Political Disruption: Opportunities And Challenges For New Political Parties
In The 2024 Election Period

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Abstract: This research aims to find out the extent of the opportunities and challenges faced by new parties in the use of technology. In this case, technological developments in the era of disruption greatly affect electoral competition that will occur in the upcoming elections in 2024. This study uses the literature review method where analysis of data is processed through literature dissection or data sources obtained from written data. Sources of data obtained from libraries and reading materials in the form of articles, books, journals. Besides that, data sources were also obtained from websites, namely reading books, or articles that can be accessed via the internet. The results of this study indicate that the election in 2024 which will present several new parties will affect the level of vulnerability and division in the existing conditions. The solution or strategy that can be implemented to deal with these problems is the planting of a democratic system. Judging from this competition, political parties are competing to campaign using social media. In this case, disruption can influence the development and perspective of society more quickly and more effectively. However, it cannot be denied that social media has negative influences, including the spread of hoaxes and fake news, which of course can complicate the election atmosphere.

Keywords: Disruption, Election, Social Media, New Political Party.

INTRODUCTION
Interestingly, since the Indonesian government announced the Corona virus case (Walk 2 2020), many changes have occurred in various parts of an individual's life. The Corona virus pandemic is like an entrance, a door between one world and another. Roy's gaze asks that people let go of the past and enter another world. A pandemic can disrupt old world demand (Murtiningsih, 2020). This is what is then referred to as the new typical "new typical" or adapting to new tendencies. The presence of the coronavirus pandemic seems to hasten the interruption. Before, people could still choose whether to change, and with the pandemic, culture had to accept the disruption, even now the development has become stronger. Thus, if one needs to follow coherence throughout everyday life, one must make changes. Changes in friendly demand, for example, work can be done anywhere (customizable work areas), increased timing of huge information from multiple sources, which drives monetary and political changes, faster data flow provides seamless access, so that in countries without borders, hitherto neither local alienation can change culture. Interruptions bring up other communication models that are more creative and gigantic (Bashori, 2018). Thus, this interrupt provides two important decisions that can determine the future, namely a specific change or termination (Hasan, 2021).

The term disorder was first coined in 1995 and coined by Clayton Christensen, both of whom distributed the article "Problematic Advances" (Clayton, 1997). The article talks about contests in the business world. As the originator of interruption theory, Clayton wanted to ensure that enterprise frameworks, organizations, standards, and models would continue to deform incessantly from the old structure as the new structure greatly exhilarated, and provided survival, efficiency, and precision. For those who are reluctant to conform to the demands of showcases, companies that
adhere to the old model are bound to be left behind. Disturbances can not only occur in the business/finance sector, various fields are also relaxed about facing the same thing, including government issues (Majid, 2020).

Facing the ongoing turmoil, various issues emerged in the political field in this country. Disturbance is a condition where major changes occur that can achieve new changes. According to Rhenald Kasali (2017) interruption is defined as progress. Disturbance assumes control over old innovations that are physically resolved with computerized innovations to present something more actual, productive, and valuable. For example, the peculiarity of the development of new associations that perfect the majority government, and adds to the presence of legislative issues that are intrinsic to the political character of a country. The term distraction in racing is a consideration of mechanical complexity in the discretionary world (Bawaslu.go.id, 2019). According to the provable state of affairs hypothesis, the emergence of fledgling ideological groups was an attempt by a political framework to overcome the emergency capped by societal change at large. The emergency in question is the point at which the political framework faces a period of upheaval due to a change in the public eye from a fundamentally organized conventional society to a complex contemporary culture.

The presence of new associations is expanding again in Indonesia, they will participate in the upcoming 2024 general political decisions. There are 6 (six) novice ideological groups participating in enlivening the political challenges to be held in 2024, including the Nusantara Awakening Party (PKN), the Indonesian Individual Wave Party (Gelora), the Ummat Party, the Pelita Party, the Adil Makmur’ Party (Prima), and the Individual Party. As newcomers, these associations have their own technique and move to attract open sympathy and start changes that are determined to eliminate the confusion and saturation of society with ideological groups that are considered bad and manipulative. Where possible, new parties have a greater chance of garnering votes and winning public trust, and if they do not have an adequate system in place, they will only become the focus of the organization in decision-making.

Marijan's (2010) exploration interprets the development of new ideological groups in Indonesia besides being built on a pluralistic culture which is essentially upheld by a vote-based system, government with majority rule is an advanced and proper condition. However, the electoral framework and party framework in Indonesia have not yet arrived at normalization and are still looking for the best structure to run. Moreover, there are no firm guidelines in terms of voting (political decision rules). As for the division of new ideological groups in the race, for example ideological groups that do not cross the boundaries of parliament then, at that time, go on different paths to become new ideological groups to participate in decision-making. Another explanation is that forms of voter voting are not attached to existing ideological groups, so citizens can move and look for parties that are seen as fighting for the interests of citizens (Hanafi, 2018).

Talk of new meeting attendance in the race to be held in 2024 was, after all, a political year in iffy garden. In this period of turmoil, this would be a majority rule event that could possibly trigger divisions within ideological groups, especially in top debates, including when internal meetings do not involve a popularity-based framework in decision-making. This is in accordance with the social impact hypothesis according to Dignitary G. Pruitt and Jeffrey Z. Rubin. Conflict is seen as an apparent conflict of interests (seeing differences of interests), or the belief that the desires and longings of conflicting groups cannot be recognized forever, but what is implied by interests is individual sentiment about what they actually do. care. These sentiments will generally target individual viewpoints and activities, forming the core of most of their perspectives, goals, and expectations (Pruitt and Rubin, 2004). Several perspectives can be used to describe interest. There are common interests such as requirements, personal security and social support, contentment, clarity around one's reality, and some human material serenity. Various well-defined interests for certain entertainers, for example the hope of the Palestinian people to be free from colonialism. Some interests have higher needs than others, and needs pass from one person to another (Pruitt and Rubin, 2004).
Best in class of previous examinations, the specialists focused on research only on the emergence of new ideological groups in the 2019 Administrative Politics race, much to the disappointment of the absence of a solid and qualified figure to gain a political voice. Starting around 1995, the disruption hypothesis emerged, in 2019 there had been a period of interruption for a long time, but the peculiarities of disruption had not been fully utilized by novice ideological groups in the 2019 regulative political decisions, so methodological politics was seen as not entirely ideal. The potential opportunities for engaging in wide-reaching communications or virtual entertainment as a form of distraction could actually be a methodology for presenting themselves, but startups tend not to have a significant area of strength for traction and appeal to be able to attract mass supporters. Furthermore, the creators hope to talk about the problems of governance in times of chaos, by looking at the difficulties and opening the door for the development of new ideological groups in times of chaos by using data innovation in the face of competition at hand. General Political Decision 2024.

RESEARCH METHODS

This paper uses the writing audit technique to gather information. The information sorting method utilizes past investigations related to the problem to be considered (Sugiyono, 2019). The Writing Survey is a hunt in which exam subjects are removed from various reports or library materials such as books, logical diaries, and exploratory supporting notes. The author uses past examinations related to this paper to analyze information about logical thinking and findings basically by drawing from various writings related to the emergence of new ideological groups by taking advantage of opportunities in times of disturbance. Examination of information using the basic evaluation strategy, this technique is a process of diary investigation that is used as a reason for speculation and ideas related to the similarities, contrasts, and shortcomings of the diary used as writing for this paper. While the diary is assessed to choose the diary that is right on target, then it is checked using a basic evaluation by including the maker of the diary and the year it was published.

DISCUSSION RESULT

The Emergence of a New Party is Clearly the 2024 Election

Ahead of the 2024 General Political Decision, several ideological groups are taking the first steps and making procedures as a form of readiness to take part in Political Decisions. Not only enlivened by senior and old parties, such as PDI-Perjuangan, Golkar, or liberals, various new parties have sprung up to look for difficult situations in the upcoming 2024 decision. Judging from the KPU RI Declaration Number 21 of 2022, the Political Decision Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia has set the democratic date for the 2024 Pilkada, February 14, 2024 to be precise. Revealing tempo.co (2022) , it makes sense that a number of six new ideological groups have obtained a Letter of Approval Legal Elements from Kemenkumham and get ready to fight in a political race. Every ideological group of novices has developed a political system that cannot be separated from the power of organizers who come from various fields. The six new parties include:

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| 1   | ![Logo](partairesurreccionarchipelago.png) | PARTY RESURRECTION ARCHIPELAGO (PKN) | October 28, 2021 is the birthday of this party. This party is chaired by Anas Urbaningrum and supported by a number of his followers. It is known that the general chairman of the Nusantara Awakening Party, namely Gede Pasek Suardika, he believes that this political party can create the development of a country in which there are various wisdom
<p>| Values. This wisdom value originates and is formed from time to time. |
|---|---|
| <strong>2</strong> | Indonesian People's Wave Party (Gelora) | The Indonesian People's Wave Party was formed in 2019 on October 28. This party was originally started by officials or PKS party figures. This party has ranks, namely the general chairman on behalf of Anis Matta, the chairman and deputy, namely Fahri Hamzah and Mahfud Sidiq as secretaries. This party has the goal of directing Indonesia to produce new leaders who are strong and contribute to it where these leaders can make Indonesia proud as an element of world power. |
| <strong>3</strong> | Community Party | The Ummat Party is a new party initiated by Amin Rais in April 2021 on the 21st. Amin Rais is a former politician who was active in the National Mandate Party. In addition, he is also a former chairman of the MPR. This party was formed due to a mismatch between politicians in the PAN party who were at odds with Amin Rais. Even though this party literally has a religious name, this party also opens opportunities for non-Muslim politicians who are committed to developing the country. |</p>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Just and Prosperous People's Party (Prime)</td>
<td>Agus Jobo is the originator of the prima party. Prima or the just and prosperous party was founded on July 20, 2020. Formerly the chairman, Agus Jobo, was the general chairman of the Democratic People's Party, which was very anti-Suharto. This party is known to have been formed from ordinary people where this party aims to create prosperity for the people.</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>People's Party</td>
<td>'s Party, short but clear. This party is chaired by Arvindo Noviar which was formed in 2014 on September 23. He believes that this party can make the Indonesian nation a developed and developing nation and is included in the nomination of the 4 strongest countries in the world.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Light Party</td>
<td>Din Syamsudin as the pioneer of this party, was founded in 2022 on 28 February. This pelita party is a unit of the people who support the Muhammadiyah student union. Pelita mobilizes and emphasizes the assertiveness of democracy, the political intelligence of the people and Pancasila. In addition, this party also embraces young people and supports Indonesian women.</td>
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Source: (Processed by Researchers, 2022)

The cooperation of novice parties in the 2024 constituency contest will make the space for competition even tighter considering that each party will compete with each other for the voter market to get parliamentary seats. The big test for new parties in decision-making is that they will face older parties who have often stayed in the race, as evidenced by their results in winning parliamentary seats. In order to plan for this constituent battle, ideological groups must look for the best figures with a clear and specific framework. In the cycle of selecting administrative applicants, ideological groups must be open in terms of conditions that are not fully determined by internal ideological groups, this is useful so that society in general can directly survey the capabilities of competitors selected by ideological groups (Sintani, 2020). This must end considering that in 2019, fledgling ideological groups were bombed because there was no solid figure to attract open
attention. The rise of ideological groups is directly related to the improvement of the democratization cycle, especially with regard to the approach of freedom for the population (Marijan, 2010). Vote-based systems ask for ideological groups. The existing sound-based system will not be separated from the shadow of ideological groups, considering that in a government system the majority of ideological groups play an important role in empowering and expanding dynamic cooperation of citizens in political circles and making decisions for public office (Putih, 2006 in Hanafi, 2018).

The number of ideological groups that take part in decision-making does not necessarily influence the electoral framework. In accordance with one of the tasks of ideological groups is to control and oversee the clashes experienced by the local area. Because the values and interests that fill an individual's life are very different, complex, and often compete and rub against one another. Furthermore, if there are different ideological groups, these various interests can be directed through the polarization of ideological groups, each of which offers different philosophies and projects. Furthermore, expanding the quantity of ideological groups is less strong, so that there is an urgent urge to work within the party framework, according to Wisnaeni, Asyari, H., and Ristyawati (2016) it makes sense that in Indonesia, the talk about rearranging ideological groups is essentially a thinking which continues to appear in every political contestation, especially broad race. One of the goals of working on the overall decision of the number of members of an ideological group is to save costs, provide useful political education, and have the option to work on the nature of members of a general political decision and the outcome of a general political decision.

Challenges for New Political Parties in the 2024 General Election

The presence of other parties in the upcoming 2024 election will probably be a political year that will almost weaken. In 2024 it will be a party of majority rule which may trigger divisions within ideological groups, especially in world-class alliances, including when the domestic camp does not involve a popularity-based framework in decision-making. The divisions that are happening at this time are like between the Golkar Party and PPP which gave birth to twin governments. History reveals that the peculiarities of the current division are not other things in ideological groups, this peculiarity has recently been able to be carried out by many groups starting from the beginning of the change. Then, at that time, there are groups within the party, so that this will trigger conflict with each other, and the effect will be selling within the party, either among its units or first-class ideological groups Authority between ends of ideological groups.

Nurhasim's research (2013) describes the existence of contrasts and struggles beneath the surface within the body of ideological groups that deceive individuals to leave and leave and then form other parties. The party section highlights all types of parties. The party's dependence on the quantity of individual figures makes the development of ideological group associations preoccupied by differences of opinion about the ideological group figures that have an impact. The struggle under the surface of ideological groups is combined with factors influenced by the strength of figures who play an important role as the driving force of ideological groups. This personalization of ideological groups has indirectly changed the administration of ideological groups in a conservative attitude. The power of the general director of an ideological group largely determines the structure and content of its administration. An example that illustrates this oddity is when Jusuf Kalla became the managing director of the Golkar Party, and practically every member of his family stood firmly on an essential footing in the party.

Some of these things are based on the struggle hypothesis from Dignitary G. Pruitt and Jeffrey Z. Rubin (2004), this hypothesis describes the interactions and arrangements of events that can bring people, groups, and networks into struggles that drive acceleration. Clashes often occur, which are the consequences of winding disputes. Each side is likely to be increasingly involved in the competition and can use whatever resources necessary to win. Clashes that raise explicit issues will generally turn into public issues. Relations between the different parties experienced a general collapse and turned out to be even worse. Some groups do their best for their own benefit, no matter what the positive or negative results of other people's money are (Pruitt and Rubin, 2004).
Under the current circumstances, the only way to limit divisions is to embed a popularity-based framework into the party, so that clashes between individuals within the party do not occur again, and instead rely solely on promotions. Scarrow (2005) argues that an intra-party system of majority rule requires tools that can extend the open and equal cooperation of ideological group frameworks so that multiple interests can be handled in a similar manner. So that the interests are more or less the same, this is the reason for the operation of a vote-based system in general in the nation, it must be seen from the general boundaries of society and associations in the act of selecting party pioneers (Arrasuli, 2019).

Many companies have sunk into liquidation due to disturbances, for example online transportation has been replaced by regular transportation, telephone booths have been replaced by cellular phones, and there are still many changes that have occurred as a result of these disturbances. After all, will this oddity happen to ideological groups? This time requires this change. Ideological groups that hesitate to change will be squashed by distractions, so that public decisions will shift to majority rule and today's ideological groups. The creator sees six rookie ideological groups that will take part in the 2024 political race contest with the issue of world change and modernization. First of all, the Concerned Archipelago Party will unite the nation to keep up with the times. Second, the Gelora Party means giving birth to pioneers who will bring Indonesia into the world's top five powers. Third, the Ummat Party is very open to all individuals, especially millennials. Fourth, the Prima Party is a party that is egalitarian in character, and highlights change and assistance from individual governments. Fifth, the Individual Party will help guide the Indonesian state to become a created country and will be remembered for being called the four created countries on earth. 6, Pelita Party is a party that relies on Pancasila and drives the work of young people and women. Based on the dreams and missions of comparable novice ideological groups, especially towards the idea of disruption itself, making competition between new ideological groups in controlling individual votes in the upcoming 2024 race. Consequently, not only the goals and vision and mission, the six ideological groups must have the option to explore disturbances by making progress in serving the local area. Ideological groups can offer different applications, for example "Jaki" or different stages that are valuable for the betterment of society. Disruption as a New Political Party Opportunity

Disruption as a New Political Party Opportunity

governance problems, bearing in mind that society continues to experience changes in its political behavior. Interruption periods affect individual political behavior due to natural conditions and times (Tinov and Handoko, 2016). Disturbance changes the way individuals behave into ways of behavior that are truly advanced, especially in the new normal era. The way individuals behave has changed from a conservative and mundane approach to digitization on the internet. For people unprepared for this time of turmoil, it will bring many surprises and open many potential doors. The current state of affairs demonstrates that environmental, provincial, public and global legislative issues have become so natural and simple to reach. This time marks the start of the democratization of political information which opens the door for anyone to get closer to the world with more real and useful innovations (Bashori in Hasan, 2021).

The disruption period upheld digitalization events in all daily matters, especially the political framework, which in turn gave birth to various developments in the field of computerized innovation. The event of digitization within the political framework, which ultimately results in many applications of computerized creative innovations driving the introduction of similar applications in the political field. In accordance with Muhyiddin's (2020) assessment, one of the effects of disruption is a world that is diminishing due to innovation and the rapid development of
data in all aspects of the world. This implies that the progress of data innovation really helps change the design of human life (Ohoitimur, 2018). This opens the door for new ideological groups to activate the majority when missions will be replaced by political education through virtual entertainment. Besides being cheaper, it also has a wider and more even coverage. Today, individuals can take advantage of the Great Open Web Based Course (MOOC), as a form of imaginative web-based learning that is planned openly, interconnected with their respective organizations. Not only from a political basis to be able to know about legislative issues. Currently there are many learning assets related to political information, using innovation (Warburn, C., and Secret, 2017).

The development of new ideological groups in turbulent times requires ideological groups to adapt their techniques of political marking to the present day. Ideological groups must make the internet a place to present meetings through online entertainment. This may lead to a virtual entertainment battle between ideological groups, different online entertainment (web-based entertainment) pages will inevitably heat up and become unstable. Since virtual entertainment during the ongoing riots, it has begun to be used as a mechanism for political correspondence by elites, especially ideological groups. Data develops quickly making it easier for individuals to get data on government issues. Fairness to data makes individual political leanings influenced by the masses and online entertainment is important to everyone. Online entertainment will forever be used as a field for political missions and markers for ideological groups and applicants (Hasanuddin et al., 2021). Since the 2014 to 2019 decisions were taken, the media has consistently played a significant role in changing the way politics is done and expanding public cooperation. Strengthened by the Corona virus pandemic that entered Indonesia, public authorities implemented rules of social separation and physical disappearance and prohibited people from carrying out activities in open areas. This has made people's activities switch to online media (web-based entertainment), so that now virtual entertainment clients continue to grow from 2014 to 2022. As seen in Fig.

Increasing Number of Active Social Media Users in Indonesia from 2014-2022

Consistently spike. The development varied from 2014 to 2022. The number of web-based entertainment subscribers experienced the largest increase, to 34.2% in 2017. However, it returned to 6.3% in 2021. In 2022, the number increased again to reach 191 million (dataindonesia.id, 2022) . Today, the age of proficient in web-based entertainment is ruled by recent college graduates, so twenty to thirty years old is a clear goal for gaining a political voice in the 2024 race. Twenty to thirty years old is called advanced story, meaning they know all about leveraging data innovation, both web and online entertainment (Pramelani and Widyastuti, 2021).
Engineering in this time of chaos will not diminish, but it is possible that the spread or dupe battle will continue into the upcoming races. News of this scam will be mobbed far more as long as there is a battle for a privileged position of power. According to Silverman, fakes are created to appeal to individual expectations and fears that are not limited by real reality, although explanations should be limited to any news that is or is not appropriate for publication in the public sphere. Silverman's findings also show that the more reports are spread, the better they look and can change public reasoning and judgment, especially if the trick is shown to parties who will participate in political decision battles (Juditha, 2018). Such as the fight for a new ideological group in the upcoming 2024 race.

The biggest spread of engineering in Indonesia occurred in 2016 and 2017, one of which was because the Jakarta Pilkada received extraordinary attention from the public in general. The terrible effect of this trick can kill someone's personality. According to Bungin's (2017) view that deception has a more limited mental life expectancy than the broad social structure of communication, and has a strong, irregular destructive power that is not limited to a wider local area. Tricks are one of the problems in moral correspondence because they damage the image of individuals or rivals. Fraudulent news can injure the object of deception, but it can also attack and obliterate the ethical structures that hold systems together, and can actually turn into a killing machine for a person's personality. In this way, efforts are expected to predict the spread of fraud in order to limit its spread.

In accordance with Article 28 Paragraph 1 of the Data and Electronic Exchange Regulations, "every individual who intentionally or without privilege issues false and misleading words, the danger is punishable by imprisonment for six years and at the most extreme a fine of Rp. 1 billion, in addition to the fines imposed given by public authorities to spreaders of fraud, there are other appropriate answers to reduce the effect of fraud, namely first, be careful with provocative news titles or data, because any title that contains it will make it easier for the public to be instigated quickly. Second, look at news sources. It is important to provide information to the public so they can continue to see if the source of the news happened before, or only come from sources whose point of departure is unclear. Third, really look at the current reality and credibility of a report, because news is data that contains verifiable and original data, the general public should see that news contains relevant reality and with sufficient information. Validity is also important in selecting news. The general public should not be easily fooled by news that is only provocative through web-based entertainment (Juditha, 2018).

CONCLUSION

The rise of ideological rookie groups in the 2024 race is one of the effects of disruption. This disruption can provide valuable provocation and open doors for new ideological groups. Another test of the rise of ideological groups is that there is an inward struggle that can push party units out to form other parties. Another test is that interruptions will confiscate the work of ideological groups with the assumption that ideological groups are hesitant to follow the developments of disturbances. In accordance with the dreams and missions of the six new ideological groups, which are like the idea of distraction, there will be competition between the new ideological groups in controlling individual voice in the upcoming 2024 decision. The internal party majority rule framework must be provided so that the subterranean clashes between people within the party are not repeated, besides the six ideological groups must be able to explore interference by making progress in serving the local area. Some of the distraction opportunities that new ideological groups will get is the ability to prepare the masses for the effort by utilizing web-based entertainment which is not only cheaper, has a wider reach and is more neutral. What's more, distractions can involve ideological groups for party tagging systems. Thus, the difficulties and valuable open doors for ideological group distraction should be considered by ideological novice groups to compete in the upcoming 2024 general political race and can be used as a winning strategy.
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