The influence of political party relationship patterns on people's voting decisions ahead of the 2024 Elections

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ABSTRACT

In the modern political context, the pattern of political party relations is an important aspect that influences voter attitudes and preferences. This relates to a rational perspective, where the mechanism of the relationship between political parties and society is a symbiotic relationship of mutualism. This research aims to determine the real influence of the pattern of political party relations on people's voting decisions ahead of the 2024 elections. In the upcoming 2024 elections, the General Elections Commission (KPU) determines 17 political parties as participants. With a large number of political parties, the reality of the relationship between political parties and voters becomes interesting. This study uses a quantitative approach by taking populations from two islands in Indonesia, namely Sumatra and all of Java. The research method used is non-proportional random sampling. Respondents came from 9 provinces in Indonesia with a total of 225 respondents. Variable X in this study is the relationship between political parties and the community and variable Y is the decision to vote. The results of the regression test obtained were Significance F = 0.000 <alpha (0.05) so it can be concluded that variable X has an influence on variable Y. Furthermore, based on the Multiple R value = 0.454, the correlation between the two variables is included in the medium category.

1. Introduction

In the context of modern politics, preferences for voting decisions are crucial for political parties (Yasin, 2022). This is due to the participation of political parties when they obtain significant vote support from the public so that they can take part in public policy making (Sa'ban Azhar, Wijaya, Andy, 2020) . For countries that adhere to democracy, public policies must reflect the will of the people, democracy does not directly involve the public in direct decision-making but by means of representative democracy, embodied in a parliamentary political system, public policies are made not directly by the people, but by elected representatives in legislative assemblies and cabinet

government (Toshkov et al., 2020). Public trust in the presidential election can be seen through the 2019 election which succeeded in increasing the level of public participation in giving their right to vote. The 81% achievement nationally exceeded the target of 77.5%, as well as 75% in the 2014 legislative election, 70% in the 2014 presidential election, and even in the 2017 DKI gubernatorial election with an achievement of 78% (Kpu.go.id, 2023). Ahead of the 2024 election, many parties have started to show their respective candidates to advance in the upcoming general election, as it is known that in the 2024 election the people will not only elect the president and vice president, but will also elect members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD and Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) (Rosita, 2021). There are 17 national political parties and 6 local political parties Aceh that will later take part in the 2024 election based on the results of the General Election Commission (KPU) decision, where these parties have met the requirements as election participants (Kpu.go.id, 2022).

The correlation between political parties and political decisions is a relevant topic to study, this is related to how the relationship between political parties and constituents becomes dynamic which is heavily influenced by various factors (Basuki, 2020). Based on the Lembaga Survei Indonesia (LSI) survey report on the "Level of Respondents Trust in State/Political Institutions" test in January 25-31 ,2021. It shows that political parties only receive the trust of 65% of respondents. Far behind the Indonesian National Army (TNI), which is trusted by 95% of respondents (Putri, 2021). Today's society no longer sees political parties as a representation of the relevant voices of society, this distrust makes people no longer have an interest in political parties (Amin, 2022). The public does not recognize the party they choose, instead the public tends to vote not based on ideology or the party's work program but instead they rely on the strength of party leadership figures, party patrons or even the power of money (Efriza, 2019). The large number of parties participating in the 2024 elections has raised concerns for the public. The involvement of these parties needs to be questioned, whether they will truly become a party that can represent people's aspirations and provide welfare or only become a party that is pragmatic and provides welfare only for a group of people with an interest.

In a head of 2024 election, political parties are starting to intensively interact with their constituents. In a rational perspective, the relationship between political parties and constituents is a symbiosis of mutualism because political parties need voters' votes in elections and conversely voters need parties to fight for what is in their interests (Nurjaman, 2012). In this study, it will be tested to what extent the factors are interrelated in shaping public trust as an effort to make public decisions on political parties in the 2024 general election. Using the theory of relationship patterns with the variables of domination, pluralism, and integration is expected to help to find out how decisions are made in the 2024 elections. Therefore, various patterns of relationships are carried

out by parties and candidates to succeed in election results. The relationship pattern is a form of linkage between community groups in socio-political and economic situations (Liata, 2020). The various patterns of these relationships include patterns of social exchange which include direct funds as a stimulus, patterns of transactional social exchange relationships involving famous names as the main means of attracting the wider community, patterns of social exchange relationships involving influential figures, patterns of social exchange relationships with utilization of aspirations absorption meetings, as well as patterns of social exchange relations using external organizations (Majapahit, 2006).

Based on the implementation of relationship pattern with the variables of domination, pluralism and integration, a statement is formed that refers to the considerations of the community in making choices in the 2024 elections. Seeing that the public chooses candidates on the basis of closeness and kinship, a personal perspective is related to the usefulness of political parties, as well as the quality of political parties. The public also considers the connection between political parties and the practice of money politics as well as reporting on political parties. These things become hypotheses in this study so that it can be determined related to the pattern of relationships that determine people's decisions to vote in the 2024 general election.

2. Method

This research is quantitative research with descriptive method. The quantitative approach as described by Arikunto is an approach that uses numbers, starting with data collection, interpretation of the data, and the appearance of the results. While the descriptive method is explained as a method that is carried out by seeking information related to existing symptoms, objectives are explained in detail, planning how to approach, and collecting various kinds of data as material for making reports (Arikunto, 2013);(Jayusman & Shavab, 2020). Based on this explanation, the data in this study were obtained from data collection in the form of numbers and the results of the data are displayed in the form of numbers. Finally, the interpretation of the data obtained is based on the numbers that were displayed and contained in explanatory narratives on research variables that focus on the phenomenon that is happening. In short, the explanation in the form of a narrative is based on numerical data that has been collected by the researcher and displayed in the form of bar charts, percentages, and tables (Purba et al., 2021).

The population in this study is the people of Java Island in all provinces and Sumatra Island in the Lampung, Medan and Aceh regions. The islands of Java and Sumatra were chosen because based on the Open Plenary Meeting of the National DPD Recapitulation for the 2024 Election which was held in Jakarta, the provinces on the two islands were included in the largest number of voters in the upcoming 2024 election. Therefore, it is very likely that political parties are trying to build a

pattern of relations with the people in the area for the reason of getting a lot of votes (Febriyan, 2023). From the 9 regions, a total of 225 respondents were determined as the research sample, which was evenly divided into 25 samples for each province. The criteria for the research sample used are men and women aged 17 years and over, because at that age respondents already have the right to vote to participate in the upcoming 2024 elections (Wibawana, 2023).

The data in this study were obtained from the results of a questionnaire created using Google Form and distributed online to respondents who met the requirements. The questions contained in the questionnaire were made by considering the X and Y variables, namely the pattern of political party relations and people's voting decisions. Respondents were selected using a proportional random sampling technique. The proportional random sampling technique is a technique for taking propositions to obtain a representative sample, meaning that taking subjects in an area is determined in balance with the number of subjects from each region (Arikunto, 2010).

The variables in this study were chosen based on the Relationship Pattern Theory which focuses on three indicators, namely indicators of domination, pluralism, and integration. Then, the existing data were tested statistically with regression analysis. According to Muhidin and Abdurrahman, regression analysis is used to examine the relationship between two or more variables, especially to trace patterns of relationships where the model is not completely known or to find out how variations of several independent variables affect the dependent variable in a complex phenomenon (Muhidin et al., 2017). The independent variable is a variable that stands alone and influences other variables (Darmawan, 2013). While the dependent variable is a variable whose changes are influenced by the independent variable (Sugiyono, 2018). Therefore, the independent variable in this study is the relationship pattern of political parties and the dependent variable is people's voting decisions.

3. Theoretical Framework

Relationship Pattern Theory

Relationship pattern is a form of linkage between community groups in social, political, and economic situations. According to J.W. Colemen and DR Gressey as quoted by Masngudin and Rukmini Dahlan, that sociologically there are three general patterns of relations based on the distribution of political and economic power, namely domination, pluralism, and integration (Masngudin & Dahlan, 2000).

    a. Domination, is a relationship pattern in which one group becomes the winner after going through competition and conflict with other groups over the control of political and economic aspects.

b. Pluralism is a pattern in which a group has a high standing and cannot be influenced by other groups. In this pattern of relations all social, economic and political affairs are controlled by the group concerned. Each group will maintain their cultural identity and traditions even though they live together in a certain area.

c. Integration, is a relationship pattern that trying to create similarities between groups but various group backgrounds are being ignored and all members of society are treated equally. In an integrated society, all members become citizens of the same social institutions (religious, social and political).

Public Choice Theory

Public choice has a crucial role in elections which are very important for the continuity of government in a country (Zulkarnaen et al., 2020). The political agenda is prepared based on the people's preferences for the choices offered by political actors in general elections (Zunaria & Ruliana, 2022). This theory emphasizes that rational voters will choose candidates based on policies that are in accordance with personal and public interests.

In his book entitled "An Economic Theory of Democracy" Anthony Down states that the ideal voter is a voter who makes decisions based on logical thinking and judgment (Down, 1957). Rational voters consider the pros and cons to determine the best alternative choices that benefit themselves and society. They compare the vision, mission, and programs offered by the candidates, and provide opportunities for candidates with policy offerings that are closest to the wishes and demands of voters.

In the perspective of public choice theory according to Buchanan, there are two relevant aspects Junaidi et al., (2022):

1. The Catallaxy approach, where politics is seen as an economic exchange. Political actors offer various public policies to the public, and voters act as policy buyers who choose based on their needs.

2. Homo economicus, this concept explains that humans tend to maximize their own benefits due to limited resources. In the political market, politicians as actors also maximize their personal satisfaction, influenced by salary, public reputation, power, and control over the bureaucracy. While voters use their votes to get the policies they want.

4. Result and Discussion

This study used 225 respondents who were on the island of Sumatra and Java Island. For the island of Sumatra, it was taken from 3 regions, namely, Aceh, Medan and Palembang, while for the island of Java, it was taken from all provinces. Respondents consisted of 92 men and 133 women.

Therefore, the ratio of the distribution of respondents by sex, namely men by 41% and women by 53%.
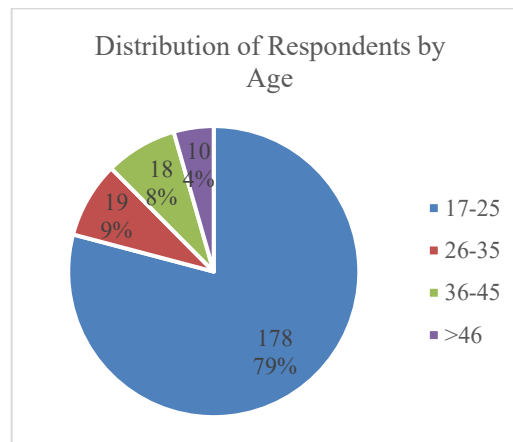

Fig. 1. Distribution of Respondents by Age
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on Figure 1, it can be seen that the largest distribution of respondents by age is 79%, in late adolescence (age 17-25 years) as many as 178 respondents, for early adulthood (age 26-35 years) there are 19 respondents with a percentage of 8%. then there were 18 respondents for late adulthood (age 36-45 years) of 8%, and 4% of respondents for the elderly (aged more than 46 years) there were 10 respondents.

Categorization of respondents was carried out based on age and gender with the aim of seeing differences in perceptions of the influence of political party relationship patterns on voting decisions ahead of the 2024 election based on these two things.

Linear Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was performed after the normality and linearity tests. The results of the SPSS-assisted Shapiro-Wilk normality test show that the significance value of Unstandardized Residual is 0.760 that is more than alpha 0.05, so we can conclude that the data is normally distributed.

Furthermore, the results of the linearity test show that the Significance value of the deviation from Linearity is 0.130 > 0.05 which indicates that there is a linear relationship between the political party relationship patterns and people voting decisions.

Because the data is normal and linear, it is followed by regression analysis. Linear regression analysis aims to determine the level of influence of the independent variable, namely the pattern of relations between political parties and constituents (X), on people's voting decisions ahead of the 2024 election (Y). The test results are presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3.

Table 1. REGRESSION TEST RESULT

Regression Statistics	
Multiple R	0,454065023
R Square	0,206175045
Adjusted R Square	0,202615292
Standard Error	2,779658182
Observations	225

SOURCE: MICROSOFT EXCEL

From Table 1, the Multiple R-Value is 0.454065023 which shows that the correlation value of the X and Y variables is 0.454. This value is included in the moderate correlation category. Furthermore, the Adjusted R Square value also shows a result of 0.202615292, with a coefficient of determination of 0.203 (20.3%), this value indicates that the X variable can explain the Y variable by 20.3%, while the rest is influenced by other factors.

Table 2. SIGNIFICANCE F VALUE OF REGRESSION TEST

Regression	
Regression	0,00000000000762696115

SOURCE: MICROSOFT EXCEL

Table 2 shows the significant value of F <alpha (0.05), so it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between variables X and Y.

Table 3. EQUATION OF REGRESSION

	Coefficients
Intercept	5,693450228
Total X	0,338435235

SOURCE: MICROSOFT EXCEL

Based on Table 3, the regression equation = 5.693 + 0.338X means that if X is 0 then the value of Y is 5.693. Furthermore, because the value of X is positive, it means that the influence of variable X on variable Y is positive. If the value of X increases by 1 point, then the value of Y will increase by 0.338 points.

The results of the independent t-test showed that there were no differences in the effect of attractiveness, trust, expertise, valued quality, and similarity to the audience between male and female respondents because Sig.2 tailed 0.435>0.05.

Relationship Pattern Theory

The implementation of the Relationship Pattern Theory in this research is intended to measure the pattern of relationships that occur between political parties and society.
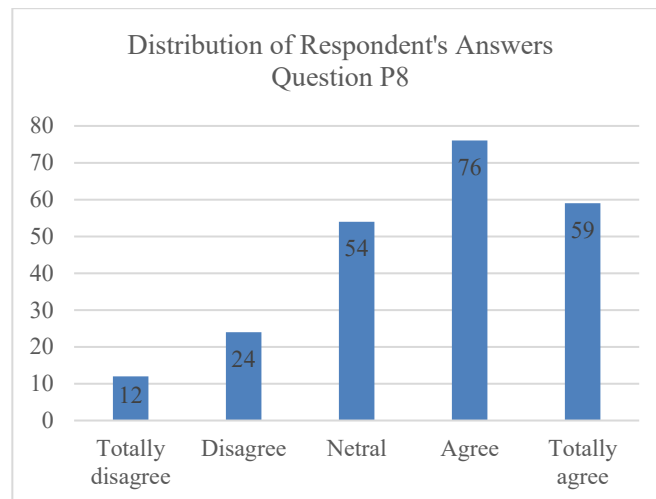
Fig. 2. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "Many Candidates Come from Closeness and Kinship"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on figure 2, the answer "Agree" is the answer most chosen by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java. As many as 76 respondents answered "Agree" with a percentage of 34% of the total answers and Acehnese respondents contributed the most answers with a total of 12 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Strongly Agree" got 59 respondents with a percentage of 26% of the total data as a whole. For this answer, DI Yogyakarta answered the most with a total of 11 respondents. In the answer "Neutral" got 54 respondents with a percentage of 24% of the total data as a whole with respondents from Medan and East Java being the most answered, totaled 12 respondents. Furthermore, there were 24 respondents who answered "Disagree" with a percentage of 11%. The province that answered the most was DI Yogyakarta with a total of 5 respondents. Finally, the answer "Strongly Disagree" is 12 respondents with a percentage of 5% and the province with the most answers is Banten with a total of 3 respondents.

DI Yogyakarta was the area that answered the most "Agree" and "Disagree" regarding the statements asked. Even so, the number of answers "Disagree" is still far behind the number of respondents who answered "Agree". Therefore, the respondent's "Disagree" answer has no effect on the final conclusion. It means in general, based on the answers to the questions, it was found that the majority of respondents agreed to the statement "Many Candidates Come from Closeness and Kinship".
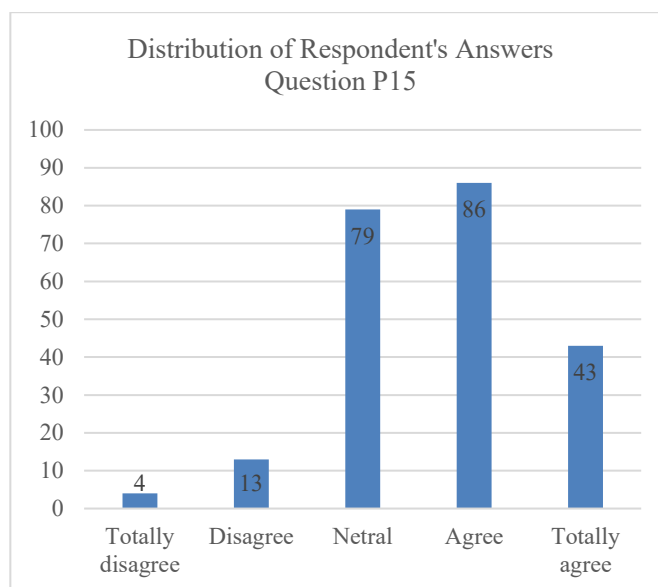
Fig. 3. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "I Support Political Partie that Have Benefited My Environment in the 2024 Elections"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on Figure 3, the answer "Agree" is the most frequently chosen answer by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java. Respondents who answered "Agreed" totaled 86 with a percentage of 38% of the total data as a whole. Provinces that answered the most were from Palembang and Central Java with a total of 13 respondents each. Furthermore, the answer "Neutral" gets 79 respondents with a percentage of 35% of the total data as a whole. Provinces that answered the most were from Aceh, Palembang, West Java, and East Java with a total of 11 respondents each. In the answer "Strongly Agree" there were 43 respondents with a percentage of 19% of the total data as a whole. The province that answered the most was Banten with a total of 10 respondents. Finally, the answers "Disagree" and "Strongly Disagree" are the answers with the least number of respondents, namely 13 respondents and 4 respondents with percentages of 6% and 2%. Aceh and Medan contributed the most answers to "Disagree" with a total of 3 respondents and Banten, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, and DI Yogyakarta became the regions with the most answers "Strongly Disagree" with 1 respondent each.

Central Java is the region with the most "Agree" and "Strongly Disagree" answers. However, the number of respondents "Strongly Disagree" is very far from respondents who answered "Agree". Therefore, the "Strongly Disagree" data does not affect the final results of the data that have been obtained. This means that in general, based on the answers to the questions, it was found that the majority of respondents agreed with the statement "The Public Supports Political Parties That Have Benefits to Their Environment Ahead of the 2024 General Election".
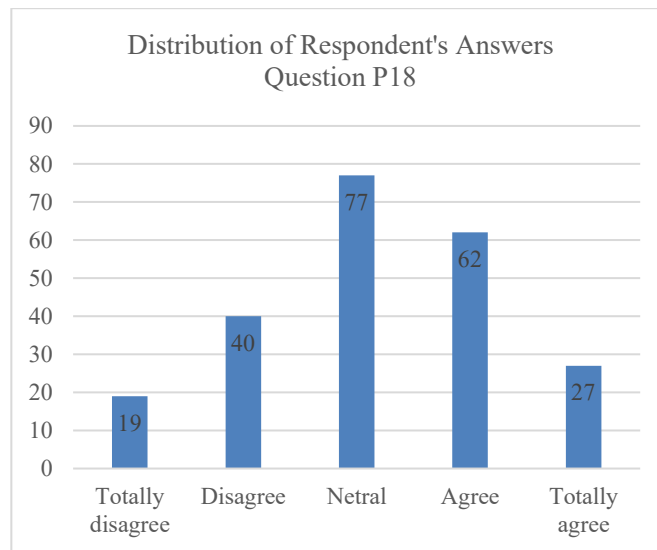
Fig. 4. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "I Know the Quality of Political Parties that Will Take Part in the 2024 Elections"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on Figure 4, the answer "Neutral" was the most frequently chosen answer by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java. There were 77 respondents who answered "Neutral" with a percentage of 34% of the total data and Medan was the area that answered the most with a total of 12 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Agree" got 62 respondents with a percentage of 28% of the total data. The province that answered the most came from Palembang with a total of 12 respondents. In the answer "Disagree" there were 40 respondents with a percentage of 18% of the total data and DI Yogyakarta became the province with the most answers with a total of 7 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Strongly Agree" got 27 respondents with the most respondents answering coming from DKI Jakarta and DI Yogyakarta with 7 respondents each. Finally, the answer "Strongly Disagree" got 19 respondents with a percentage of 8% of the total data. The province that answered the most came from Medan with a total of 4 respondents.

Based on data from the Medan area, the area that answered the most "Neutral" and "Neutral" was the answer most answered by the 8 existing regions. This means that there are similarities in the results between the answers per region and the total answers for the whole area of Java and Sumatra. So, in general, based on the results of the answers to the questions, it was found that the majority of respondents agreed with the statement "Knowing the Qualities of Political Parties that Will Participate in the 2024 General Elections".

In addition, based on this data it can also be said that there are still many people who have doubts about their knowledge of the quality of political parties that will take part in the upcoming 2024 general election. This is both an opportunity and a threat for political parties, because how public knowledge regarding the quality of political parties depends on the image formed by the

political party concerned. Therefore, in order for the public to know the quality of political parties and the known quality is good quality, political parties must continue to build a positive image in society.
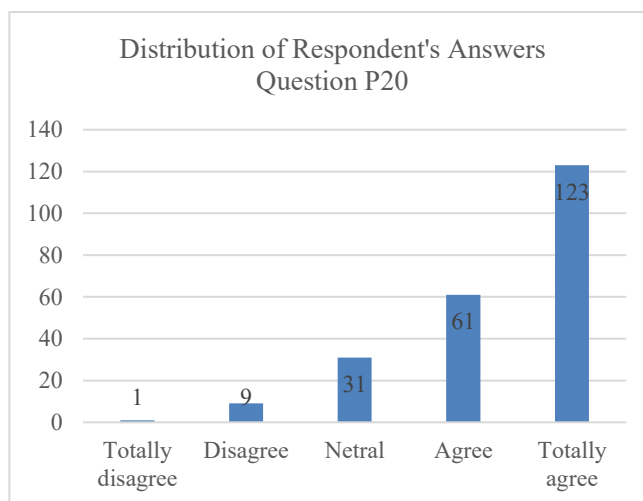

Fig. 5. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "Public Trust Has Decreased in Political Parties as a Result of Several Individuals Violating the Code of Ethics"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on Figure 5, the answer "Strongly Agree" was the most frequently chosen answer by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, East Java. Respondents who answered "Strongly Agree" totaled 123 respondents with a percentage of 55% of the total data. DI Yogyakarta became the area with the most answers with a total of 17 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Agree" amounted to 61 respondents with a percentage of 27% of the total data. Respondents who answered the most came from Palembang, DKI Jakarta and West Java with a total of 8 respondents each. In the answer "Neutral" got 31 respondents with a percentage of 14% of the total data. Respondents who answered the most came from West Java with a total of 7 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Disagree" got 9 respondents with a percentage of 4% of the total data. Finally, the answer "Strongly Disagree" got 1 respondent, and that came from Medan.

Based on data per region as well as overall, it was found that the majority of respondents answered "Strongly Agree". This means that in general, based on the results of the answers to the questions, it was found that the majority of respondents agreed with the statement "Public Trust Has Decreased in Political Parties as a Result of Several Persons Violating the Code of Ethics".

Discussion of the Theory of Relationship Patterns in Influence of Political Party Relatioship Patterns in Influence of Political Party Relationship Patterns on People's Voting Decisions Ahead of the 2024 Elections

The discussion regarding the relationships pattern that exists between political parties is interesting, considering that the number of political parties in Indonesia that will take part in the

upcoming 2024 general election is very large, so it is a challenge for the public to choose the right political party and according to expectations. In addition, the community's perspective on political activities is still negative, tend to be apathetic, and not as a means of political struggle to generate profits (Liata, 2020). Therefore, the relationship pattern formed by the party becomes one of the considerations for the community to determine their choice (Amruddin, 2020).

The relationship pattern that is formed is not only related to direct interaction with the community so that it benefits the community, but the consideration for the decision to vote is also based on the quality of the party, party culture and information that the public can get about political parties (Melati, 2020). In accordance with the theory of public choice where the public compares the vision and mission, programs offered by candidates, and provides opportunities for candidates who have policy offers that most closely match the wishes and demands of voters (Junaidi et al., 2022).

In this study, the research indicators for each variable are represented by 4 questions to measure how the reality of the relationship pattern of political parties influences the decision to vote for the community and the level of public trust in political parties amid the information that the public receives, especially political parties ahead of the upcoming 2024 election.

In the variable pattern of relationships contained in Figure 3, to measure the reasons why people provide support to political parties based on the benefits provided by parties to the surrounding environment, it shows that 86 respondents or 38% of respondents stated that they agreed and there were 76 respondents or 35% of the respondents stated neutral on this statement. From these two data it can be seen that the support given by the public for political parties that provide benefits tends to be moderate. This shows that the usefulness indicator provided by the party contributes big percentage to the party in gaining public support.

An interesting finding in this study is related to the quality of political parties. In order to find out how far the public is familiar with political parties this research is determined by the public's knowledge of the qualities possessed by the party. This is shown in Figure 4 in the relationship pattern variable which states that in this statement there were 77 respondents or 34% answered neutral and 62 respondents or 28% answered agree. From the data, it can be seen that the public's knowledge of the quality of political parties is quite good because the data shows that the percentage shown tends to be moderate. This shows that the public already knows enough about the quality of political parties ahead of the 2024 elections.

The findings that are also quite interesting in this study are related to public trust in political parties. In the relationship pattern variable, the indicator is shown by the statement asked about the decline in public trust in political parties as a result of several individuals violating the code of

ethics in figure 5 and producing 123 respondents or 55% answered strongly agree with this statement. This proves that the majority of respondents agree that their trust in political parties has decreased due to the actions of several individuals who violate the code of ethics.

Public Choice Theory

Variable Y in this study is the decision to choose. In this variable, the researcher uses 4 (four) question variables to find out the factors that are the reason people choose political parties in the upcoming 2024 general election. The four questions refer to internal and external factors that exist in political party candidates that influence voter decisions.
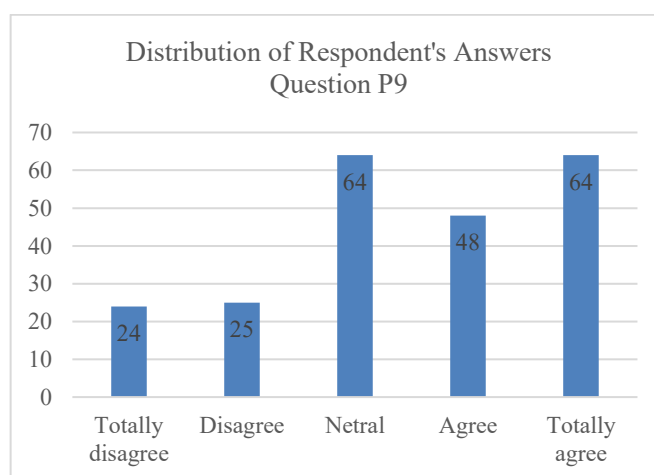

Fig. 6. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "Candidates Selected According to The Criteria Needed by The Community"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on Figure 6, the answers "Neutral" and "Strongly Agree" were the most chosen answers by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java totaling 64 respondent. The respondents who answered "Strongly Agree" came from DI Yogyakarta and East Java with a total of 12 respondents, while the respondents who answered "Neutral" the most came from Palembang with a total of 12 respondents. Both have the same percentage, namely 28% of the total data. Furthermore, the answer "Agree" got 48 respondents with a percentage of 21% of the total data and Aceh became the region with the most answers with a total of 10 respondents. In the answer "Disagree" there were 25 respondents with a percentage of 11% of the total data. Respondents who answered the most came from Banten, DKI Jakarta and West Java with a total of 4 respondents. Finally, the answer "Strongly Disagree" has a difference of one respondent with the answer "Disagree" namely 24 respondents with a percentage of 11% of the total data and West Java being the largest contributor of respondents with a total of 5 respondents.

Based on the picture, most respondents answered "Neutral and Strongly Agree". This means that in general, based on the results of the answers to the questions, it was found that the majority of

respondents agreed to the statement "Candidates Selected According to the Criteria Required by the Community".
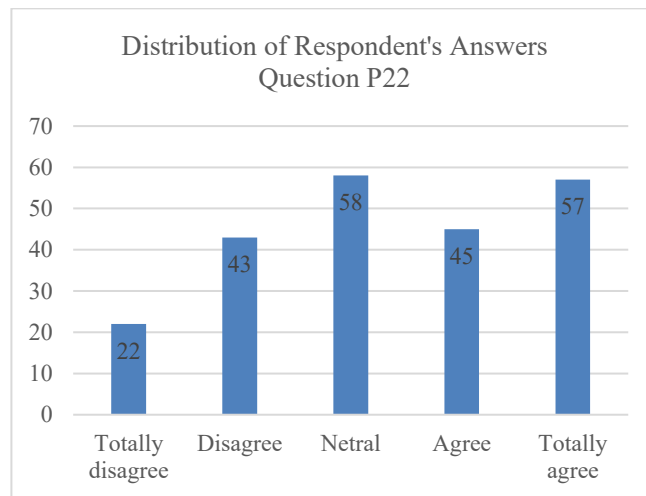

Fig. 7. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "Members of Political Parties Are Chose Because They Have Good Individual Qualities, Not Because of Money Closeness"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on figure 7, the answer "Neutral" is the answer most chosen by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java totaling 58 respondents with a percentage of 26%. of the total data. East Java became the region with the most answers with a total of 10 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Strongly Agree" was mostly chosen by respondents who came from DI Yogyakarta totaling 57 respondents with a percentage of 25% of the total data. In the answer "Agree" there were 45 respondents with a percentage of 20% of the total data. Respondents who answered the most came from Palembang with a total of 9 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Disagree" got 43 respondents with a percentage of 19% of the total data and Central Java became the region with the most answers with a total of 6 respondents. Finally, the answer "Strongly Disagree" got 22 respondents with a percentage of 10% of the total data and Medan, Palembang, and DI Yogyakarta were the regions with the most answers with 4 respondents each.

Based on Figure 7, most respondents chose the "Neutral" answer. This means that in general the majority of respondents agree with the statement "Members of political parties are chosen because they have good individual qualities, not because of money or closeness." However, the answer chosen by the respondent has an answer that is contrary to the statement contained in number 18 related to the pattern of political party relations, where in this statement the majority of respondents answered "Neutral" to the statement "I know the quality of political parties that will take part in the 2024 election."
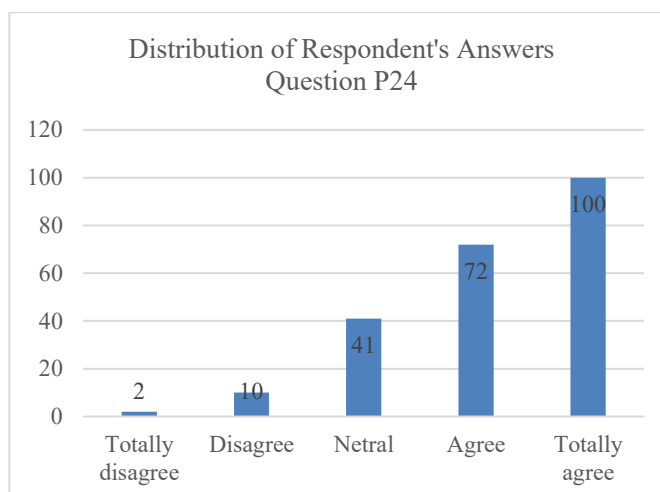
Fig. 8. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "Money Politics Greatly Influences People's Choices in Election Activities"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on Figure 8, the answer "Strongly Agree" is the answer most chosen by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java totaling 100 respondents with a percentage of 44 % of the total existing respondents. From the data obtained, respondents in DKI Jakarta gave the most answers and had a significant influence. Furthermore, the answer "Agree" got 72 respondents with a percentage of 32% and Palembang became the area with the most answers with a total of 11 respondents. In the answer "Neutral" got 41 respondents with a percentage of 18% and Aceh, Medan and West Java became the areas with the most answers with 7 respondents each. Finally, the answers "Disagree" and "Strongly Disagree" received 10 and 2 respondents respectively with a percentage of 4% and 1% respectively and Aceh being the region with the most answers to both with respectively the number of respondents 2 and 3.

Based on Figure 8, the data per region as well as the overall total data show very significant numbers. This means that in general the public agrees with the statement "Political money greatly influences people's choices in election activities."
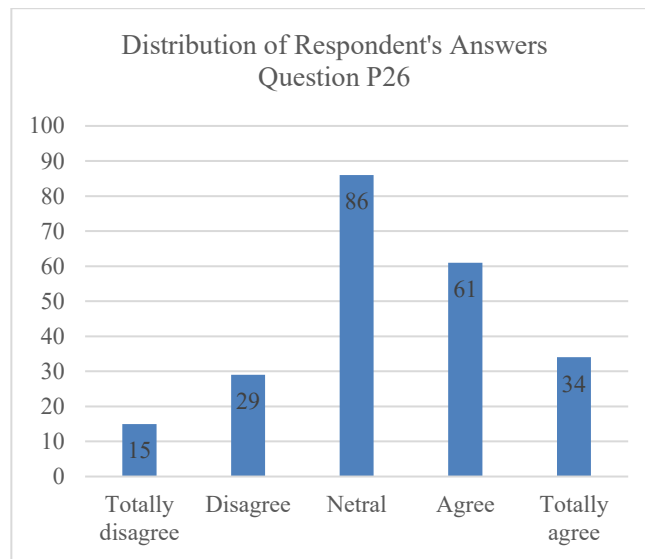
Fig. 9. Graph of Respondent's Answer to The Question "With The Conflict and Hoax News Circulating in The Mass Media Lately, People Still Trust Political Parties Ahead of The 2024 Elections"
Source: Microsoft Excel

Based on figure 9, the answer "Neutral" was the most frequently chosen answer by respondents spread across 9 regions, namely Aceh, Medan, Palembang, Banten, DKI Jakarta, West Java, Central Java, DI Yogyakarta, and East Java with a total of 86 respondents with a percentage of 38 % of the total data. Respondents who answered the most came from Medan with a total of 13 respondents. Furthermore, the answer "Agree" totaled 61 respondents with a percentage of 27% of the total data and the province that answered the most came from DI Yogyakarta with a total of 10 respondents. In the answer "Strongly Agree" there were 34 respondents with a percentage of 15% of the total. Provinces that answered the most came from DI Yogyakarta and Banten with a total of 9 respondents. Furthermore, the answers "Disagree" were 29 respondents with a percentage of 13% of the total data and the provinces that answered the most came from the provinces of Aceh, DKI Jakarta, Central Java and East Java with a total of 5 respondents.

Based on the data contained in the picture, it is stated that most answered "Neutral". This means that in general, based on the results of the answers to the questions, it was found that the majority of people still trust political parties ahead of the 2024 election amidst the rise of conflict and hoax news circulating in the mass media lately.

Discussion of Public Choice Theory in the Influence of Political Party Relationships on People's Voting Decisions Ahead of the 2024 Elections

The decision to vote for society can be measured by public choice theory because this theory explains people's political behavior based on the assumption that individuals act rationally and consider various factors before making their political decisions. In the context of general elections,

this theory assumes that voters will choose the option that best suits their personal preferences and interests (Oktavinanda, 2012).

Regarding the Choosing Decision variable found in the results of the data analysis in Figure 6, it can be concluded that the majority of respondents from regions in Java and Sumatra tend to give "Neutral" answers as many as 64 respondents (28%) and "Strongly Agree" as many as 64 respondents (28%) to the statement "The candidates selected are in accordance with the criteria required by the community." These results indicate that respondents tend to judge that political party candidates are in accordance with the criteria desired by the public.

Furthermore, there are quite interesting findings in this study related to the qualities possessed by individual candidates. In order to find out how far the public knows the candidates to be elected in the upcoming elections, in this study it is determined one way or another by the public's knowledge of the good qualities possessed by the individual candidates to be elected, not because of money or closeness. This is shown in Figure 7, the majority of respondents also gave a "neutral" answer of 58 respondents (26%) to the statement "Members of political parties are chosen because they have good individual qualities, not because of money or closeness." However, there were also a large number of respondents who stated "Strongly Agree" as many as 57 respondents (25%), especially in DI Yogyakarta. This shows that people tend to regard the quality of individual candidates as the main factor in choosing, not because of money or closeness.

Further findings are also interesting in this study related to money politics which is very influential in influencing people's choices. We can see the results of this data analysis in Figure 8 which shows that the majority of respondents from all regions tend to say "Strongly Agree" as many as 100 respondents (44%) to the statement "Money politics greatly influences people's choices in election activities." These results indicate that the influence of money in general elections is considered very significant by the public.

This last finding is also quite interesting in research related to public trust in political parties where there are still many conflicts and hoax news circulating in the mass media. The results of data analysis can be seen in Figure 9 which shows that the majority of respondents gave "neutral" answers as many as 86 respondents (38%) to the question "With the recent conflicts and hoax news circulating in the mass media, people still trust political parties. politics ahead of the 2024 elections." This means that the majority of people tend to be neutral in trusting political parties, even though they are faced with conflicts and hoax news.

Overall, the results of this discussion show that people tend to have a rational view in choosing candidates for political parties. They consider the candidate's individual qualities and relevance to society's desired criteria as determining factors. However, the influence of political money is still

considered significant, indicating challenges in achieving truly transparent and democratic elections. Even so, people still maintain their trust in political parties, even though they are faced with conflicts and hoax news.

5. Conclusion

Based on the results of the regression test, it was found that the Significance value F = 0.000 <alpha (0.05) so it can be concluded that the independent variable X, namely the pattern of relations between political parties and the community, has an influence on variable Y, namely the decision of the people's choice in the 2024 election. Furthermore, based on the Multiple R value, the relationship pattern between political parties and the community and the people's choice decisions in the 2024 election, the correlation between the two variables is in the medium category.

In addition, it can be concluded that people tend to have a rational view in choosing candidates for political parties. They consider the candidate's individual qualities and relevance to society's desired criteria as determining factors. However, the influence of political money is still considered significant, indicating challenges in achieving truly transparent and democratic elections. Even so, people still maintain their trust in political parties, even though they are faced with conflicts and hoax news. In addition, there has been a decrease in public trust in political parties as a result of several individuals violating the code of ethics. Even so, the majority of people are still neutral in believing in political parties, even though they are faced with conflicts and hoax news. In the context of general elections, public choice theory explains that people choose based on their personal preferences and interests. The pattern of relationships that exist between political parties is also a consideration for the community in determining their choices.

The results of this study also show that the influence of the pattern of political party relations on the decision to vote for the public in the implementation of the 2024 general election has varied respondents' answers, with the dominance of neutral choices and strongly agree related to statements referring to indicators.

Acknowledgments

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