

The Management Role of the Golkar Party in Aceh Besar District on Member Election 2019 Legislative

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Abstract:

The management of the Golkar Party in Aceh Besar Regency is committed to carrying out its role since recruitment is carried out in a closed manner as a means of regeneration and openly by providing the widest opportunity for the people to participate in political activities in order to improve the performance of legislative members which are currently considered inadequate. This is due to the low quality of human resources as a result of the weak mechanism for recruiting legislative candidates. The formulation of the problem in this research what is the role of the Golkar Party administrators in Aceh Besar Regency in the 2019 legislative elections and What are the factors that hinder and encourage? for the Golkar Party administrators in carrying out their roles. This study uses a qualitative approach to get an overview of the role of the board of directors Golkar Party in the 2019 legislative elections. The conclusion of the study shows that the board plays a role in recruitment through a closed screening of cadres and also openly to the community, then party administrators have a role in determining them to be legislative candidates. Furthermore, there is socialization that is from the party and there is also socialization by the legislative candidates. Constraint for the Golkar Party administrators in carrying out their roles consists of internal constraints including funding and competition between candidates. Meanwhile, external constraints consist of competition between political parties and figures in the eyes of the community. The competition between political parties is common to Golkar, considering that it is a fighting party and even a winning party, but in the context of Aceh, it is a little different because there are local parties that are still the desire of the community. Then to face the competition, the motivating factor for the Golkar Party is to sacrifice some of its cadres and choose other figures who are considered better in the eyes of the community. It was all done to increase the party's electability.

Keywords:

role; management; recruitment

I. Introduction

The election of members of the legislature as a momentum to implement the rights of citizens to exercise sovereignty becomes a hope that the community can exercise sovereignty to elect their representatives who will sit in the legislature. Based on the applicable rules, if someone wants to become a member of the legislature, he must go through a political party vehicle by participating in the constellation of a democratic party. This is where the important role of political party administrators, especially the Golkar Party, in conducting the initial selection of cadres or sympathizers who are interested in becoming members of the legislature.

Various phenomena show that some of the Golkar Party officials have moved to local parties caused the number of seats gained by the Golkar Party to be unstable and uneven per electoral district or electoral district. Although the Golkar Party's vote acquisition has in fact

always increased in three elections, it is inversely proportional to the number of seats obtained. On the one hand, the number of champions has increased, but on the other hand, the number of seats gained in the 2019 legislative elections has actually decreased from the previous 5 to 3 seats. For more details on this, it can be seen in table 1.1 regarding the number of votes and seats obtained by the Golkar Party since the 2009 legislative elections until the 2019 legislative elections.

Table 1. Vote Gain and Number of Seats for the Golkar Party in the 2009 to 2019 legislative Elections

No	Legislative Election Year	Number of Votes Golkar Party	Chairs amount	Number of Contestants
1	2009	14,335	4	40
2	2014	19,536	5	13
3	2019	19,853	3	20

Source: General Election Commission of Aceh Besar Regency, 2020

This is due to the unequal distribution of the Golkar Party's votes per electoral district because the legislative candidates do not have the same working spirit. For more details about this can be seen in table 1.2 below.

Table 2. Number of Golkar Party votes per Electoral District (Dapil) 2009 to 2019

No	Legislative Election Year	Electoral District	Number of Votes	KET
1	2009	1	3,544	Get a seat
		2	2,420	Get a seat
		3	5,712	Get a seat
		4	1.339	Can not
		5	1.340	Get a seat
2	2014	1	3.920	Get a seat
		2	2,915	Get a seat
		3	4041	Get a seat
		4	5.648	Get a seat
		5	3.012	Get a seat
3	2019	1	1,860	Can not
		2	2,148	Can not
		3	4.636	Get a seat
		4	6.189	Get a seat
		5	5.020	Get a seat

Source: General Election Commission of Aceh Besar Regency, 2020

Based on the table above, although the number of votes for the Golkar Party increased, it was not followed by an increase in the number of seats obtained. This was due to the unequal distribution of votes for the Golkar Party per electoral district (Dapil). From the description of the results of the legislative elections, especially the Golkar Party, it is necessary to increase the role of the management starting from the recruitment of legislative members. This phenomenon, it would be interesting to conduct more in-depth research on the fact that the existence of the Golkar Party at the national level cannot be matched at the Aceh Besar district level, this can be seen from the decline in the number of seats on the one hand and the increase in the number of votes on the other. As a result of the uneven ability of the legislative candidates (Caleg) promoted by the Golkar Party, result in the loss of the number of seats obtained.

Ii. Review of Literature

2.1 Role Theory

Role is a concept of what individuals in society can do as members of the organization. Role theory is known as role of theory, this is a theory that analyzes the tasks that must be carried out by people or institutions that have formal or informal positions. In the Indonesian dictionary, there are two terms that appear, namely roles and roles. Role is a set of levels that are expected to be possessed by those who are domiciled in society. The role is part of the main task that must be carried out. Selly in Salim (2014) defines the role or role is "*The function or position that the subject or expected to have an organization, in society or in a relationship*".

Role can be interpreted as individual behavior that is important to the social structure of society. In this case, the role is the expected behavior of someone who has a number of statuses and is expected to fill the role according to that status. According to Soekanto (2010), the role is "*a dynamic aspect in the position of something, if a person performs his rights and obligations according to his position, then he carries out a role*". According to Abdulsyani (2012) the role is "*An act of a person in a certain way in an effort to carry out his rights and obligations in accordance with his status in society*".

In relation to the role of the Golkar Party management, it is a concept of something that must be carried out by individuals in the order of political organization in accordance with the inherent attributes and positions as a result of status, and the behavior expected by other members. The role referred to in this discussion is a set of behaviors possessed by Golkar Party officials in winning the legislative election, so that carrying out their duties is not only limited to succeeding in the legislative election, but also making various breakthroughs and efforts in order to gain popular support as much as possible in order to increase the number of gains legislative seats. Political parties accommodate their role in society, especially the grassroots, do not let the role of politics be connoted as a crucial project with a purely profit-oriented orientation (political of interest), because it is proper for the political frem to become a social force that accommodates common interests and common goals.

Golkar, an organized political party, can influence public policy by getting its candidates elected to public office. Parties tend to be deeply and deeply embedded in certain sub-structures of society in sustainable and well-functioning democracies. They can link government institutions with elements of civil society in a free and just society and are deemed necessary to run a modern democratic political system.

In this regard, it seems that the role of political parties in Aceh is ebb and flow, especially in increasing political participation and community empowerment according to Michels (2016) that "*The ebb and flow of the role as a channel for channeling political aspirations, a means of*

political socialization, a means of political recruitment, and a means of regulating conflict, because the four roles were taken over by the government, especially the executive, supported by the legislature and the judiciary". Political parties are often described as institutionalized mediators between civil society and those who make and implement decisions.

Although parties fulfill many important roles and perform functions in society, the nomination and presentation of candidates in election campaigns is the most visible role for voters. According to Syafie (2016) the role of political parties includes "a role in representing interest groups, a role in simplifying elections through internal socialization, a role in making various policies, a role in determining and determining candidates, a role in mobilizing voters, the role of supervising political opponents and a role in facilitating with the government".

2.2 Recruitment Theory

In political parties, there are several important functions that parties carry out as a means of implementing their goals. One of the functions of political parties related to this is recruitment. According to Amal (1996) recruitment is "a process to find and select members for regeneration activities from an organization, whether political parties, government institutions or other organizations". However, recruitment is better known in political language as contained in the book Basics of Political Science which mentions the process of finding and inviting talented people to actively participate in political activities as party members".

The treatment of political parties on all stages of political recruitment is closely related to the organization of political parties. This gave birth to the management of the party on the pattern of recruitment of political parties. Usually the way the party carries out the stages of political recruitment has a different pattern from one party to another.

In the stage of determining the legislative candidates that will be carried by political parties.

2.3 Political Theory

Political activities to achieve balance in realizing common interests in an organization. According to Aristotle in Bambang (2002) politics is "Efforts or ways to get something desired". Meanwhile, according to Budhiardjo (2015) the definition of politics is "a variety of activities concerning the determination of goals and the implementation of these goals". According to Hans in Budhiardjo (2015) politics are "various activities in a political system, or state, which involve the process of determining and implementing goals".

In this case, a political party is an organized group whose members share the same orientation, values and ideals. The purpose of this group is to gain political power and seize political position by constitutional means to implement. According to Budhiardjo (2015) a political party is "a group of people who are stably organized with the aim of seizing or maintaining control of the government for their party leadership, and based on this control, providing members of their party with fair and material benefits".

Surbakti (2012) says a political party is "an organized group in which its members have the same orientation, ideals and values with the group's goal of gaining political power and seizing political position by constitutional means to carry out its policies". Gartfied in Surbakti (2012) says that political parties consist of "a group of citizens who are more or less organized, acting as a political unit. In carrying out the organizational wheel of political activities that seek

to control government power and win popular support for competition with other groups who have different views.

According to Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning political parties Article 1 paragraph (1) Political Parties are "Organizations that are national in nature and formed by a group of Indonesian citizens voluntarily on the basis of the same will and ideals to fight for the political interests of members of political parties, society, nation and state, as well as maintaining the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia". Political parties have functions, rights, and obligations that have been regulated in Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties. One of the functions of political parties contained in Article 34 paragraph (3) letter A is to carry out political education for members of political parties and the public.

2.4 Party Concept

The history of the development of the party political In Indonesia, it is very coloring the development of democracy, this is very easy to understand, because political parties are a picture of the face of the people's role in the national political arena or in other words a reflection of the level of public political participation. Starting from the desire to maintain independence and fill development, political parties were born from various aspirations of the people. The romance of the life of political parties since independence is marked by the emergence of many parties (multi-party). more and more political parties provide wider possibilities for the people to channel their aspirations and seize opportunities to fight for their rights and contribute their obligations as citizens. The number of alternative choices and the widening space for people's participation provide a strong indication that the system of government in the hands of the people is very likely to be realized.

The party system and political parties are two different concepts. The party system shows the format of the existence of political parties in a specific political system. Because the political system is different in each country or in one country it is different from the historical aspect. According to Budiardjo (2016) the party system is "a pattern of continuous and stable competition, which is always visible in every election process in each country". Edmund in Budiardjo (2016) states that political parties are "institutions consisting of people who unite, to promote national interests together, based on the principles and things they agree on". Meanwhile, Michels (2016) states that a political party as "A political entity, as a mechanism, does not automatically identify itself with the interests of its members as well as the social class they represent. The party was deliberately formed as a tool to secure goals".

In a party, the interests of the masses of voters who have formed a party are often forgotten because they are hindered by the interests of the bureaucracy run by their leaders. Another definition of his political party Joseph's point in Michels (2016) is "A group whose members act primarily in terms of the struggle for party power and its politicians are a simple example of a response to the inability of the electorate to act".

III. Research Method

The use of methods in research is a must so that all problems can be answered. In line with this intention, Moleong (2014) argues that "Qualitative research is based on efforts to build the views of those who are researched which are detailed, formed with words, holistic and complex pictures". While Richie in Moleong (2014) qualitative research as "Efforts to present the

social world, and its perspective in the world, in terms of concepts, behavior, perceptions and issues about the human being studied".

Meanwhile, Sugiyono (2010) defines qualitative methods as "naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions. Qualitative research shows a natural aspect that is opposed to quantum, so on the basis of these considerations qualitative is defined as research that does not use calculations with numbers. According to Denam and Lincoln (2009) qualitative research is "research that uses a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods". Therefore, this research was conducted using a qualitative approach, because it is considered in accordance with the characteristics of the problem raised.

Determination of research informants was carried out by purposive sampling with the consideration that the informants understood the problems being studied so that they could provide information and data related to the research objectives. Thus, researchers could obtain accurate and objective data. Informants in this study were the Chairman of the Golkar Party of Aceh Besar Regency, the administrators of the Golkar Party of Aceh Besar Regency, candidates for DPRK members promoted by the Golkar Party and the chairman of the Election Winning Team. However, in this study, the determination of informants was limited to only 7 people including the key informant, the Chairperson of the Golkar Party, Aceh Besar District and 6 additional informants:

1. Chairman of the Golkar Party of Aceh Besar District (Key Informant) 1 person
2. Aceh Besar District Golkar Party Management (Additional Informants) 8 people
3. Candidates for DPRK Members (Additional Informants) 2 people

The research instrument is very important in revealing various facts related to the role of the Golkar Party Management in Aceh Besar Regency in the 2019 Legislative Election. In this case, according to the approach that the researcher uses, which is qualitative, the main instrument is the researcher himself. Researchers as a key instrument. However, even though the researcher as the main instrument in research does not mean eliminating the human essence of the researcher himself.

In order to obtain valid data, in this case the researcher uses various data collection techniques ranging from observations, interviews, and documents. The first data collection technique the researcher did was through observation. According to Bungin (2016), observation is "Efforts to record all events and activities that occur during the corrective action with or without assistance tools". The same thing but in a different language was stated by Mulyana (2016) observations were made to "Obtain complete data, for example regarding a social event, events that precede and follow it and an explanation of its meaning by the participants and those who witnessed it, before during, and after the incident took place.

In addition to observations, researchers also conducted interviews to obtain various information related to research problems. According to Bungin (2016) the interview is "a process of obtaining information for research purposes by means of face-to-face questions and answers between the interviewer and the interviewee, with or without the use of an interview guide". Meanwhile, Sugiyono (2016) interviews can be conducted in a structured or unstructured manner, and can be conducted face to face or by telephone.

Structured interviews are used as a data collection technique, if the researcher or data collector already knows with certainty the information what will be obtained. While the interview is unstructured, the interview is free where the researcher does not use interview guidelines that have been arranged systematically and completely to collect the data. In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interviews, namely interviews that initially used structured questions, then one by one they were deepened and developed in search of further information. This is where the researcher acts as the main instrument (key instrument) which is integrated with natural data sources.

Then in addition to observations and interviews, researchers also use documents as a data collection technique that is not directly addressed to the research subject. Documents under study can be of various kinds, not only official documents. The documents needed in this research are in the form of written materials related to research problems from various sources. According to Lincoln's opinion in Moleong (2016) a document is "Any written material or film, other than a film that is not prepared because of the request of an investigator. Documents are usually divided into personal documents and official documents.

IV. Discussion

The results of the study are related to the role of the Golkar Party administrators in the 2019 legislative elections with indicators of recruitment, determination and socialization. Election implementation is largely determined by political recruitment which will influence constituents to choose candidates from their political parties. Therefore, in this recruitment process, we will talk about regeneration, regeneration and candidate selection. Political recruitment as part of the initial selection carried out by the Golkar Party Management for both cadres and candidates for legislative members in order to carry out a number of roles in the political system. The recruitment of candidates for the Golkar DPRD in Aceh Besar Regency has experienced different qualities between Electoral Districts (Dapil) so that it affects the uneven vote acquisition so that it has implications for the number of seats obtained. In the political structure and system, it is the political party organization that is most responsible for producing quality leaders. To be able to perform this task, within the body of political party organizations it is necessary to develop a system of political recruitment, selection, and regeneration. Getting good resources needs to start from the recruitment system. With this system, it will be possible to select the suitability between the characteristics of the candidate and the value system and ideology of his political party. Of course, it is people who have a value system and ideology and have the potential to be developed who need to be recruited.

In this context, the recruitment process is divided into two, the first is the recruitment of party administrators, and the second is the recruitment of legislative candidates. In the recruitment of administrators, the Golkar Party prioritizes those who are young, have skills, have both academic and financial abilities and are willing to become militant cadres and are willing to become legislative candidates. Meanwhile, in the recruitment of legislative candidates, there is collaboration between party administrators and includes elements of the community starting from the grassroots. Especially from the community, we see more of his character. For the Golkar Party, the Legislative Election is an important and interesting momentum, so that recruitment is carried out openly.

Determination is very important to produce quality leaders, not only oriented to the interests of the political parties represented. Because when elected as a representative of the people automatically become the leader of everyone, no longer just a representative of a political

party. The consideration of the Golkar Party in determining young legislative candidates is based on the performance capabilities of each legislative candidate. The determination of candidates for legislative members in the 2019 election was carried out based on a management meeting. This is in accordance with the Golkar Party mechanism". Determination of legislative candidates is not easy considering that many parties have interests, both personal interests and organizational interests. If individual interests are ignored, it will affect the organization, regarding the determination of the serial number for the Golkar Party, various considerations were carried out with the aim of obtaining legislative seats. The serial number is indeed determined by the party with consideration of a good track record so that appreciation is given to those who are not incumbents but feel that they have done a lot of good for the party and their potential for electability after receiving various information or aspirations from the gampong level administrators.

Then the socialization of the party serial number is carried out by the management considering that the party serial number always changes after the reform. Meanwhile, the socialization of legislative candidates is carried out by the party only universally, while in detail it is carried out by each candidate for the legislature. Based on the results of the researcher's interview with the Chairperson of the Golkar Party, Aceh Besar Regency, he said that "We did some socialization which was carried out together, and there was also socialization carried out by each candidate. Socialization is jointly carried out by party officials, while independent socialization is according to the initiative of each candidate as long as they do not slander each other".

Socialization activities are also carried out by parties and legislative candidates through Face book, Instagram Website, Banners and Billboards with the number and size in accordance with the financial capabilities of the candidates. Because the party only provides props in the socialization which is limited to party attributes and billboards are only in certain places that are often passed by many people. Meanwhile, for the settlement area, it is the responsibility of each candidate to carry out socialization. Remember Socialization is an important part in democratic parties or general elections for legislative members, because without socialization or socialization that is social it is difficult to get support and choices from the community. Moreover, in socialization only promises without any action to attract public participation.

Research results related to administrators in carrying out its role consists of internal constraints and external constraints. Internal constraints in the form of Funding, Competition between Candidates. Meanwhile, the external constraints consist of competition between political parties, the figure of legislative candidates in the community. Then the impetus is in the form of regeneration facilities, open recruitment.

Funding for political parties is borne by the state in accordance with applicable rules and regulations. So that all political parties have budget assistance even though the amount is not the same due to differences in the number of votes obtained by each political party. However, in this case, the researcher is more focused on studying the funding of legislative candidates and does not intend to ignore the funding of legislative candidates. Because party funding is prioritized for procuring party attributes, the preparation of campaign costs is to facilitate the transportation of participants who take part in the Golkar Party's campaign. The results of the study indicate that funding by parties is only of a general nature related to party attributes which are divided equally among candidates in all electoral districts (Dapil) although with a limited number of attributes,

The use of funds through parties has been regulated in a mechanism according to the SOP of each party. However, what is interesting here is that the use of funds from legislative candidates cannot be controlled by the party because one legislative candidate with another candidate has different funding powers. So the spirit of the candidates is also different. Funding is not everything, but based on research results it turns out that everything needs funds, without funds all activities are difficult to do.

Then in addition to funding there is also the competition between legislative candidates has colored the legislative elections and is the main attraction in democracy. On the one hand, this competition brings positive values for the party but on the other hand it also brings negative values that need to be bridged in order to achieve party expectations. The competition between legislative candidates actually happened when they registered, then continued during the selection process and when the candidates were given serial numbers. The competition continued until the campaign, socialization and delivery of the party's vision and mission as well as the visions and missions of the candidates themselves. In general, competition between legislative candidates is more detrimental to the party because there are some candidates who are not serious about working when they see that there is an atmosphere that is not harmonious.

The results of the study show that competition between legislative candidates in general gives rise to pessimism for some candidates who have limited financial ammunition. This causes losses for the Golkar Party because some of the legislative candidates only have a minimum vote and are far from the party's expectations so that it has implications for the loss of party seats. Then the results of the study show that In carrying out its role, the Golkar Party also experienced external obstacles, first of all, there was competition between political parties. Competition between political parties is a dynamic in political life, and later after the democratic party is over, the previously competing political parties then close ranks and look for coalition partners to re-equalize perceptions considering that national interests are far more important than party interests. This means that the completion of the competitive election is considered complete for the political elite, but for the community the competition continues, this is because there are still many people who are not yet mature in politics.

The results showed that Competition between parties occurs to get seats through the people's mandate, so that each party wants to perform well in front of the people at the time before the election. Nudge elbowing is considered a common occurrence in the field and it is merely to promote the interests of the people. Competition between political parties is exciting and can provide an opportunity for the community to assess and choose according to the wishes of each community. Given that the community is smart, political parties must compete in a healthy manner as well. Next is the problem regarding the figure. Figures are very influential in the political arena, so many political parties when there is a crisis of figures, and they seek from outside the party that suddenly deorbits. This is all done to maintain the party's credibility so that it looks for figures who have high electability. The results showed that the Golkar party itself used other figures as candidates outside the party to maintain the balance of vote acquisition. This figure has become a bone of contention with other parties because all parties want a figure to increase the party's vote. However, the problem on the one hand is to increase the party's vote but on the other hand the cadres themselves do not get seats because they lose to compete with this figure.

The selection process as part of the regeneration is due to Political parties are organizations that coordinate candidates to compete in legislative elections. Party members generally share the same ideas about politics and parties can promote certain ideological or policy

goals. Cadre as a member in charge of carrying out the work of the party. The target of regeneration carried out by the party is to give birth to militant management and cadres in carrying out the party's vision and mission. The cadres are part of the people who are expected to be at the forefront in carrying out the party's role in accordance with the articles of association and by-laws that have been determined by political parties. The presence of cadres in political parties is very important and determines the quality of human resources that are able to make a real contribution to the joint efforts of all elements of the nation. The results showed that Political parties are not only used as vehicles by certain parties for personal interests, the party is a place to prepare cadres for the benefit of the people.

V. Conclusion

The role of the Golkar Party Management in the 2009 election started from recruitment, determination and socialization. Recruitment is carried out through screening with various criteria, then party administrators have a role to determine people who pass a good track record in society. Furthermore, there is socialization that is from the party and there is also socialization by the legislative candidates. Socialization by parties is very limited, while socialization from legislative candidates is broader. Golkar Party administrators have a role in the success of the election and win its cadres to become members of the legislature. The Golkar Party has several roles since the recruitment of party members. The Golkar Party adapts the electoral system by not always focusing on old cadres, but must start with the grassroots who can occupy party positions/management. Transparency of communication is also important to note in the form of delivery of the vision and mission. The pattern of evaluation as well as recruitment/cadre isai needs to get feedback from both inside and outside members. In every election, it is hoped that Golkar will not vacate the allocation of seats in each electoral district and will have quality cadres. Then constraint for the Golkar Party administrators in carrying out their roles consists of internal constraints and external constraints. Internal constraints include funding and competition between candidates. Funding for the Golkar party is generally not a problem, but in particular, between candidates with different financial capabilities, this has implications for morale. Meanwhile, external constraints consist of competition between political parties and figures in the eyes of the community. The competition between political parties is common to Golkar, considering that it is a fighting party and even a winning party, but in the context of Aceh, it is a little different because there are local parties that are still desired by the community. Then to face this competition, the Golkar Party is willing to sacrifice some of its cadres because they have to choose other figures who are considered better in the eyes of the community. It was all done solely to increase the party's electability. for the Golkar Party administrators in carrying out their roles consists of means of regeneration and open recruitment. The Golkar Party management has not been able to play a good role in terms of cadre, so that in the nomination there are still non-orbitan cadres who are processed from the grassroots. Then related to open recruitment, it has a positive impact on The Golkar Party also disappointed the management who did not get the opportunity to become a candidate for legislative members even though they had served for a long time in the party.

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