo interprets that a modern political party is a group where it is organized. The people in it have goals, values of struggle, and the same aspirations and

desires. The purpose of modern political parties is a group formed to achieve power in politics. This position is achieved at a certain level in order to carry out the wishes that have been formulated. Several elements are considered necessary in modern political parties, namely, the existence of people, the existence of bonds between people that cause them to become one, the existence of the same orientation that each individual has, the existence of values to strive for, the existence of shared ideals, having apparent and the same goals, and the existence of the same wisdom.

Seeing that it is easy for someone to enter a party and nominate himself as a representative or representative of that party to become a legislative candidate, then the critical elements in the political party are not working correctly; their functions cannot be carried out properly, there are errors in the functions and party elements that cause pathology or disease in political parties. In essence, political parties should carry out four functions of political parties, first as a means of political communication, where political parties have a role able to channel various opinions and aspirations in society to carry out a merger of these interests to be able to formulate interests into a straightforward form and regular. The formulation of this aspiration is then made into a correction to the existence of policies carried out by the government and authorities so that general rules can be enforced and applied in the community.

Second, the party can become a forum for the dissemination of political parties, utilizing which the party can play a role in being able to provide its views, opinions, attitudes, goals, and orientations to be achieved in dealing with phenomena or events in particular policy in terms of politics that are developing in society. , the socialization of political parties is necessary because of their role in covering and conveying the process of existing norms and values from one generation to the following, political parties by carrying out political socialization can also create an effort to create a good and positive image for the community that their role political parties for the benefit of the general public.

Third, the role of political parties should be as a means of political recruitment; political parties should carry out this function well because, in this function, they have a role to seek and invite people to be able to play an active role in political activities in political parties, these active activities can such as political participation to educate the nation. Political recruitment that is carried out well can recruit good and competent cadres as well.

Finally, political parties should be a means of regulating conflict; if in a society there are differences regarding existing opinions, political parties can enter to overcome this, and the interests of political parties that focus on the general public or the general public can mediate between these differences.

The reality or factual condition that occurs that causes the pathology of political parties to occur is that there are still many political parties in Indonesia that are secular and nationalist; this has resulted in the regulations being made and enacted as still being a legacy of colonial history carried out by the Dutch. The economy's practice system also still has capitalist characteristics that can intrinsically give birth to a large gap between the rich and the poor. Where outsiders ultimately control the people's natural resources and only a handful of domestic elites, this has become commonplace and legalized because of the rules of law formed by party representatives in parliament.

Furthermore, many parties in Indonesia still need to have a clear and strictly implemented party conception. As a result, each party cannot answer questions with firmness, so on average, they only follow the majority trend.

Third, the presence of parties in Indonesia is generally reserved for those who win elections; all party activities are carried out only before the elections, and between the two elections, most parties are passive, only returning to be preoccupied when facing regional head elections (Pilkada) to encourage their cadres to can win the contest.

Fourth, political parties need to implement methods more clearly; changes in society due to laws are only compromising and are carried out



to patch up using a coalition between existing parties. Furthermore, the bonds of members within political parties could be more robust. Ties in political parties now only form and are based on a common interest; strong bonds based on ideology are not formed, eventually leading to divisions within the party itself.

Finally, the behavior of members or cadres of a party does not reflect or highlight the party's identity, such as the example of an Islamic party. However, its members do not reflect Islamic values in practice. This causes pathology within a party due to failure to understand party behavior or identity.

Political parties in Indonesia, especially in facing 2024, must be able to resolve all pathologies that exist within the party; these pathologies can be eliminated maximally and optimally if political parties implement political theories correctly; political parties can start by presenting an ideological concept within the body of a firm party. Emphasizing the characteristics of political parties based on their ideology and understanding, political parties understand their political powers and the behavior of political actors based on the fact that each political actor will continue to maximize the interests they have by continuing to use the opportunities and strengths they have better than highlighting their weaknesses. Their efforts are based on patterns of interaction, norms, ethics, and culture that develop in society. Political actors can start by understanding political culture; a person's political culture can be identified and understood based on explanations related to the extent to which the depth of orientation of each individual in citizen society consists of four aspects of the political system.

The four aspects of a political system include; the political system in general, based on input aspects, output aspects, and aspects of one's role in a political system. From the level and depth of the orientation of each society, political culture can then be explained based on three types. First, there is parochial political culture, subject political culture, and participant political culture.

The parochial political culture itself explains more to the lowest level of an existing

relationship with the level of the political orientation of citizens who are not oriented or aiming at the four aspects of the political system; parochial itself means a political orientation that is limited to primordial ties and scope which is still limited to tribes, regions, and community traditions. The subject's political culture explains the understanding of political orientation toward a political system and regarding aspects of its output. The subject's political culture emphasizes sympathy and support for someone, excessive anti-certainty, and excessive attitudes towards a figure or political institution.

Furthermore, the highest level of political culture is participant political culture which has the understanding that the orientation of citizens towards the four aspects of the political system as a whole, those who show participant political attitudes are those who show proportional attitudes and behavior and have a sense of responsibility in the process of dealing with the political system.

Furthermore, in eliminating the pathology of political parties, political parties can start by understanding the basic concept of political participation. Political participation, especially in a democratic country, primarily focuses on the supposition of society or citizens as an owner of the mandate and the government as the executor of the individual. This causes every decision given by politics to be taken by the government and must be able to obtain legitimacy from the majority of the public or citizens.

Political participation is essential and is the most effective means used by the government to increase the legality of every decision and policy made; political parties that provide ample space for political participation in the system will make the political system democratic and avoid party pathology. Politics happened. Political participation has definitions and terms that have various meanings, such as voters participating in campaign activities, voting in elections, influencing government policies, and others. Explicit political participation is the active involvement of individuals or groups in the government process. Involvement can be in the form of good involvement in the decision-making process, the argumentative

process. Forms of political participation are further explained into conventional and non-conventional.

**Tabel 2.** Forms of Political Participation

<b>Conventional</b>	<b>Non-Conventional</b>
Voting	Submission of Petitions
Political Discussion	Demonstration
Campaign	Confrontation
Form and Join interest group	Non-join interest group
Individual Communications with political and administrative officials	Acts of political violence

Furthermore, political parties also, to avoid forming pathology, must understand how voter behavior is; political parties must understand voter behavior because it is closely related to the reasons why someone carries out a political effort or is involved in a political action and why someone is indifferent to politics. Understanding this matter is vital for political parties to know by knowing it through various existing approaches. The approach to understanding a voter's behavior or being involved in politics can be seen from the sociological approach; this sociological approach explains social characteristics and how these social groupings can significantly influence efforts to determine voters. This social grouping can be seen from age, gender, religion, social class, and organization which is considered to have a role in someone to be active in politics.

The following approach that can be understood is the psychological approach, which is based on the researcher's dissatisfaction with the sociological approach. The psychological approach is more in-depth about assessors regarding size as seen from their social classes, primary and secondary groups, and religious groups, which can be adjusted to the existing variables and later contribute data. Based on this explanation, voter behavior is highlighted by the psychological strength presented and continues to experience development in each individual. This is a product of the socialization process carried out by voters. Psychological is considered necessary to assess an object based on the individual's motivation, interests, and interests. Psychological is considered a function to carry out self-adjustment and psychologically

to assess externalization. Self-defense means that a person's attitude is determined based on efforts implemented to create a defense mechanism and rationalization.

Voter behavior is vital for political parties so that political parties can know the factors that can determine an individual's political choices; the process of determining political choices can be seen based on its traditional size, which includes several aspects such as party identification, issues of candidate and party, candidate's party elite—personality, style, and performance.

Party identification is explained further, namely a feeling of bond between the individual and the selected group; this will have an attachment to the feeling of loyalty, loyalty to the group, then issues surrounding the candidate. Voters usually see an issue currently existing or hot in the party; this significantly affects the votes of political parties; people who see disharmony in an organization tend to be negatively influenced not to affiliate themselves with that group.

Next is to determine how a voter's decision is taken to create and form a trusted choice, based on an assessment of the self shown, how to look, what to do, and performance in the party. Leadership figures can be assessed based on politeness, lifestyle, simplicity, and issues surrounding the individual.

Political parties that are successful in identifying voter behavior can improve their performance and party performance to appear optimally in elections and contests because political parties have succeeded in identifying the pathologies that exist within them. Overall the pathology of political parties occurs within the body of the party and its members; these pathologies can undoubtedly be avoided in the various ways that have been described previously, increasing cadre formation, strengthening ideology, political education, direction, and understanding related to political ethics, political party management, party human resources good politics is an example of some of the things that political parties can do to resolve party pathology.

## Conclusion

Political parties in Indonesia have a variety of pathologies/diseases that can affect the democratic system. The process of identifying these diseases needs to be carried out to find out the types, impacts, methods of prevention, and evaluation that can be done to improve them. Understanding pathology in political parties is significant because political parties are a link for the community to convey aspirations to create prosperity and improvement for the nation and state.

Political parties are expected to be able to independently identify the problems that exist in their bodies and complement existing deficiencies in order to provide benefits to society more deeply and broadly. Improving recruitment or regeneration, reinforcing party ideology, and reforming party finances are fundamental things political parties can do to improve their performance.

Political parties that can know the pathologies and problems that exist in their bodies can create a better climate for democracy in Indonesia; a structured, collaborative cadre process can be put to good use to create the best party cadres who can benefit the general public. Political parties, as a representation of democracy in Indonesia, must create a positive impression or image for the public so that the public can trust politics wholeheartedly, the notion of “dirty” political parties can be eliminated, and political parties are expected to become role models for society in socializing and creating space in the future. Good democracy in its broadest sense.

The pathology of political parties is vital to study and complete so that political parties, especially those that will contest elections, can maximize their resources as efficiently as possible regarding productivity, quality, responsiveness, and responsibility toward fulfilling the needs of society or the general public.

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