

# Analysis of the Performance of the Election-Winning Agency of the Regional Representative Council of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle in Aceh in Nominating Legislative Candidates for the 2024 Simultaneous General Election

Nofriadi<sup>1</sup>, Effendi Hasan<sup>2</sup>, Saddam Rasanjani<sup>3</sup>, Helmi<sup>1</sup>, Afrijal<sup>1</sup> \*

<sup>1</sup> Department of Government Studies, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Aceh, Indonesia, 23111

<sup>2</sup> Department of Political Science, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, Aceh, Indonesia, 23111

<sup>3</sup> Graduate School for Humanities & Social Sciences, University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom

\*Corresponding Author: [afrijal@usk.ac.id](mailto:afrijal@usk.ac.id) | Phone: +6285277922771

## ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the performance of the Electoral Victory Agency (Badan Pemenangan Pemilu, or BAPILU) of the Regional Representative Council of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) in Aceh Province in nominating legislative candidates for the 2024 simultaneous general elections. BAPILU PDI-P Aceh Province is tasked with recruiting legislative candidates in preparation for the 2024 elections in Aceh. The stages carried out by BAPILU in nominating legislative candidates include three main phases: screening, which involves selecting prospective legislative candidates; mapping, which entails profiling the selected candidates by examining their backgrounds and personal profiles; and finally, winning, which is the final stage of candidate selection, where BAPILU determines and approves candidates to run for legislative office based on qualifications set by the PDI-P. In preparation for the upcoming 2024 elections, PDI-P prioritizes "fighter" cadres, defined as individuals with the competence and strong public influence needed to secure legislative positions. These "fighters" are considered to increase the likelihood of electoral success significantly.

**Keywords:** Bapilu; PDI Perjuangan; Election; Political Parties

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This study examines the performance of the Electoral Victory Agency (Badan Pemenangan Pemilu or BAPILU) of the Regional Representative Council of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) in Aceh in nominating legislative candidates for the 2024 simultaneous general elections. In previous elections, PDI-P has consistently received suboptimal votes at the district, provincial, and national levels in Aceh. The limited vote share necessitates that PDI-P in Aceh develop effective strategies and political marketing approaches to gain the support of Acehnese voters, who hold sovereignty and voting rights in the elections. In a democratic state that upholds the sovereignty of the people, citizens play a crucial role in every decision and policy determined by the government. In a democracy, all decisions must prioritize the interests of the people, as the fundamental concept of democracy is a system of governance that is inherently people-oriented (Ebyhara, 2016:261).

A political party is an organization formed by a group of individuals who share commonalities, such as goals, visions, missions, and other attributes. Each political party has its own distinct characteristics, setting it apart from others. For example, some parties prioritize the quality of their members, often referred to as elite parties; others focus on attracting the largest possible mass base, known as mass parties; and there are also parties established by corporations, where the organizational structure is dominated by executives or associates of the company, often referred to as business parties. These differences reflect the diverse interests and orientations of each political party. For instance, an elite party that emphasizes the quality of its members will aim to attract public attention through the competence or influence of its proposed candidates. Similarly, mass parties prioritize broad public reach, while business parties leverage corporate connections. Additionally, there are other types of parties, such as cartel parties, catch-all parties, and others, each with distinct strategies and objectives based on their underlying priorities and goals (Lutfi & Satriawan, 2016:41-42).

According to Budiarto (2007:415-420), the use of party systems varies between countries, with some adopting single-party, two-party, or multi-party systems. In democratic countries such as Indonesia, the multi-party system is commonly implemented as the foundation of the nation's political framework. This system aligns with the democratic principle of prioritizing the interests of the people. The use of a multi-party system helps prevent the concentration of power within a

specific group or elite, thereby reducing the risk of oligarchic governance. In a democratic state, this system serves as a safeguard against authoritarianism, as it ensures that power is distributed among various political entities. In contrast, a single-party system often leads to the dominant party holding a strong, entrenched position, making it difficult to challenge or remove from power.

As a democratic nation that upholds the sovereignty of the people, the people hold the highest authority within a democratic state. Every policy made by a democratic government must prioritize the interests of the people to ensure the achievement of public welfare. Elections serve as a manifestation of democracy, providing citizens with the opportunity to play an active role in selecting the leaders who will govern the country. One of the key instruments for participating in elections is the existence of political parties (Mulyadi, 2019:15).

Winning elections is the primary objective of a political party, as securing victory enables a political party to gain power within the government. Through this power, a political party can realize its interests, which may include its ideals, vision and mission, values, and other goals. Therefore, to control the government, a political party must go through the electoral process and gain the trust of the people to secure their support and votes. The significance of elections lies in their ability to facilitate the rotation of power, allowing for the adjustment of policies in accordance with the latest conditions and needs of society (Haboddin & Arjul, 2016:163).

To achieve electoral victory, political parties must undertake thorough preparations by carefully considering various factors, particularly the potential outcomes of every decision and action in relation to the votes they aim to secure from the public. To facilitate this process, a specialized team is often established within the party to assist in strategic decision-making. These decisions are critical, as they significantly determine the party's chances of success in the election. One such specialized team within a political party is the Electoral Victory Agency (Badan Pemenangan Pemilu or Bapilu). For instance, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) has established Bapilu to carry out key tasks, including candidate screening, mapping, and finalizing election participants. The formation of Bapilu is intended to enhance the preparedness of electoral candidates and strengthen the party's chances of success (Ichsan, 2020:644).

The effectiveness of the Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) within a political party plays a crucial role in determining the electoral success of the candidates endorsed by the party. This can be observed in PDI-P's current performance in candidate selection, as evidenced by the significant number of votes the party has secured in national elections over the past several years. However, this success at the national level has not been replicated in Aceh Province, where the party struggles to garner public support and sympathy. This discrepancy has motivated the author to focus on the performance of Bapilu within the PDI-P Aceh Provincial Regional Representative Council. Despite PDI-P being the leading party nationally in terms of vote share, its performance in Aceh remains relatively low. Therefore, this study seeks to analyze the challenges and performance of the Bapilu of the PDI-P Aceh in nominating legislative candidates for the 2024 simultaneous general elections.

## 2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative method, a research approach that collects and analyzes data obtained from the field. Qualitative research tends to utilize in-depth analysis, emphasizing processes and meanings from the perspective of the subjects. It is interpreted as research that focuses on examining the natural setting of various social phenomena (Malahati et al, 2023). This method is deemed appropriate because the data are drawn from a relatively small population or community, allowing for an exploration of the influence of the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) on the success of legislative candidates and the development of the party as an institution. Data collection techniques include observation, interviews, and documentation. Aceh was selected as the research location considering that the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) holds one of the fewest seats in parliament, both at the local and national levels. The study employs qualitative descriptive analysis. The qualitative approach is considered suitable for comprehensively and deeply analyzing the role of Bapilu in the success of PDI-P legislative candidates, offering solutions to institutional party issues. Meanwhile, the positivistic paradigm is used to extract meaning from the data and identify the causes of obstacles in examining Bapilu's role in the party's success (Irwan,2018). This model enables the research to produce effective and relevant findings that address the issues under investigation.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Performance, widely recognized as the measure of achievement, can be defined as the accomplishments and outcomes attained by an individual or a group in achieving specific objectives. To reach these goals, individuals or groups engage in collaboration and coordination, linking various activities to implement strategies. These strategies are developed based on existing performance capabilities and are further refined and enhanced over time (Rumawas, 2021:1-2). Referring to the performance theory proposed by Rumawas (2021:1-2), this concept relates to the process of nominating prospective legislative candidates endorsed by political parties, including PDI-P. In this context, the recruitment process for legislative candidates from PDI-P represents a form of collaboration and internal performance within the party. This is achieved through the establishment of the Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) and the Election Training and Education Agency (BSPN), which are responsible for selecting and determining candidates that meet the criteria set by PDI-P to lead society through their party. Referring to the performance theory proposed by Rumawas, this concept relates to the process of nominating prospective legislative candidates endorsed by political parties, including PDI-P. In this context, the recruitment process for legislative candidates from PDI-P represents a form of collaboration and internal performance within the party. This is achieved through the establishment of the Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) and the Election Training and Education Agency (BSPN), which are responsible for selecting and determining candidates that meet the criteria set by PDI-P to lead

society through their party.

One of the roles undertaken by political parties is to serve as a vehicle for the functioning of democracy within a country. In this context, political parties act as organizations that facilitate the democratic process through periodic general elections. Political parties nominate their members as prospective candidates for legislative and executive positions, enabling them to assume governmental roles and serve as leaders within society. During each election, citizens have the freedom to choose their preferred candidates without any coercion from any party. Legislative candidates who successfully win the election will gain political power, which includes the authority to formulate various strategic policies that significantly impact the social lives of the community (Sorensen, 2014:14).

In this context, the function of political parties as a means of political recruitment plays a crucial role in shaping the trajectory of a government’s administration over a given period. This is because the quality of a political party’s cadres serves as one of the most essential pillars, as they are the individuals who will occupy government positions and manage the administration of the state. This stage is particularly significant, as it represents the primary and foundational process in shaping the party's identity. Political recruitment serves as a mechanism to produce and refine high-quality human resources, who are then selected and aligned with the characteristics desired by the party (Labolo & Ilham, 2015:18).

Party cadre development can be conducted through recruitment patterns regulated in accordance with the internal rules of the party. In this process, the party holds full control over organizing, managing, and conducting cadre development freely, aligning it with the specific characteristics established by the party, including PDI-P. For instance, some parties may prioritize cadres who have a significant impact on the community, such as prominent public figures. Conversely, other parties may focus on recruiting individuals based on the quality and capabilities of the cadres. This flexibility allows parties to determine who will be selected as their political cadres (Junaidi et al., 2013:144).

One can imagine the consequences if a political party recruitment its members without considering their backgrounds and the ideological principles they uphold, as this could potentially lead to setbacks in the governance of a country. Therefore, it is essential to carefully consider the concept of management within political parties, as it plays a crucial role in the process of organizing and determining the legislative candidates put forward by the party (Prasetyo, 2020:2).

### 3.1 Factors causing the lack of existence of PDIP Aceh

**Table 1.** PDIP's vote acquisition in the Aceh People's Representative Council (DPRA)

Periode(s)	Number of PDIP Seats in the DPRA
2009-2014	0
2014-2019	0
2019-2024	1

(Source: Data processed from DPD PDIP Aceh)

An analysis of the electoral data reveals that the Indonesian Democratic Struggle Party (PDIP) demonstrates a notably marginal political presence in the Aceh region. The party's representation in the Aceh Regional Representative Council (DPRA) has been consistently minimal across multiple electoral periods, with an unprecedented occurrence of two consecutive electoral cycles wherein the party failed to secure even a single legislative seat.

An examination of the tabulated data reveals that during the first legislative election of the Aceh Regional Representative Council (DPRA) following the conflict period, specifically the 2009-2014 electoral cycle, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) experienced a significant electoral setback, failing to secure a single seat in the regional legislature. The empirical evidence demonstrates a complete absence of PDIP representation during this critical political transition. This pattern of electoral marginalization persisted into the subsequent electoral period of 2014-2019, wherein the party continued to encounter substantial challenges in establishing a political foothold within the DPRA, once again failing to gain any representational presence in the regional legislative Agency.

Unlike the previous periods, during the third legislative election period (2019-2024) in Aceh, PDI-P was able to demonstrate its presence in the region. Although securing one seat marked an improvement in PDI-P's visibility in Aceh, the party's presence can still be considered limited in the province. This raises the question of what factors have contributed to PDI-P's relatively low presence in Aceh, despite the party's high national popularity, where its existence is well-established and indisputable. The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) regional representatives in Aceh have identified several critical factors contributing to the party's limited political prominence in the region. Notably, these factors encompass the prolonged historical context of regional conflict and the substantial electoral influence of local political parties within Aceh's unique political landscape.

#### 3.1.1 History of the Aceh Conflict

As we know, Aceh is one of the regions that has experienced a prolonged history of conflict, which has been ongoing since the early days of Indonesia's independence in 1945. Naturally, this prolonged period of conflict has had numerous consequences for the people of Aceh, one of which is the resentment felt by the Acehnese society toward several parties involved at that time (Sahlan, 2013:60).

During her presidency, Megawati Soekarno Putri was characterized by a notably stringent approach to the Acehese conflict, which subsequently engendered significant sociopolitical tensions. Her administrative methodology in managing the regional dispute generated substantial antipathy among the Acehese populace, consequently precipitating negative repercussions for the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) in the region. As the party's chairperson, Megawati's historical handling of the protracted Acehese conflict has persistently undermined the party's political standing and electoral prospects in the area. The deep-seated animosity stemming from the prolonged conflict continues to impact PDIP's institutional credibility and regional electoral dynamics in Aceh to the present day.

### 3.1.2 *The Existence of Local Political Parties in Aceh*

As a unique feature, Aceh has a special status that includes the presence of local parties formed and participating in the political process in the region. Local parties in Aceh are not only a symbol of this special status, but they also have a significant existence and impact on the Acehese community. In fact, local parties in Aceh often overshadow the presence of national parties competing in elections in the province. The considerable influence of local parties in Aceh has led to a decline in the popularity of national parties in the region, especially when compared to other areas across Indonesia.

## 3.2 Election Winning Body and Proposing the Names of Prospective Legislative Member Candidates for the Aceh People's Representative Council towards the 2024 Election

One of the strategies employed by political parties in nominating legislative candidates from within the party is the establishment of an Election Victory Agency (Bapilu), which is formed in each region within the political party. In this regard, PDI-P, as a national party, also follows a similar approach. To ensure the success of the upcoming 2024 elections, synergy among party officials is required to nominate candidates who meet the criteria set by the party. These criteria refer to legislative or executive candidates who are capable of leading in the interests of the people. These criteria may vary and can be adjusted according to the party's preferences.

PDI-P has implemented a similar strategy in nominating prospective legislative candidates (bacaleg) from the party by establishing the Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) and the National Witness Agency (BSPN). Bapilu and BSPN work synergistically in the nomination process of prospective legislative candidates ahead of the upcoming general election. This strategy is aimed at preserving the party's reputation by ensuring that the candidates nominated are based on the quality of the party's cadres. Bapilu and BSPN are established by the internal PDI-P party at each level—national, provincial, and regency/municipal—to propose potential legislative candidates from within the party. When selecting the names of legislative candidates to be nominated, an important component that must be considered is the involvement of women, with a target of 30% representation in each electoral district. Therefore, cooperation and synergy among the party's leadership are essential to ensure the 30% women's quota is met, in order to avoid the cancellation of electoral districts that do not fulfill this requirement.

## 3.3 The Strategy of Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh in the Nomination Process for Legislative Candidate Names Ahead of the 2024 Elections

The Electoral Victory Agency, commonly referred to as Bapilu, is an organization established by the internal structure of a political party to serve as a platform for selecting the best candidates from its members to run for office as representatives of the people in government. The establishment of Bapilu is formalized through a decree issued and determined by the Party's Central Board (DPP) and the Regional Board (DPD) of PDI-P.

The formation of the Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) has specific reasons behind it. When nominating prospective legislative candidates from the party, standards are established to ensure the selection of candidates who are capable and deemed fit to lead the community. This is crucial because the performance of the elected legislative members will serve as a representation of the quality of their political party. Therefore, the quality of the candidates must be carefully considered in the selection process for legislative candidates from PDI-P, including the PDI-P Provincial Representative Council (DPD) in Aceh. The task and function of the Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) is to create a winning strategy for the election. In the case of the Bapilu of the PDI-P Provincial Representative Council (DPD PDI-P) in Aceh, the strategy implemented is similar to those of other Bapilu organizations. This includes conducting mapping and focusing on PDI-P's core bases, as well as forming a special team to mobilize first-time voters and strengthen the functions of the party's organizational wings. Additionally, these efforts aim to boost the party's vote share and increase the number of seats in the national, provincial, and regional legislative councils (DPR RI, DPRD Provinsi, and DPRD Kabupaten/Kota).

The objectives, functions, and strategies of the Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) in PDI-P are generally similar to those of other Bapilu branches, as both aim to produce high-quality leaders who can effectively represent the party's values. The distinction lies in the qualifications that can be tailored to the specific governance needs of each region. For example, in Aceh, prospective legislative candidates must be assessed based on their moral values and their ability to recite the Quran.

## 3.4 The Recruitment Process for Prospective Legislative Candidates Conducted by the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) of the PDI-P Regional Leadership Council (DPD) in Aceh

The Electoral Victory Agency (Bapilu) of PDI-P Aceh has carried out its duties in accordance with its primary functions in the nomination of legislative candidates, following a series of procedures for candidate selection, as outlined below:

1. The Branch Leadership Council (DPC) compiles the List of Candidates for Legislative Members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) at the District/City level based on the following:
  - a. Prospective legislative candidates who have filled out the Candidate Information System.
  - b. Prospective legislative candidates who have participated in the psychological tests.
  - c. Prospective legislative candidates who have attended training organized by the Party.
  - d. Prospective legislative candidates who have been nominated by the DPC, DPD, DPP, or Party cadres but have not filled out the Candidate Information System or participated in psychological tests.
  - e. The preparation of prospective legislative candidates for the Regional Legislative Council (DPRD) of Districts/Cities is carried out through a plenary meeting of the Branch Leadership Council (DPC).
  - f. Prospective legislative candidates for the Regional Legislative Council (DPRD) of Districts/Cities who are nominated to the Party's DPP must be decided through a plenary meeting of the Party's DPC.
2. The Regional Leadership Council (DPD) prepares the List of Legislative Candidates for the Provincial People's Representative Council (DPRD) based on the following:
  - a. Legislative Candidates who have filled out the Nomination Information System.
  - b. Legislative Candidates who have completed the psychological test.
  - c. Legislative Candidates who have attended training organized by the party.
  - d. Legislative Candidates proposed by DPC, DPD, DPP, or party cadres but have not filled out the Nomination Information System or completed the psychological test.
  - d. The preparation of the Legislative Candidates for the Provincial DPRD is conducted through a plenary meeting of the Regional Leadership Council (DPD).
  - e. The Legislative Candidates for the Provincial DPRD proposed to the Party's DPP must be decided through a plenary meeting of the Party's DPD.

In the nomination of legislative candidates conducted by Bapilu, through various stages of the selection process such as screening, mapping, and campaigning, PDI-P also considers the aspect of appointing representatives for each prospective legislative candidate. This includes one female representative and one male representative, to anticipate any unforeseen circumstances regarding the nominated candidates. This becomes a potential issue if, during a survey conducted by the General Election Commission (KIP), the nominated candidate is absent or if any undesirable events occur. In such cases, a representative is needed to replace the prospective legislative candidate and advance as the official candidate. The performance stages of PDI-P's Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) in selecting legislative candidates (bacaleg) follow three stages:

1. **Screening:** This is the process of selecting bacaleg proposed or initiated by the party's leadership or individuals in positions within the party, based on their qualifications and well-founded, reasonable reasons.
2. **Mapping:** This stage involves profiling the selected bacaleg by examining their background, qualifications, and strengths, based on the reasons provided by those who nominated them for further selection by Bapilu.
3. **Victory:** This is the final stage of selecting legislative candidates, where those chosen by Bapilu are nominated to become candidates for the legislative Agency. The selection is based on the qualifications that meet the criteria set by the PDI-P, with the expectation that these candidates will secure a position of power due to the successful completion of the screening and mapping stages, ensuring that the candidates are competent and qualified.

Legislative candidates (bacaleg) are prepared by the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) for approximately one year prior to the simultaneous elections. In this context, the PDI-P Bapilu has carried out the three phases starting in 2023 to prepare and nominate its legislative candidates for the upcoming simultaneous elections in 2024. Although the final decision regarding who will assume a seat in the House of Representatives (DPR-RI) lies with the Chairperson of PDI-P at the Central Executive Board (DPP), the provincial Bapilu or the Regional Leadership Board (DPD) does not have the authority to propose names but can independently conduct the recruitment process within Aceh Province. In the process of screening prospective legislative candidates conducted by the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) of the Regional Leadership Board (DPD) of PDI-Perjuangan, it is crucial to prioritize the quality of the candidates selected to become legislative nominees. This is because these candidates will serve as community leaders and implement various policies that will significantly impact the lives and welfare of the people within their jurisdiction. The following is the proposed list of prospective legislative candidates for the Aceh Provincial House of Representatives (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Aceh) from PDI-Perjuangan in the Aceh Province.

**Table 2.** Aceh Electoral District I (*Daerah Pemilihan Aceh I*)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L/Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Teuku Mahfud	L	Kota Banda Aceh

2.	Mahirul Athar	L	Aceh Besar
3.	Niningsagita Nova	P	Aceh Besar
4.	Rafika	P	Aceh Besar
5.	Tgk. Mustafa, S.E.I.	L	Aceh Besar
6.	M Fajar Hendrawan	L	Aceh Besar
7.	Safariyah	P	Aceh Utara
8.	Imam Angga Putra	L	Kota Banda Aceh
9.	Muhajir	L	Aceh Besar
10.	Apri Andayani	P	Aceh Besar
11.	Mirza Adrian	L	Kota Banda Aceh

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Table 3.** Aceh Electoral District II (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh II)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L/Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Muslahuddin Daud	L	Kota Banda Aceh
2.	Ir. T. Syamsul Bahri	L	Pidie
3.	Putri Wahyuni	P	Pidie
4.	Cut Maulidar	P	Pidie Jaya

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Tabel 4.** Aceh Electoral District III (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh III)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L/Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Munzir	L	Bireuen
2.	Khairun Nisak	P	Bireuen
3.	Athaillah	L	Bireuen
4.	Hera Laras Wati	P	Bireuen
5.	Mursal	L	Bireuen
6.	Nuratul 'Uyun	P	Bireuen

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Table 5.** Aceh Electoral District IV (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh IV)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L/Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Yunia Shofiasti	P	Kota Banda Aceh
2.	Muhammad Ridwan	L	Aceh Tengah
3.	Samsuddin, S.Ag., M.Pd.	L	Aceh Tengah
4.	Salwani	L	Bener Meriah
5.	Yunadi. Hr	L	Aceh Tengah
6.	Aramika Simah Bengi	P	Aceh Tengah

Source : Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Table 6.** Aceh Electoral District V (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh V)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L/Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Lira Amalia, S.H., M.Si	P	Kota Banda Aceh
2.	Ray Natur Helmy	L	Aceh Utara
3.	Sabaryani	P	Kota Banda Aceh
4.	Jalaluddin	L	Aceh Utara
5.	Radia Safnita	P	Aceh Selatan

6.	Faisal Putra	L	Kota Lhokseumawe
7.	Dafa Tiana	P	Kota Banda Aceh

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Tabel 7.** Aceh Electoral District VI (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh VI)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L /Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Iskandar	L	Aceh Timur
2.	Badriana	P	Aceh Timur

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Tabel 8.** Aceh Electoral District VII (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh VII)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L /Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	H. Armand	L	Kota Medan
2.	Muhammad Dalmi	L	Kota Langsa
3.	Novya Fera	P	Kota Banda Aceh
4.	Muhammad Ali	L	Kota Banda Aceh
5.	Retno Wulandari	P	Aceh Tamiang
6.	Edey Subhan	L	Kota Binjai
7.	Maria Ulfa, S.E	P	Aceh Tamiang

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Tabel 9.** Aceh Electoral District VIII (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh VIII)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L /Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Thalib, S.Sos., M.A.P	L	Gayo Lues
2.	Khairul Mukhtar	L	Gayo Lues
3.	Nurlelawati	P	Aceh Tenggara
4.	Wiwik Andariah	P	Aceh Tenggara
5.	Ibrahim Saleh	L	Gayo Lues

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

**Tabel 10.** Aceh Electoral District IX (Daerah Pemilihan Aceh IX)

No.	Full Name (Nama Lengkap)	Male/Female (Laki L /Perempuan P)	Regency/City (Kab/Kota)
1.	Feza Rahmatullah	L	Aceh Besar
2.	Darul Khutni	L	Aceh Singkil
3.	Nurul Atikah	P	Kota Banda Aceh
4.	Herman Suryadi	L	Aceh Barat Daya

Source: Bapilu DPD PDI-P Aceh

In this context, the performance of the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) of PDI-P's Regional Leadership Council (DPD) in nominating prospective legislative candidates for government positions can be observed and analyzed. Within PDI-P, legislative candidates who have undergone training or party schooling at the central level are required to run in the upcoming 2024 election. Therefore, Bapilu's role within the party includes conducting assessments regarding the emergence of names to be nominated for competing in the upcoming government seats for the next period.

As the upcoming 2024 election approaches, PDI-P prioritizes strong and competitive candidates ("fighter cadres") who have the potential to secure legislative positions. The DPD PDI-P proposes prospective legislative candidates to occupy seats in the Aceh Provincial Parliament (DPRA) and the Regency/Municipal Parliament (DPRK). Similarly, the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) at both provincial and central levels shares the same mission, albeit with distinct roles and responsibilities tailored to their respective levels. In Aceh, the nomination of "fighter" legislative candidates is defined as selecting individuals with competence and strong public support, thereby increasing the likelihood of electoral success.

In accordance with the election regulations outlined in Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2022, which amends Law No. 7 of 2017 regarding the numbering of political parties participating in the 2024 elections, any party member serving in the DPD unit of the PDI-P and running for a seat in the Provincial Legislative Council (DPRD) is given priority to secure a top ballot number. If two candidates from the DPD compete for the same seat, they will be ranked first and

second, with their placement determined based on their respective abilities and qualifications.

In carrying out its duties and functions, the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) of PDI-P collaborates and synergizes with the National Election Witness Agency (BSPN), which is established internally within the party to ensure the smooth conduct of the electoral process from beginning to end. The BSPN has been designated as one of the party's internal bodies within PDI-P, tasked with monitoring the electoral process. At the district/city level, the BSPN operates under the supervision of the Regional Leadership Council (DPD) of PDI-P, while at the central or national level, the BSPN is established through training programs prior to the issuance of official decrees (SK).

Furthermore, it can be observed that the performance of the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) of the Aceh Regional Leadership Council (DPD) of PDI-P, particularly in the issuance of prospective legislative candidates, can be categorized as effective. This assessment is based on Bapilu's successful execution of its key tasks, including recruitment, mapping, and electoral strategy, which were carried out through a rigorous and lengthy process. Additionally, the fulfillment of the gender quota for female participation within the electoral districts has been achieved, with several female legislative candidates being proposed to ensure that no electoral district faces disqualification. The names of prospective legislative candidates proposed for the Aceh region, as listed above, represent preliminary candidates whose final list will be published by the Independent Election Commission (KIP) of Aceh. Once officially announced, these candidates will proceed to campaign activities, following the practices of legislative candidates in previous election periods.

### 3 CONCLUSION

The performance of the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) in Aceh Province in preparing legislative candidates ahead of the 2024 elections includes the Branch Leadership Councils (DPC) drafting prospective candidates for the Regency/Municipal Regional People's Representative Councils (DPRD) and the Regional Leadership Council (DPD) drafting prospective candidates for the Provincial DPRD. In the drafting and nomination process, the Election Winning Agency (Bapilu) of PDI-P follows several stages. The screening stage is the process of selecting prospective legislative candidates proposed or initiated by party leaders or officials based on their qualifications. The profiling stage involves assessing and analyzing the profiles and backgrounds of the selected prospective candidates to ensure they align with the party's standards and requirements. Finally, and the winning stage serves as the final process of selecting prospective legislative candidates who have been approved and chosen by Bapilu to advance as legislative candidates. This selection is based on qualifications that align with and have been determined by the PDI-P's internal standards.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

Political parties are expected to consistently provide positive education to party cadres, either through practical experiences or party schools, to enable Bapilu to achieve its work targets. Researchers are encouraged to conduct further studies on the role of Bapilu in influencing the party's electoral success.

### AUTHOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

All authors were actively involved in completing this research, including field data collection, data analysis, and collaborative discussions to develop this work with ideas relevant to the study.

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