

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to analyse what the legal basis of single candidate according to the law and how the legal consequences of the single candidate are in local election. This research is normative legal research with descriptive qualitative method. The results of research show that the legal basis of single candidate is based on Decision of Constitutional Court Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015 which approved a single candidate' to join the elections and that simply by giving the people the choice to "vote or disagree". The regulation regarding single candidate in regional head election, in the case of Blitar (East Java), Timor Tengah Utara (East Nusa Tenggara), and Tasikmalaya (West Java). The legal consequence of single candidate in local election is still implemented. The holding of elections is delayed as a consequence of the people who choose the option "disagree" or prefer "empty boxes". In case single candidate of the 2015 regional election the winner is single candidate pair. In the case single candidate of the 2018 regional election, any area that the winner is empty box. To carry out a better recruitment and training of cadres which are able to prepare good cadres for political contestation in modern democracy. The political parties also need to establish a better mechanism for determining candidates which are carried out transparently, accountably with the involvement of cadres at the most root level. Second, the DPR and President have to consider decrease the requirements for nomination and qualification for independent candidates (individuals) who wish to nominate themselves and compete in the election contestation.

Keywords : *General Election, Simultaneous Regional Election, Single Candidate.*