



# Examining the President's 2024 Election Strategy through Weberian Conflict Theory

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p><b>Keywords:</b></p> <p>Conflict theory; General election; Indonesian politics; Max Weber; Political leadership.</p> <hr/> <p><b>Article history:</b></p> <p>Received 2024-03-30 Revised 2024-09-16 Accepted 2024-09-17</p>	<p>As Head of State, a President has a very vital role in efforts to maintain state sovereignty. However, in the 2024 general election in Indonesia, the President reaped negative sentiments identified as the term "<i>Dynastic Politics</i>," which could potentially damage the democratic system. This research is oriented toward identifying and analyzing the President's political leadership strategy in the 2024 election by implementing Weberian conflict theory. Actualize the qualitative description approach with the type of literature study. The data collected will be understood, recorded, and analyzed using Weberian conflict theory. Then, conclusions can be drawn with deductive patterns. The study results stated that charismatic leaders in this regard are more than just fixated on traditional principles of authority, as Weber argues. But also, charismatic leaders who are on formal legal authority (President). The President, in this case, carries out a political strategy to form a political dynasty by using the existence of his charismatic leadership. By maintaining legitimacy rather than democratic principles, this strategy will continue to create conflicts with negative implications for charismatic leaders.</p>

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

President is identified as the term head of state as well as head of government of a country that uses presidential principles in its system of government (Akbar et al., 2024). In a Presidential state, the President is a symbol that is legal or legally valid. The Vice President will support the President as the head of government and Ministers contained in a government cabinet to carry out their duties and functions in charge of the executive branch (Heseltine, 2023). In general, the President and Vice President will serve for one president or about five years. After that, the President and Vice President will be re-elected through general elections or elections. In addition, the President and Vice President are only allowed to serve a maximum of two terms or ten years in the system of government. In Indonesia, The President and Vice President have a long history along with the history of the Indonesian nation. It is claimed that it is identical to the background at the time of the Proclamation of August 17, 1945, which at that time Indonesia did not have a government system (Putra & Suryani, 2024). Until then, on August 18, 1948, Indonesia only had a Constitution that was oriented as a foundation to run the wheels of government, namely the 1945 Constitution (Supriyadi, 2018).

Fundamentally, the President can be interpreted as one of the highest government institutions in executive power under the auspices of the 1945 Constitution. When depicted based on the *trias politica* branch of power, it

is the same as MPR, DPR, MA, MK, KY. This is synonymous with the designation "People's Sovereignty," which is relevant to their respective functions of power (Moekahar et al., 2024). The Implementation and Limitations of the principle of "People's Sovereignty" have been explicitly specified in the Constitution. Thus, all forms of violations in the implementation of the principle of "People's Sovereignty" are required to be held accountable in accordance with the 1945 Constitution (Asshiddiqie, 2014). Related to the application of this principle, the President has a vital role in maintaining a country's prosperity. However, in the 2024 general election in Indonesia, the President reaped negative sentiments identified as the term "Political Dynasty" which has the potential to damage the democratic system. Literally, elections are a formal legal procedural mechanism for people to represent a form of democracy. This is done by electing their representatives who are intended to enter the government system that is orientated to maintain and implement the principle of popular sovereignty. General elections are a very important means in the continuation of democratic principles for democratic countries (Arniti, 2020). While dynastic politics can be interpreted as a form of political power exercised by the ruler aimed at his relatives or cronies, which of course correlates with the family. In fact, political dynasties are carried out with a mechanism to regenerate power over the interests of relatives or cronies in order to maintain previous power. Referring to KBBI (Big Dictionary Indonesian) dynasty is a descendant or king who leads and is entirely motivated by family, so this is contrary to the system in the Republic of Indonesia (Syaur et al., 2023).

In this case, political dynasties show power passed down from generation to generation to family members or cronies of the ruler. Thus, family members are able to replace political functions and roles. This indicates static political dominance within the family. Thus, it signifies an imbalance in the division of political power according to the system of government of a country (Fitri, 2019). Basically, "Political Dynasties" are carried out with the concept of the President's political leadership strategy. Leadership is a relationship between individuals. Where the leader is actually able to influence others to carry out a cooperation in order to achieve a predetermined goal. This is related to identifying ways to determine political policies towards a good direction, handling crisis problems, and the scale of public priorities. But factually, national leaders (President) lose their function and authority in solving crisis problems that are happening in society. These leaders, in the sense that (President), tend to prioritize personal interests over public interests. In fact, national leaders have a very strategic role to create a policy that is able to provide solutions to complex community problems. In a sense, the opposite is true. that is by carrying out leadership traits that are far from the view of wise national leadership (Wahyudi, 2018). Thus, an investigation is needed to identify a political leadership strategy carried out by the President in the 2024 elections.

On research conducted by Hakiki & Riza, (2022) entitled "Contextualization of the Principle of Power as a Mandate in the Accountability of the President and Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia" states that basically the principle of power is a people's mandate that has the substance to govern all people towards the benefit of the people honestly and fairly. Second, research conducted by Lande et al., (2022) with the title "Factors Influencing Decision Making: Leadership Style, Personality, and Strategy" states that personality can affect the concept of decision making carried out by a leader. Third, research conducted by Setiawan & Fauzi, (2019) with the title "Ethics of Political Leadership in the Administration of Indonesian Government" states that what is the basis or foundation in carrying out the duties and functions of state administrators are morals and norms. So politics is not only related to power, But it is also an effort in order to create a prosperous society. Thus, this study is oriented as an effort to identify and analyze the President's leadership strategy in the 2024 election by implementing Weberian Conflict Theory.

In general, this study implements a qualitative descriptive approach with a type of literature study. The data collected will be classified into two types, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data consists of research or journal results, as well as books. Secondary data consists of literature relevant to the research topic (Mustari & Rahman, 2012). Then, the data will be understood, recorded, maintained, and analyzed by actualizing the Weberian Conflict Theory. Based on Weber's view, value judgment in research is an activity to assess the character or condition of society which is implemented based on the influence of the reviewer. The subject of study can only be eliminated with correlation with value considerations (Weber, 1949). This is motivated by the contribution of a matter that is always prescriptive which is the cause of value-free in an investigation, especially in social science research such as politics. Thus this concept is adapted to the existence of the thesis "Wertfreiheit", namely Max Weber (Ciaffa, 1998). Basically, two aspects can contribute to the idea of value-free. First, two factors contribute to the founding of this value-free concept. First, the rejection of the internalization of the principle of value consideration in a matter of scientific research that occurs in researchers of the "German Association for Social Policy". So that with this approach method, subjective judgments without the essence of intellect will be minimized. Second, the value principle in a society eliminates any consideration by researchers.

Then, the data that has been analyzed is then drawn conclusions using deductive patterns, namely concluding from premises that are general to specific. By using literature studies, this research is expected to be able to create space in order to form updated knowledge.

## 2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The Process of a Conflict from Weberian Conflict Theory

An important element that needs to be done in this analysis is that Weber is more than just oriented to reduce the concept of stratification which focuses on economic or class aspects. But Weber interprets it into a multidimensional concept. So society in general is stratified based on economy or class, status, and power or party. First, in "economy or class," which, according to Weber, is a group of people who have the same conditions. Three aspects need to be met in economic or class identification. That is, having a causal instrument related to life opportunities, this instrument is reflected by economic interests, represented on the basis of the labor market. Second, "status" is community, that is, a component in human life that determines degree, dignity, and lifestyle. Third, "power or party" is a political order oriented to achieve domination of power (Goodman, 2014). The existence of this stratification can lead to a conflict. Basically, conflict is a condition where there is no consensus on aspects of interests, goals and values or ideology. In this case, conflict is synonymous with clashes or even competition by opposing two or more forces related to ideas and interests. Social conflict is basically intended in the struggle for a value or claim to status, power carried out by paralyzing or eliminating opponents (Turner, 1998).

**Table 1. Political Strategy in the Weberian Theory Conflict Process**

Proposition	Process
<b>Withdrawal of legitimacy from political authority</b>	In this phase, the subordinates will always be involved in a conflict with the superordinates. And when that happens, subordinates will withdraw from political authority. This is motivated by the high distance relationship between power, prosperity, and prestige. In this regard, the superordinates who are basically economic elites, will become social and political elites. Thus, only those who are able to achieve prosperity and prestige. Obstacles will only be felt by the subordinates. These people will oppose and feel that social conflict is an alternative.
<b>Dramatic discontinuity in the distribution of rewards</b>	This phase gives rise to the existence of GAP in a social hierarchy. That is the existence of interests that provide a great benefit to a small number of people. However, together, it gives a little advantage to others. Thus, only some people can hold and engage in power structures, and others do not get it. When this condition occurs, there will be turmoil that will surplus further tensions.
<b>Low Social mobility figures</b>	In this phase, there is no subordinate potential in order to increase access to socio-political relations. So, it will degrade the enthusiasm of subordinates.
<b>Galvanized</b>	Conditions above subordinate anger will be taken over by charismatic leaders by generating tensions. Thus, according to Weber, in a society there needs to be a charismatic leader who can mobilize the anger of the subordinates.

**Source: Turner, (1998).**

According to Weber, when the strategy is successful and optimal, charismatic leaders will face a problematic condition of consolidation of something obtained at will. Weber's view differed from Marx's emphasis

on economic-based problems that contained the principle of injustice as a consequence of domination, ownership of scarce resources, to exploitation of labor. One of Weber's products was a charismatic leader who would establish formal legal regulations, procedures, and structures in order to organize his followers as an implication of his success in mobilizing the subordinate (Wahyudi, 2021).

**Charismatic Leaders**

Charismatic leadership is a charisma theory proposed by Max Weber, a German sociologist in the late 19th and early 20th centuries (Silfia, 2013). Weber's concept of leadership shows a framework concept that is able to support leaders in order to achieve goals (Suprayitno, A., & Wahyudi, 2020). Weber's emphasis on leadership requires the emphasis on charismatic authority oriented toward influencing others. In this case, charisma has a very vital role as a foundation in goals and overcoming problems in achieving the leader's vision and mission. Charisma can be interpreted as a leader's character that makes him more prominent because of it to be able to influence others. In the concept of leadership, charisma refers to the personal attractiveness of the leader who is able to make others have the desire to follow and support his goals (Sawir, 2020). So, leaders with charismatic types with charisma can make them the center of attention and able to influence others easily. One of the factors in the creation of charismatic leaders is in a condition where a leader can inspire others as an effort to follow the vision and mission of the leader. This type of leader is also able to create emotional bonds with his followers and shape followers to be explicitly connected to their goals (Firdaus *et al.*, 2023).

**Charismatic Leaders as Causes of Conflict**

Implicitly, Weber criticized Marx's theory of conflict. Based on Weber's assumption, the theory of conflict contained in Marx's view is not general and is applicable. Thus, it should be more empirically specific. According to Weber, the revolutionary conflict Marx said was unpredictable but would come in a revolutionary situation as well. In this regard, Weber also evolved conflict theory by actualizing convergence modes. Thus, conflict is considered a condition for the emergence of charismatic leaders who can mobilize the "Subordinate" lower class (Turner, 1998). In this case, the President of Indonesia elected in 2014 and 2019 has a leadership style "Servant Leadership", which is leadership that is synonymous with prioritizing the needs, importance, and aspirations of the community he leads. Therefore, the orientation is to serve in a holistic way, incognito visit (*blusukan*), spiritual morals, as well as being able to blend in with society. This is what can make him achieve high legitimacy with his charismatic leadership (Syugiarto & Mangngasing, 2021). The following is an analysis of the political leadership strategy of charismatic leaders by the President of Indonesia in 2014 and 2019 using Weberian Conflict Theory.

**Table 1. Analysis of The President's Political Leadership Strategy for "Dynastic Politics" from Weberian Conflict Theory**

Proposition	Strategy
<b>Sense of Prestige and External Societies</b>	In this phase, the ability based on political authority to dominate society depends on the legitimacy of the leader. The more the leader can exercise a sense of prestige and successfully create relationships with outside communities (Opposition), the higher the legitimacy. In this case, based on the survey results from Indopol (2022) shows that the level of public satisfaction in the President-elect's administration in 2014 and 2019 reached 72.93%. Furthermore, based on the survey results from Saiful Mujani Research and Consulting and the Indonesian Political Incubator, it show that public satisfaction with the President has decreased, but is still above 50% (Cornelia Evelin Cabui, 2022). Reporting from Kompas, survey data conducted by LSI regarding the President's performance in April 2023 shows a figure of 82%. With this percentage, making the highest achievement of positive assessment of the President from the public (Dirgantara & Asril, 2023).

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### Sense of Dependence

In this phase, when the productive sector that is in the survival of society depends on political authority, society will focus more on political authority. When the ruler successfully creates the condition, the legitimacy of power will be higher. In this case, the most likely strategy by the ruler is to politicize. The entire mechanism of budget discussion often occurs in dynamics in the executive and legislature; it cannot be separated from the political interests of the ruler (Aziz, 2016). The government allocates a budget of IDR 7.52 billion as an allocation for Social Assistance (Bansos) or BLT (Direct Cash Transfer) funds intended for 18.8 million families in November-December approaching the 2024 political year. The social protection budget allocation in 2024 is IDR 496.8 T. This allocation is more than the allocation of COVID-19 funds in 2021, which only reached IDR 468.2 T and IDR 460.6 T in 2022 (Singgih, 2024). Budget This allocation of funds has the potential to be politicized by the authorities for political purposes in the 2024 general election, this happens because the budget changes do not contain elements of governance that contain public transparency (Putri, 2024). Each country has a very high responsibility in order to improve the welfare of the community, one way that can be taken is by determining the allocation of funds to government programs. But the problem is that budget allocation as elections approach has always been a public issue. In this case, the determination of budget allocations, especially social assistance, cannot be separated from political elements. This is a strategy intended to choose one particular candidate pair. Such politics cannot be separated from the political actors of the ruler in order to maintain their power. So that the narrative developed by the incumbent shows the partiality of small communities through the social assistance programs provided. Thus, its image and legitimacy will increase (Rahmanto *et al.*, 2021).

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### A Sense of threat from External Forces

Given that the legitimacy of power is very high, in this phase, when power is able to form and generate a sense of threat from the external (opposition), then the existence of legitimacy of power will increase. In the 2024 general election, many (Opposition) governments consider this election to have been designed in a TSM (Structured, Systematic, and Massive) manner which contains fraud starting from the APDESI (Village Apparatus) movement who are obliged to choose one of the candidate pairs according to the will of the ruler. So according to (the Opposition), it cannot be justified in the general election. Furthermore, (the Opposition) identifies the leadership of the current regime with the leadership of the New Order period which leads to the nature of authoritarianism (Verry, 2024). Thus, the President is required to eliminate his political prestige by prioritizing public interests over personal interests. Because it can threaten elections and democracy. In addition, there is also (Opposition) who considers the President to be "meddling" (Cawe-Cawe) in the 2024 election, so the discourse on interpellation rights or questionnaire rights needs to be carried out as an effort to identify cases of the 2024 election fraud (Lumbanrau, 2024). But this effort (Opposition) does not reduce the level of public trust in the President, but the opposite is true. Therefore, it can further increase the legitimacy of power.

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### Sense of Legitimacy

When the legitimacy of power is higher, society will justify every action taken by the ruler whether right or wrong. But in this phase, where the ruler is unable to maintain legitimacy, conflict will be created. Thus, the power of legitimacy and conflict is increasing. As mentioned from the beginning, the actions of the rulers in the 2024 elections increasingly show political dynasties. This phenomenon was clearly seen during the administration of the President-elect in 2014 and 2019. The first is the involvement of the President's son-in-law as Mayor, the President's son as Mayor and Vice President in the 2024 election, and the President's son who is the Chairman of one of the political parties in Indonesia (Safitri, 2023). Where every relative or crony of the President serves as the highest power. One of the phenomena in this political dynasty is also found in the case of relatives of the President who served in the branch of power, namely the Constitutional Court (MK). By changing norms as a consequence of "judicial review" so as to pass verification of the candidacy of the President's son as a Vice Presidential Candidate (Vice-President) in the 2024 election. The involvement of relatives or cronies in political power creates a form of representation of injustice as well as social equality. This can undermine democratic values, transparency, and accountability in a state government system (Aulia *et al.*, 2023). It is also capable of harming the values of integrity in political mechanisms to the point of causing ethical dilemmas (Syanur *et al.*, 2023). Basically, society criticizes dynastic politics because these actions have long-term consequences for political leadership. Thus, the struggle for political power will be regenerated from generation to generation rather than being carried out on democratic principles (Hidayat *et al.*, 2019). With this, the ruler will allocate the strategic position of government to his relatives or cronies (Muliawaty, 2023). So it tends to eliminate quality and capability technocratically and focuses more on the personal relations of the ruler (Pratama *et al.*, 2023). In Weber's view, action on such a strategy would be a point of emergence of increasing conflict. And the potential for forced action from the ruler to control acts of defiance carried out by subordinates.

Legitimacy is always needed and used by the superordinate in order to dominate and achieve power. Basically, in legitimacy, there is a period of apathy, "Period of Apathy," and a period of forcing a "Period of Coercive Force" on a population oriented as an attempt to control potential acts of defiance committed by the lower class (subordinate). Therefore, many mechanisms are capable of undermining the legitimacy of power. And under the influence of charismatic leaders, conflicts of question can strengthen political legitimacy. According to Weber, the authority of political power is always exercised by enemies both internally and externally as a strategy in order to increase the legitimacy of power with an orientation to dominate. Thus, the problem in political legitimacy is the dangerous condition of "Precarious." It is based on identifying the capabilities of political authority in knowing the needs of a system between (defending or attacking) the enemy. Thus, when there is no form of threat legitimacy will further collapse (Wahyudi, 2021).

### 3. CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that in the analysis of the President's strategy through Weberian Conflict Theory which contains a Sense of Prestige and External Societies, a Sense of Dependence, A Sense of threat from External Forces, and a Sense of Legitimacy it can be found that types of leaders such as the President elected of Indonesia in 2014 and 2019 are able to create high legitimacy from the

community. With his legitimacy, the President is able to dominate society to create a side of dependence on his political authority. This dependence can be used by the President in order to implement political strategies by providing surplus social assistance so that its legitimacy is higher. With such high legitimacy, external parties (Opposition) who criticize the President's political authority in an effort to undermine his legitimacy will do the opposite. This effort does not reduce the level of public trust in the President, it can increase the legitimacy of power. Society will give full trust to the ruler in addition to principles (wrong or right). However, when the authority of the President is felt to be unfavorable to subordinates, conflicts will arise. Thus, the charismatic leadership of the Indonesian President in 2014 and 2019 seeks to maintain legitimacy rather than implement democratic principles in the 2024 elections.

Actions on this kind of strategy will be the point of emergence of increasing conflict. Thus, social conflicts that are oriented as an effort to undermine opponents in order to achieve political power can be realized through charismatic leaders. However, charismatic leaders in this regard are not just fixated on traditional principles of authority as Weber argues. But also, charismatic leaders who are on formal legal authority (President). The President, in this case, carries out a political strategy as an effort to form a political dynasty by using the existence of his charismatic leadership in order to maintain power; this strategy will continue to create conflicts that have negative implications for charismatic leaders. In the last stage, the researcher recommends that other researchers continue this research, especially focusing on how charismatic leaders create emotional relationships with subordinates.

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