

# Political parties and political recruitment (study on the recruitment of the Golkar party coalition and PPP in nominating pairs of candidates for regent and deputy regent candidates in Demak regency in 2015)

Cendhy Vicky Vigana

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

This thesis focuses on the analysis of attention on the recruitment of political candidates for the Regent and Deputy Regent candidates, which were promoted by the coalition of the Golongan Karya (Golkar) party and the United Development Party (PPP) in the 2015 Pilkada of Demak Regency. The purpose of this study was to analyze the recruitment mechanism for the 2015 regional head candidates for Demak Regency, which were promoted by the Golkar and PPP parties. This study is interesting and important to do considering the lack of studies on the recruitment of political candidates in political constellations in the struggle for political office, at the local level, especially in the 2015 Simultaneous Regional Elections. The purpose of this research is to describe two things: first, what makes the Golkar Party and PPP nominated the candidate pair for regent and deputy regent of Demak Regency who were not from the party's own cadres; second, what are the factors that made the Golkar Party form a coalition with PPP in Demak Regency in the 2015 local elections. The findings show that despite all the obstacles, obstacles and challenges faced by each party (both Golkar and PPP). So that it can be said that the Golkar and PPP parties are not seriously committed to carrying their cadres as candidates to be carried out in the 2015 Demak Regency election contestation.

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## Corresponding Author:

Cendhy Vicky Vigana  
Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik, Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah  
Jl. Ir H. Juanda No.95, Ciputat, Kec. Ciputat Tim., Kota Tangerang Selatan, Banten 15412  
Email: [Viganavicky@gmail.com](mailto:Viganavicky@gmail.com)

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Direct Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) as a form of normative mandate for the democratic and participatory election of governors, regents and mayors, have been mandated since Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government which is actually the basic framework of regional autonomy. The law, which is a form of refinement of Law Number 22 of 1999, has also marked the blazing fire of democracy after the reform of New Order authoritarianism.

Through this law, which later became the basis for the implementation of the first election in 2005, it was also colored by the presence of flags of different political parties. Indonesia has stepped

onto a new history of the journey of archipelago democracy through the implementation of simultaneous local elections.

**Table 1.** Regional Head Election Periodization

	Period	Regional Head Election System	Legal basis
First	Appointment period	Period Appointment of governors by the President on the recommendation of several candidates by the Provincial DPRD, while Regents are appointed by the minister through the proposal of the Regency/Municipal DPRD	- Law Number 1 of 1945 - Law Number 22 of 1948 - Law Number 1 of 1957 Concerning Principles of Regional Government - Law Number 18 of 1965 - Law Number 5 of 1974
Second	Representative election period	Election of Governors/Regents/Mayors/through elections in the Regency/City Provincial DPRD	- UUD number 22 of 1999
third	Direct election	Direct election of Governors/Regents/Mayors	- Law Number 32 of 2004 - Law Number 1 of 2015 - Law Number 8 of 2015

Of the 34 provinces and 413 regencies and 98 cities in Indonesia, there are around 53 percent or 269 regions, with details of 9 provinces, 36 cities and 224 regencies which are simultaneously undergoing regional head elections that are entering the end of term of office (AMJ) in 2015 and first semester of 2016. The regency is Demak Regency.

## 2. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative-descriptive method, namely a method that examines research subjects or informants in their daily scope. While the qualitative method uses sources in the form of narratives, informants' narratives, documents, not data in the form of numbers which is carried out in quantitative research.. Data Collection Technique Literature and documentation studies, namely collecting data related to the issues raised in this study through literature books, newspapers, scientific journals, as well as articles and news originating from the internet media.

Data collection techniques used through documentation, to obtain secondary data or additional information. The documentation used is books, data, and other documents related to the author's research title, namely "Political Parties and Political Recruitment: A Case Study of Recruitment of Political Candidates from the Golkar Party Coalition and PPP in Supporting the Candidate Pair for Regent H. M. Natsir and Deputy Regent Candidate Joko Sutanto in Demak Regency in the 2015 Simultaneous Regional Elections and Interviews are interactions between researchers and informants.

This data collection technique was carried out by asking direct questions from the interviewer to the informants, and the answers from competent informants with the problems in this study were recorded or recorded with a tape recorder. The parties that were used as informants in this study, which are related to field research are: First from PPP is Mr. Sudarto as Deputy Secretary General of the PPP DPP and Chair of the Coordinator of Winning the Central Java Regional Pilkada Simultaneous 2015; Mr. Nurul Fuqron, SE as Secretary of the DPD PPP Demak Regency. Marlinda Irwanti, SE, Msi, Member of the Republic of Indonesia DPR Central Java X, Deputy Secretary General of the DPP PG, and Secretary for Election Winnings for the Golkar Party for the Central Java Regional Pilkada Simultaneous 2015; Sunari Muslim as Secretary of the DPD Golkar Party, Demak Regency. The fourth is from academics and political observers who are related to the writing of this thesis. David Reeve as an academic and observer of Golkar; Prof. R. William Liddle as an academic and observer of democracy and political parties in Indonesia.

The technique used is purposive sampling, which collects data in this study from various existing sources. Namely from books related to research problems, scientific journals, articles from both print and internet media, and news in the media which is one of the important data sources to obtain research data.

Primary data were obtained from direct interviews with parties related to the problems in this study. While secondary data are materials in the form of information collected from second hand or from other sources whose samples were selected based on certain considerations based on research objectives. For the purposes of research data analysis, the authors use descriptive analysis techniques. Through this technique, the authors hope to be able to interpret the data that has been collected to strengthen the research and findings.

Research techniques using descriptive analysis are directed to provide an explanation of symptoms, facts or events in a systematic and accurate manner with certain characteristics. Literally, the descriptive method is used to create a picture of a situation or event, so this method is intended as an accumulation and analysis of the basic data captured in this study.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In The political recruitment and coalition of the Golkar and PPP parties in nominating the regent and deputy regent candidate pairs, H. The next discussion is the commitment to the coalition of the Golkar and PPP parties in carrying the candidate pairs. 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties, what is meant by a political party is an organization that is national in nature and was formed by a group of Indonesian citizens voluntarily on the basis of the same will and aspirations to fight for and defend the political interests of members, society, nation and state, and maintain integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. According to Miriam Budiardjo, political parties are defined as organized groups with members who share values, orientations.

In addition, according to Antony Down, a political party is an open system, oriented towards participation, it can be used for the work of parties to carry out fair and open election responsibilities that make democracy work, without such parties democracy is impossible. Opinions about these political parties also in line with the practice of the coalition of the Golkar Party and PPP which carried the candidate pair for Regent HM Natsir and Joko Sutanto in Demak district in the 2015 local elections. nominated and won the candidate pair. Even though in 2015 the Golkar Party and PPP experienced dualism<sup>33</sup> which lasted from the central level to the regional level, it turns out that the two parties are still solidly carrying the candidate for regent H.

In addition, in line with Miriam Budiardjo regarding the definition of a political party, the promotion of the pair of candidates for regent and deputy regent, HM Natsir and Joko Sutanto, by the Golkar and PPP parties is one of the objectives to gain power.

Political parties must have the means to be able to continue to exist in society through the mechanism of adding members or the emergence of new individuals who occupy structural positions in party organizations. Political parties that have management from the central level to the branches, must carry out coordination between the management at the central level and at the branch level in a systematic manner. One of the special characteristics of political party organizations that are not owned by other organizations is the desire to gain power

#### **3.1 Analysis of political recruitment and the coalition of the Golkar party and ppp in upporting the pair of candidate regent and candidate vice regent in the 2015 elections in demak regency**

Before discussing the process of determining candidates from the Golkar party in more detail, it is necessary to mention again that in the previous Demak district election,<sup>106</sup> the Golkar party was one of the parties that supported the previous regent and deputy regent, namely H. Dachirin Said) and the deputy regent of Demak district (Harwanto ), back forward with different bearer pairs and parties. To see a map of the pairs of candidates for regent and deputy regent who advanced in the regional elections for Demak district in the 2015 contest.

In 2015, the Golkar party, which was experiencing internal divisions, certainly experienced obstacles in the mechanism of compromise, communication, and determining the course of the party's mission in the local elections. Regarding why not to bring back one of the incumbent candidates (either regent or deputy regent), who had been nominated in the previous local election, the internal Golkar party has two reasons.

The internal reason was because the Golkar party in Demak district considered the performance of the previous local government to be less than optimal and not optimal, so they were reluctant to return for the pair of candidates, especially the previous regent. This assessment does not only depart from the party itself. It's not that Dachirin's pack isn't good. But with the capital Mr. Dachirin has, it doesn't seem optimal.

Sunari's opinion (above), regarding the previous regent's performance which was less than optimal, is reinforced by Pak Muin's view, <sup>108</sup> along with his response: It should have been like that from experience. Many people are disappointed with the performance of Pak Dachirin and Herwanto.

So that the people have their own assessment of the candidate they want to support. From this reason, the Demak district Golkar party decided not to support the incumbent and recruited candidates from its internal mechanism first. incumbent candidates who have been nominated in previous regional elections.

The Process of Determining Prospective Candidates from the Golkar Party In the context of candidate recruitment at both the national and regional levels, the Golkar party opens the door for nominations from various walks of life. Be it party cadres or non-cadres who wish to devote themselves to society through the Golkar party. The above opinion was corroborated as stated by the Deputy Chairman of the Central Java Region Bapilu in the 2015 local elections, starting with the following requirements: The registration stage of prospective candidates; The selection stage of prospective candidates; The verification stage of prospective candidates; The stage of determining the nomination of prospective candidates; The stage of selecting and determining the elected candidate; Stage of ratification of candidate pairs; and finally, is the stage of winning the candidate pair .

Of the seven stages of the assessment above, at least those that are directly related to this research are stages one through six. Meanwhile, the seventh stage is the final stage in which the supporting party and the nominated candidate will form a winning team and develop their respective winning concepts and strategies.

In addition, the series of candidate recruitment stages (especially points one to six), as Mr. Sunari said, fits perfectly with the recruitment model conceptualized by Seligman. At the screening stage, according to Seligman, this corresponds to the first and third stages of the recruitment mechanism for the Golkar party, Demak district. , namely the registration stage of prospective candidates; second selection of prospective candidates and third verification of prospective candidates.

The two stages of nomination correspond to the fourth stage of recruitment of the Golkar party, namely the stage of determining the nomination of prospective candidates. At this stage of the election, the mechanism in the Golkar party is the selection and validation of candidates. is the figure of the candidate. Is the person well known by the public and well known? The figure criteria is one of the important points in viewing potential candidates, opening up space for many parties or candidates from outside the internal cadres who have better personality aspects than party cadres, to be selected and elected. This means that the aspect of party cadre is a point that can be secondary if there is a better candidate.

This opinion is not exaggerated when referring to Mrs. Marlinda's answer regarding the promotion of non-cadres from the Golkar party, along with her responses: In my opinion for the Central Java case, the determining factor is the candidate figure. sufficient electability, the result will be the same. For example, the candidate is the chairman of the regional Golkar, if at the time of selection the candidate does not have enough electability, compared to other candidates/non-cadres, the chairman must resign.

Considering that at that time the Golkar party was experiencing dualism, which resulted in the existence of two Golkar party camps, which were comprehensive, from the national level to the regional level. In the recruitment of candidates for the Demak district Golkar party in 2015, these obstacles began to be seen after the registration stage for the candidates proposed by the Golkar party. As said by Mr. Sunari, initially there were several names of candidates who entered. The following is Mr. Sunari's opinion regarding the names of the candidates who have entered. However, due to the conditions in which each party in the conflict does not want to be harmed, because one candidate will be chosen from the party to be carried. Therefore, after an internal party meeting, to find a better solution, an alternative path was chosen, namely looking for another candidate, outside of the cadres of each party.

Pre Process for Determining Candidates from the United Development Party (PPP) Before discussing recruiting from the internal PPP Demak district, in general it is commonplace for a party to support candidate candidates who have qualified political capital. candidates with performance and other candidates, or nominating someone from outside the party who allows fajam regarding leadership aspects. In addition, it seems quite reasonable, that PPP Demak district (forced) must choose a figure or figures outside the cadres. Because there are several factors that become obstacles to the recruitment of carriers. First, what is very clear is the dualism of the party which more or less creates obstacles.

This is evidenced by the fact that each camp is given the opportunity to carry out a recruitment mechanism. The second is the factor where the number of PPP legislative seats in the Demak district DPRD for the 2014-2019 period only won five (5) seats. So by looking for a non-cadre figure, it will certainly be an advantage in itself, because in the context of seeking victory, Pak Natsir's voter segmentation is quite broad. After the names of the definite candidates that will be carried by the Golkar and PPP parties have been released, then the two parties communicate to next is to determine who the candidates will be as candidates for Regent and vice regent candidates. Based on the field data from the interview results, it seems that the position determination process is not that complicated and difficult. Each party (between the Golkar party and PPP) already knows each other's strengths and weaknesses in the candidates promoted by their coalition parties. From the names of HM Natsir and Joko Sutanto, then the Golkar party and PPP together, held deliberations. From the results of the deliberations it was agreed that HM Natsir was designated as a candidate for regent and Joko Sutanto was designated as a candidate for deputy regent. During the internal meeting process, the reasons for agreeing on HM Natsir as a candidate for regent were based on several reasons.

Agreement to Determine Candidates for Regent and Deputy Regent Candidates Promoted by Golkar and PPP parties After the names of definite candidates that will be carried by Golkar and PPP parties have been released, the two parties then communicate to the next stage to determine who the candidates will be as candidates for Regent and deputy mayoral candidates.

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During the internal meeting process, the reasons for agreeing on HM Natsir as a candidate for regent were based on several reasons. Natsir is considered capable of being a differentiator from other candidate pairs (especially compared to Joko Sutanto), because he is active in the world of education. Apart from being listed as the head of the Demak district PGRI, he is also active in the world of scouting and what is no less important is H. appoint Pak Natsir as Demak sat and Pak Joko Demak two.

The reason is that Mr. Natsir has a larger voter base (reach). Meanwhile, Mr. Joko is lacking in seeing who the voters are. By looking at the responses from Mr. Nurul, the consideration for choosing Mr. Natsir can be analyzed that in the process of determining the position of Demak one and Demak two, what is more dominant in the assessment is the social capital (network) of the prospective candidates. So that the assessment of the figure or personality does not look at the career track record of the prospective candidate. It's not like the consideration process at the time of the party's internal selection, which also takes into account the track record of a career.

In fact, if you look at the career track records of the two potential candidates, Joko Sutanto's name is more convincing. Especially considering that Mr. Joko was also an active member of the regent's expert staff at that time, so that during the deliberation process for determining the positions of the candidates who had been prepared, they tended to see a larger segmentation of voters, and could attract greater public sympathy.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

This study found an interesting fact in determining the recruitment of candidates for regent and deputy regent in the 2015 regional head election in Demak Regency, which were promoted by the Golkar and PPP parties, who came from outside the party cadres. In the context of the Golkar party, recruitment is still carried out in accordance with general procedures. But considering that the Golkar party at that time was facing party dualism. In the end, there was an agreement as a way out that the Golkar party from each side had to drop the names that had entered and look for and elect new candidates. This means that the conflict that occurred within the Golkar party in Demak district had to sacrifice its cadres to be promoted and nominated as regional head candidates. In addition, considering that in the 2015 contest there were incumbents who again ran for regional elections, the Golkar party must choose a candidate who has a good track record, figure and electability. This means that if you only rely on the track record of membership in the party, it is clearly not enough

capital. Furthermore, even in the context of the PPP Demak district, the dualism conflict that occurred was not as hot as the Golkar party. But this party also finally chose and determined a candidate to be carried from outside its cadres, namely HM Natsir. Similar to the considerations of the Demak district Golkar party, the cadres who took part in the recruitment process had less track record and personality, compared to candidates from outside the party. Apart from that, another consideration is that if the Demak district PPP does not support those who are capable enough to fight against incumbents, it is feared that they will be less capable in political competition in the 2015 Demak district elections.

In general, despite all the obstacles, obstacles and challenges faced by each party, both internally and externally, the two parties clearly did not fight for their respective cadres to be promoted seriously. So that it can be said that the Golkar and PPP parties failed to carry their cadres as candidates to be carried out in the 2015 Demak district election contestation.

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Future academic research is expected to be able to further explore the pattern of political recruitment that is implemented together with coalition forms in Indonesia. Make comparisons of recruitment patterns with other parties and under other conditions at a certain level and at a certain time and practically so that political parties increase the capacity of their cadres to become candidates for people's representatives both in the executive and legislative branches with qualified quality. At the same time, opening the widest possible opportunity for the wider community to participate in serving the community through political parties without any restrictions.

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