CAPITAL COMPARISON OF CANDIDATES FROM POLITICAL DYNASTIES IN THE 2020 MAYORAL AND DEPUTY MAYORAL ELECTION IN INDONESIA

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Abstract : This study was conducted to compare the capital owned by candidates from political dynasties in the 2020 mayor and deputy mayor elections and make a generalization about which capital turns out to be the most influential in the election. The study is a comparative research which uses the Large-N, a method that compares cases in a broad area and a large number, with 28 candidates from political dynasties as the objects. The conclusion of this study is that the dynasties owned by candidates do not seem to mean much in the 2020 mayor and deputy mayor elections. The victories of candidates from political dynasties were influenced by various combinations of capital. No capital is more influential than other capital because ownership of capital will not mean much if the candidate does not have a good enough strategy in using that capital to attract voters.

Key words: Economic Capital, Election, Political Capital, Political Dynasty, Social Capital

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system and conducts General Elections as a direct implementation of democracy. The holding of regional head and deputy regional head elections (local election) is an important part in a democratic country like Indonesia, as stated in Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution. Through local election, the people can choose the candidates they believe that can fight for their local interests, then it is a means of giving trust and legitimacy from the people.

The elections that were just held in 2020 were marked by rampant dynastic politics. Dynastic politics is a recent style of kinship politics as a neo-patrimonialistic path. The beginning of the emergence of this Political Dynasty took root in a traditional way, in the form of a patrimonial system where prioritized political regeneration based on genealogical ties, rather than a merit system to weigh achievement. Political dynasty here can be interpreted as a political power that is exercised by a group of people who

have family ties. In general, Political Dynasties are likened to a kingdom, because this power is passed down from generation to generation from father to son with the aim of keeping this power in the family circle. Politics of dynasties exist from the desire of people, groups of people or families to be able to occupy power, with an organized group, agreement and togetherness in groups can form group rulers and be followed by group followers. This collaboration of the rulers aims to be able to build capital strength with the ties of politicians, then there is a division of tasks between political power and the power of capital owned.

Based on the findings of the Nagara Institute research, there were 124 candidates for regional heads in the 2020 regional elections who were exposed to political dynasties. Although still a candidate, this figure is somewhat fantastic, with the following details: 57 candidates for regent and 30 candidates for deputy regent; 20 candidates for mayor and 8 candidates for deputy mayor; 5 candidates for governor and 4 candidates for deputy governor.

This phenomenon is interesting to examine, because basically the direct local election is an institutional design that has been implemented after the reform in the context of realizing the democratization process in the regions. Local election is held not only to elect representatives of the people in the regions, but also to form a government that is democratic, strong and gets popular support in realizing national goals. Dynastic politics is considered to damage the quality of democracy because it often destroys the rationality of voters. The quality side of the candidate pair is often overlooked due to the factor of fame of the extended family of the candidate pair for regional leadership. This will then have an impact on the closing of the opportunities for competitors who come from ordinary citizens to be able to win the regional head election contest.

However, despite having almost all the resources needed to win the regional election, not all candidates won the election because the candidates had different capital strengths. Based on what was reported by the Nagara Institute, out of 124 candidate pairs affiliated with political dynasties that participated in the 2020 elections, 72 candidates were declared defeated and only 52 candidates were declared victorious. In the election for mayor and deputy mayor in the 2020 regional elections, out of the 28 candidates who came from political dynasties, only 8 candidates could win the contest. Thus, being part of a political dynasty will not automatically be a winner in political contestation, but there are other capitals that are needed. As stated by Pierre Bourdieu, to win the contest, apart from having the role of a figure or symbol in the form of a family background, candidates also need the support of economic, social, and political capital. The fact that not all candidates from political dynasties won the contestation in the 2020 regional elections, is interesting to be investigated further. This study compares some capital the candidates have and make a generalization about which capital turns out to be the most influential in the election.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Election is a procedural and democratic process by choosing a person or a figure, while the victory is determined by obtaining the most votes. In a democracy country, all citizens have given the same opportunity to nominate as regional head with sufficient freedom to form political organizations, channel their political aspirations, and participate in competitions in the placement of elected public positions. However, at the empirical level, the opportunity differs from one another because of the capital they have in fact different. There are three capital that always mentioned as determining factors in the winning of an election event. The three capitals are political capital, social capital, and economic capital. These three capitals can influence a candidate in obtaining support from Public. The greater the accumulated capital a candidate has the more support you get (Marijan, 2006).

The first capital that candidates should have is social capital. Social capital must be owned by candidates for building relationships and trust from the community. This social capital can be seen from the level of education, employment, character figures in society, as well as the network of each candidate (Nurhasim et al, 2003). The views of experts in defining social capital are divided into two groups. First emphasizes on social network relationships (social networks), while the second group emphasizes the characteristics inherent (embedded) in individual human beings who are involved in a social interaction (Jamaluddin, 2003). In this study, the two focuses of these experts are defined in two ways, the first is that the candidate's social capital is related to the social network it has, namely the network owned by its lineage which we call dynasty. While the second, the involvement of individual candidates in society can be seen from the work they did before becoming a candidate.

The second capital is economic or financial capital. Candidates need economic support because the political election process is very expensive. This poses a challenge to the process of developing local democracy, because the candidates who are contesting should be the owners of large amounts of money/capital (Sahdan, 2009). The high cost of regional elections can be caused by 3 (three) factors, which are:

1. Regional head candidate who will compete are required to buy political parties as political vehicles. Political parties that will be used as vehicles in the regional elections require candidates to deposit donations of up to billions of rupiah.
2. The political campaign model carried out by the candidates requires a lot of money. For example, making posters, advertising in the mass media, both print and electronic.
3. To persuade voters, candidates usually use money politics practices. The model of giving money to voters is usually carried out in almost every regional election

staging process. The circulation of money is most prominent at the time of the candidate campaign and before the vote.

The last capital that influences the candidate's victory in political contestation is political capital. Political capital is the ownership of a political position, support in politics, consisting of the support of a coalition of political parties and the support of local political elites, a political institution and society as a successful team for victory in general elections (Nasir, 2009).

Most researcher who studied about capital in political context, especially about local election usually focus on one capital owned by the regent and deputy regent candidate pair in the election, such as: Arwantinna, 2013; Putra, 2012; Pantouw, 2012; Rasyid, 2012; Agusyanto, 2011. Some others focus on the relationship between those capitals and how the candidates use their capital as a strategy of winning, such as: Mbolang, 2020; Solihah, 2018; Rasyid, 2010. Whereas this study compares some capital the candidates have and make a generalization about which capital turns out to be the most influential in the election.

METHOD

The study is a comparative research which process is carried out by collecting, analyzing, and interpretating data. The descriptive method in this research is used to provide facts and characteristics of the fields which is the target of the research. The method used in this research is to describe the capitals owned by the candidate for mayor/deputy mayor in the 2020 regional elections, and to find which capital is the most influential in the regional elections. The study uses the Large-N, which is a method that compares cases in a broad area and a large number. The data source in this research is online news related to the regional election in Indonesia who are national or regional in scale.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Comparison of The Candidates' Social Capital

The first capital that is important in winning the candidates for mayor and deputy mayor in the 2020 local elections is social capital. In this study, researchers conducted an analysis of two types of social capital owned by the candidates. The first type of capital is the relationship between the candidates and their dynasty group, which is the main network that connects candidates with the constituency. Based on existing data, the first social capital is divided into four categories based on dynastic coverage and dynastic losses or victories in the last contestation (whether the dynasty was in power or not at the time the election was held), Which are:

A1: National elites dynasty in power (winning the contest)

A2: National elites dynasty not in power (lost the contest)

B1: Local elites dynasty in power (winning the contest)
B2: Local elites dynasty not in power (lose the contest)

The second type of social capital is the position of the candidates in society. Based on the data obtained, this type of social capital is divided into two categories, which are public officials (I) and entrepreneurs (II).

The table below shows the types of social capital the candidates have as well as the categories of social capital these candidates have:

Table 1
Comparison of The Candidates' Social Capital

NO	NAME	REGION	RELATION WITH THE DYNASTY	POSITION OF THE CANDIDATE
1	LISA ANDRIANI LUBIS	KOTA BINJAI	Lisa Andriani Is The Wife Of Muhammad Idaham Mayor Binjai 2 Period, 2010-2015 And 2016-2021 **(B1)**	DPD IPK board of Binjai City for the period 2020-2025 **(I)**
2	M. BOBBY NASUTION*	KOTA MEDAN	Son-in-law of the president of the republic of indonesia jokowi dodo **(A1)**	Businessman **(II)**
3	FIKAR AZAMI	KOTA SUNGAI PENUH	The biological child of ASFRI JAYA BAKRI, Mayor of Sungai Penuh city, 2011-2016 and 2016-2021 **(B1)**	DPRD member of Sungai Penuh city **(I)**
4	EVA DWIANA*	KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG	Eva is the wife of Herman Hasanusi who is the mayor of Bandar Lampung 2 for the period 2010-2015 and 2016-2021 **(B1)**	DPRD member of Lampung **(I)**
5	RATU ATI MARLIYATI	KOTA CILEGON	Daughter of TB Aat Syafa'at, former Mayor of Cilegon 2000-2005 and 2005-2010 and also younger sister of TB Iman Ariyadi as mayor of Cilegon 2010-2015 and 2016-2021 sentenced to 6 years of corruption in 2018 **(B2)**	Deputy Mayor of Cilegon for the 2016-2021 Period **(I)**
6	RAHAYU SARASWATI DJOJOHADIKUSUMO	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	Prabowo Subianto's niece, the chairman of the Gerindra Party, as well as the Minister of Defense of the Republic of	She is a former member of the Indonesian Parliament for the 2014-2019 period. Rahayu is

			Indonesia. Even though Prabowo Subianto is a public official now, because he lost the previous presidential election, he was categorizes as A2. **(A2)**	also an activist, politician, actress, presenter. His educational background is acting in London, England **(I)**
7	SITI NUR AZIZAH	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	Daughter of K.H. Ma'ruf Amin as Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia for the period 2019-2024 **(A1)**	Lecturer at STAI Salahudin Al Ayubi, North Jakarta since 1995 until now. He has worked as a civil servant at the Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia in 2004- 2019 **(I)**
8	PILAR SAGA ICHSAN*	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	The son of Ratu Tatu Chasanah who served as Regent of Serang 2016-2021 **(B1)**	Activist **(I)**
9	HEVEARITA GUNARYANTI RAHAYU*	KOTA SEMARANG	Wife of Alwin Basri, the Chairperson of Commission D DPRD Central Java for the period 2019-2024 from PDIP. **(B1)**	Vice mayor of Semarang period 2016-2021 **(I)**
10	GIBRAN RAKABUMING RAKA*	KOTA SURAKARTA	Son of Indonesian President, Joko Widodo **(A1)**	Businessman **(II)**
11	HENRY PRADIPTA	KOTA BLITAR	The son of Samanhudi Anwar, the mayor of Blitar, who served the 2016-2021 period **(B1)**	Deputy Treasurer of DPC PDI-P Surakarta for the period 2000-2005 and Secretary of DPC PDIP Surakarta from 2005 until now **(I)**
12	AJI SETYAWAN	KOTA MAGELANG	Aji is the eldest son of the current Mayor of Magelang, Sigit Widyonindito, served in the 2010-2015 and 2016-2021 period **(B1)**	Member of DPRD Kota Magelang 2019-2024 **(I)**
13	GEDE NGURAH AMBARA PUTRA	DENPASAR	The older brother of Gede Ngurah Ambara served as a Member of the DPR RI from the PDIP faction for the period 2009-2014 and 2014-2019 **(B1)**	Businessman **(II)**

14	BADRUTTAM	KOTA MATARAM	Son of the Mayor of Mataram for the period 2010-2015 and 2016-2021 **(B1)**	Businessman **(II)**
15	BAIHAQI	KOTA MATARAM	The son in law of The leader of DPRD NTB **(B1)**	Businessman **(II)**
16	PUTU SELLY	KOTA MATARAM	Putu Selly's husband is Rachmat Hidayat, chairman of DPD PDIP NTB who also asses as a member of the NTB PDIP fraction DPR-RI **(B1)**	Head of the NTB Provincial Trade Office 2020 **(I)**
17	RAHMAD MASUD*	KOTA BALIKPAPAN	Brother of ABDUL GAFUR MAS'UD, the young regent of Penajam Paser Utara Regency for the period 2018-2023. The older brother of Rudi Mas'ud, S.E, a member of the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) for the 2019-2024 electoral district of East Kalimantan. The younger brother of Hasanuddin Mas'ud became a member of the Balikpapan DPRD in 2019-2024 **(B1)**	Chairman of DPD II PARTAI GOLKAR BALIKPAPAN **(I)**
18	NENI MOERNIAENI W	KOTA BONTANG	Andi Faizal Hasdam, the second child to become a member of the Botang City DPRD for the period 2019-2024 **(B1)**	Mayor of BONTANG 2015-2020 **(I)**
19	MUHAMMAD HASAN BAY	KOTA TERNATE	Cousins from Mayor Ternate 2 period 2010-2015 and 2016-2021 **(B1)**	Member of DPRD kota Ternate **(I)**
20	MUNAFRI ARIFUDDIN	KOTA MAKASSAR	Nephew of former vice president of the Republic of Indonesia Jusuf Kalla 2004-2009 and 2014-2019 **(A2)**	Businessman **(II)**
21	IRMAN YASIN LIMPO	KOTA MAKASSAR	Irman's brother is the current Minister of Agriculture Syahrul Yasin Limpo **(A1)**	Governor's Expert Staff for Economics, Development and Finance, South Sulawesi Provincial Government's Economic Sub-Sector **(I)**

22	ANDI ZUNNUN AMIN NURDIN	KOTA MAKASSAR	The biological child of Nurdin Halid, a Golkar politician, has served as Chairman of the PSSI for the 2003-2011 period and was a member of the DPR-RI from the Golkar Party in 1999-2004 **(A2)**	Member of DPRD Sulsel **(I)**
23	ABDUL RAHMAN BANDO	KOTA MAKASSAR	Brother of Bupati Enrekang Muslimin Bando 2018-2023 **(B1)**	Head of the Makassar City Government Marine and Fisheries Service and entrepreneurs in the plantation and agricultural service sector **(I), (II)**
24	FATMAWATI RUSDI*	KOTA MAKASSAR	Fatmawati is the wife of Rusdi Masse Mappasessu, who is a member of the DPR RI for the 2019-2024 period. He has served as regent of Sidenreng Rappang district for the period 2008-2013 and 2013-2018 **(A1)**	Members of the DPR-RI for the 2014-2019 period from Partai Persatuan Pembangunan **(I)**
25	MAURITS MANTIRI*	KOTA BITUNG	The son of Geraldi Mantiri, served as a member of the DPRD City of Bitung in 2019-2024 **(B1)**	Chairperson of the PDI Perjuangan DPC for the 2015 - 2020 period **(I)**
26	HENGKY HONANDAR*	KOTA BITUNG	The sister-in-law of a member of the DPRD City of Bitung for the period 2019-2024, Lanny Sondakh **(B1)**	Member of DPRD Sulut **(I)**
27	JULYETA PAULINA	KOTA MANADO	She is the wife of Veky Lumentut, the mayor of Manado for the period 2010-2015 and 2016-2021 **(B1)**	Rector of universitas Negeri Manado 2016 – 2020 **(I)**
28	JILLY G EMAN	KOTA TOMOHON	his father jimmy f eman is mayor of tomohon 2016-2021 while his younger brother Christo Bless eman is a member of DPRD tomohon 2019 -2024 **(B1)**	Member of DPD II Partai Golkar Kota Tomohon **(II)**

Description: * = the winning candidate
Data source: data taken from various sources

The table shows that 19 candidates or 68% of the total candidates for mayor and deputy mayor in local election 2020 are part of the ruling local political dynasty (category B1),

5 people or 18% of the candidates are part of the ruling national political dynasty (category A1), 3 people or 11% are part of the non-ruling national political dynasty, and the rest are local elites who are not currently in power.

Based on the profession or position the candidate has in community, the results obtained are 75% of public officials, and the rest are entrepreneurs.

The data of the candidates who won the contestation (candidate names marked with an asterisk), can be concluded that the winning candidates came from the ruling political dynasty, both local and national. However, there were several candidates from the ruling dynasty but suffered defeat in the 2020 local elections, one of which was Siti Nur Azizah who is the daughter of vice president K.H Ma'ruf Amin. Candidates who came from dynasties that were currently out of power or lost in previous contestations had all lost. This shows that the political dynasties owned by these candidates are not always the determining factor in the victory of candidates for mayor or deputy mayor in the 2020 local elections.

From the eight candidates who came from political dynasties who won the contest in the 2020 mayor and deputy mayor elections, only two of them are businessmen, and both are part of the political dynasty of the president of the Republic of Indonesia (the son and son in law of President Joko Widodo). Apart from them, the candidates who win the contestation in the 2020 mayor and deputy mayor elections are public officials. It is very rational if public officials find it easier to become winners in political contestation because they interact more with the community directly in their daily lives.

Comparison of The Candidates' Political Capital

Political capital is very much needed as a political vehicle for mayoral candidates, it will help them to make approaches and outreach to their constituents. The more political parties that support a candidate for mayor and deputy mayor, the more likely the candidate will win. Another thing that falls into the category of political capital is the position of the candidate for mayor or deputy mayor in the region. If one of the candidate pairs for mayor is an incumbent, it will make it easier for the candidate pair to win the contest.

The table below shows the political capital held by candidates for mayors and deputy mayors from political dynasties competing in the 2020 local elections.

Table 2
Comparison of The Candidates' Political Capital

NO	NAME	REGION	INCUMBENT/NOT	SUPPORTED PARTY
1	LISA ANDRIANI LUBIS	KOTA BINJAI	No	PDIP, Hanura, PAN (3)
2	M. BOBBY NASUTION*	KOTA	No	PDIP, Hanura, PAN (3)

		MEDAN		
3	FIKAR AZAMI	KOTA SUNGAI PENUH	No	Demokrat, PAN, Hanura, Gerindra, Nasdem, PKB, PKS, berkarya, Golkar (9)
4	EVA DWIANA*	KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG	No	PDIP, Gerindra (2)
5	RATU ATI MARLIYATI	KOTA CILEGON	Incumbent	Golkar, NasDem, Gerindra (3)
6	RAHAYU SARASWATI DJOJOHADIKUSUMO	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	No	PDIP, Gerindra, PAN, Hanura, NasDem, Perindo (6)
7	SITI NUR AZIZAH	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	No	Demokrat, PKS, PKB (3)
8	PILAR SAGA ICHSAN*	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	No	PPP, PBB, Golkar (3)
9	HEVEARITA GUNARYANTI RAHAYU*	KOTA SEMARANG	Incumbent	PDIP, Golkar, PKB, Demokrat, PAN, Gerindra, Nasdem, PSI, PKPI, Hanura, Berkarya, PBB, PPP (12)
10	GIBRAN RAKABUMING RAKA*	KOTA SURAKARTA	No	PDIP, Golkar, Gerindra, PAN, PSI, PKB, NasDem, Perindo, PPP (9)
11	HENRY PRADIPTA	KOTA BLITAR	No	PKB, Golkar, PKS, PAN, NasDem, Partai Berkarya, PKPI (7)
12	AJI SETYAWAN	KOTA MAGELANG	No	PDIP, Hanura, Gerindra, PerindoaPBB, PAN, Nasdem, PPP (7)
13	GEDE NGURAH AMBARA PUTRA	DENPASAR	No	Golkar, Demokrat, Nasdem (3)
14	BADRUTTAM	KOTA MATARAM	No	Gerindra, Partai Berkarya, PKPI, PKB (4)
15	BAIHAQI	KOTA MATARAM	No	Demokrat, PAN, Hanura (3)
16	PUTU SELLY	KOTA MATARAM	No	PDI P, PKS (2)
17	RAHMAD MASUD*	KOTA BALIKPAPAN	No	Golkar, PDIP, Gerindra, PKS, Demokrat, PKB, Perindo, PAN (8)
18	NENI MOERNIAENI W	KOTA BONTANG	Incumbent	Golkar, PKS, Gerindra, PPP, PAN, NasDem, Hanura, Berkarya, PSI, Perindo, Demokrat, PBB (12)
19	MUHAMMAD HASAN BAY	KOTA TERNATE	No	Golkar, Gerindra, Hanura (3)
20	MUNAFRI ARIFUDDIN	KOTA MAKASSAR	No	PPP, Demokrat, Perindo (3)
21	IRMAN YASIN LIMPO	KOTA	No	Golkar, PAN, PKS (3)

22	ANDI ZUNNUN AMIN NURDIN	MAKASSAR KOTA MAKASSAR	No	Golkar, PAN, PKS (3)
23	ABDUL RAHMAN BANDO	KOTA MAKASSAR	No	PPP, Demokrat, Perindo (3)
24	FATMAWATI RUSDI*	KOTA MAKASSAR	No	Gerindra, NasDem (2)
25	MAURITS MANTIRI*	KOTA BITUNG	No	PDI Perjuangan, Perindo, Gerindra (3)
26	HENGKY HONANDAR*	KOTA BITUNG	No	PDI Perjuangan, Perindo, Gerindra (3)
27	JULYETA PAULINA	KOTA MANADO	No	Nasdem, Perindo, PSI (3)
28	JILLY G EMAN	KOTA TOMOHON	No	Golkar, NasDem, Demokrat, Hanura (3)

Description: * = the winning candidate
Data source: data taken from various sources

The table above shows that only three people were incumbents in the 2020 mayor and deputy mayor elections, while the rest were not the rulers of the area. From the three incumbents, only one person can win the contest. This shows that the position as incumbent is not always the most influential thing in winning the candidate pairs for mayor and deputy mayor.

The number of political parties supporting candidates from political dynasties varies widely. There are candidates who get a lot of support, also those who get very little support from political parties. However, based on these data, 71% of these candidates received support from more than eight political parties, and the rest received support from less than eight political parties. However, it turns out that from the eight candidates from political dynasties who won the contest, only three people received support from more than eight political parties, which are: Hevearita Gunaryanti Rahayu; Gibran Rakabuming Raka; and Rahmad Mas'ud, while the rest were supported by only two or three political parties. From this data, it can be concluded that the large number of supporting political parties is not a determining factor in the election of mayor and deputy mayor in 2020 because fewer supporting political parties but having more constituents will have more influence in the candidate's victory.

Comparison of The Candidates' Financial Capital
Data regarding economic capital is obtained from the State Officials' Wealth Report (LHKPN) of candidates who have been reported to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). To facilitate the data analysis process, a categorization was made based on the amount of assets owned by the candidates, which are:

I   : <1.000.000.000
II   : 1.000.000.000 – 25.000.000.000
III   : 25.000.000.000 – 50.000.000.000
IV   : > 50.000.000.000

The table below shows the comparison of assets owned by candidates for mayor and deputy mayor from political dynasties that are contesting the 2020 local elections:

Table 3
Comparison of The Candidates' Financial Capital

NO	NAME	REGION	WEALTH	CATEGORY
1	LISA ANDRIANI LUBIS	KOTA BINJAI	Rp. 6.800.377.712	II
2	M. BOBBY NASUTION*	KOTA MEDAN	Rp. 54.861.280.543	IV
3	FIKAR AZAMI	KOTA SUNGAI PENUH	Rp. 1.438.513.891	II
4	EVA DWIANA*	KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG	Rp. 11.514.413.187	II
5	RATU ATI MARLIYATI	KOTA CILEGON	Rp 5.006.726.905	II
6	RAHAYU SARASWATI DJOJOHADIKUSUMO	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	Rp. 23.771.000.000	II
7	SITI NUR AZIZAH	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	Rp 17.011.825.862	II
8	PILAR SAGA ICHSAN*	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	Rp 28.063.872.562	III
9	HEVEARITA GUNARYANTI RAHAYU*	KOTA SEMARANG	Rp 10.449.486.306	II
10	GIBRAN RAKABUMING RAKA*	KOTA SURAKARTA	Rp. 21.150.000.000	II
11	HENRY PRADIPTA	KOTA BLITAR	Rp. 9.209.749.834	II
12	AJI SETYAWAN	KOTA MAGELANG	Rp. 67.000.000.000	IV
13	GEDE NGURAH AMBARA PUTRA	DENPASAR	Rp. 14.291.983.801	II
14	BADRUTTAM	KOTA MATARAM	Rp. 287.736.563	I
15	BAIHAQI	KOTA MATARAM M	Rp. 5.247.500.000	II
16	PUTU SELLY	KOTA MATARAM	Rp. 2.256.420.000	II
17	RAHMAD MASUD*	KOTA BALIKPAPAN	Rp 12.460.067.031	II
18	NENI MOERNIAENI W	KOTA BONTANG	Rp. 9.000.000.000	II
19	MUHAMMAD HASAN BAY	KOTA TERNATE	Rp 54.686.287.909	IV
20	MUNAFRI ARIFUDDIN	KOTA MAKASSAR	Rp. 4.807.869.082	II
21	IRMAN YASIN LIMPO	KOTA MAKASSAR	Rp 9.194.448.282	II
22	ANDI ZUNNUN AMIN NURDIN	KOTA MAKASSAR	Rp 5.445.000.000	II
23	ABDUL RAHMAN BANDO	KOTA MAKASSAR	Rp 39.478.148.898	III
24	FATMAWATI RUSDI*	KOTA MAKASSAR	Rp. 62.946.559.087	IV

25	MAURITS MANTIRI*	KOTA BITUNG	Rp. 1.671.415,248	II
26	HENGKY HONANDAR*	KOTA BITUNG	Rp. 17.704.921,869	II
27	JULYETA PAULINA	KOTA MANADO	Rp. 4.525.825.435	II
28	JILLY G EMAN	KOTA TOMOHON	Rp. 11.837.171,782	II

Description: * = the winning candidate
Data source: data taken from various sources

The table above shows that 75% of the candidates for mayor and deputy mayor who come from political dynasties in the 2020 local election have assets that are in category II, which is between one and twenty-five billion rupiah. The wealth is quite large for the people of Indonesia, but it turns out that there are several candidates who have a total wealth that is much greater than this figure and reaches more than sixty-four billion rupiah. The lowest number of assets is owned by Badruttamam Ahda, a candidate for deputy mayor from the city of Mataram, amounting to less than three hundred million rupiah.

Data related to economic capital cannot be used to generalize because to conduct the analysis, data from other candidates who are competitors to candidates from political dynasties are needed as a comparison. However, from the data obtained, the candidates who win the contestation are candidates who have considerable wealth, more than ten billion rupiah.

The Combination of Capital Owned by Candidates from Political Dynasties Who Win the Elections for Mayors and Deputy Mayors in 2020

The capitals owned by the candidates cannot stand alone, but they need to complement each other. The table below shows the combination of capital owned by candidates from political dynasties who win the elections for mayors and deputy mayors in 2020

Table 4
Comparison of The Capitals Owned by the Winner

NO	NAME	REGION	DYNASTY	POSITION	INCUMBENT	SUPPORTED PARTIES	TOTAL WEALTH
1	M. BOBBY NASUTION*	KOTA MEDAN	(A1)	(II)	No	3	IV
2	EVA DWIANA*	KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG	(B1)	(II)	No	2	II
3	PILAR SAGA ICHSAN*	KOTA TANGERANG SELATAN	(B1)	(I)	No	3	III
4	HEVEARITA	KOTA	(B1)	(I)	Incumbent	12	II

	GUNARYANTI RAHAYU*	SEMARANG					
5	GIBRAN RAKABUMING RAKA*	KOTA SURAKARTA	(A1)	(II)	No	9	II
6	RAHMAD MASUD*	KOTA BALIKPAPAN	(B1)	(I)	No	8	II
7	FATMAWATI RUSDI*	KOTA MAKASSAR	(A1)	(I)	No	2	IV
8	MAURITS MANTIRI*	KOTA BITUNG	(B1)	(I)	No	3	II
9	HENGKY HONANDAR*	KOTA BITUNG	(B1)	(I)	No	3	II

Data source: data taken from various sources

The table above shows that the victories of candidates from political dynasties were influenced by various combinations of capital. No capital is more influential than other capital because ownership of capital will not mean much if the candidate does not have a good enough strategy in using that capital to attract voters.

CONCLUSION
The conclusion of this study is that the dynasties owned by candidates do not seem to mean much in the 2020 regional head elections, there are certain categories of political dynasties that can win the contest, which are the dynasty that is in power and won the previous contest. However, not all political dynasties like that can also win the contest, because other capital is needed as well as the use of capital in a winning strategy that is in accordance with the conditions of the region and its constituents.

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As it is known that the use of Large-N in comparative research like this has a drawback, which that the explanation presented will be less in-depth, so it is necessary to continue this research using other methods to get more in-depth results so that we can understand more about capital in relation to contestation politics like this.

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