

Model Legislative Candidate Recruitment In Province**(Case Study in Golkar Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle on North Sumatera Province and Central Java, 2014)****Muhammad Husni Thamrin¹, Elita Dewi², Hatta Ridho³, Rudi Sinaga Salam⁴**^{1,2,3}Faculty of Social and Political Sciences University Sumatera Utara

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Abstract—Since the post-reform era, the recruitment of legislative candidates is still a major issue in Indonesia to avoid the value of exclusivity, oligarchy and transactional. This study aims to compare recruitment of the candidate members of the provincial parliament at the provincial level by two political parties with a long political history and the acquisition of "large" legislative seats at the national and regional levels. The object of research is Golkar Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle at the provincial level. The location of this research is located North Sumatera Province and Central Java. This research uses qualitative method with case study type. Data obtained through in-depth interviews, literature study and documentation study. The DPRD candidates from both political parties. The results of these studies found a similarity model legislative candidate recruitment in Golkar and PDI-P

Keywords: Model recruitment, political party, legislative, election

INTRODUCTION

Recruitment of candidates in the party's internal politics has been a concern since a long time by various political scientists, we can start a search literature books from the old to the new as the work [1], which deeply explain the various issues related to recruitment and model of recruitment in political parties. [2] which provides a number of empirical experience of various researchers regarding the legislative recruitment cases in several countries in Latin America.

A number of empirical studies article about the legislative recruitment can be seen from the study [3] in Ontario; [4] in Greece; [5] regarding the legislative recruitment in the United States, or the study of [6] the discuss about the legislative recruitment of women candidate. Up to the article [7] to review the recruitment at the local level.

In the Indonesian context, attention to realize recruitment of candidates who have qualified are also under consideration since the post-reform era began when the elections of 2004, 2009, and 2014. A number of studies that

take a study on recruitment of candidates in Indonesia can read the works of [8], articles [9] political marketing of legislative members

In view [2] recruitment is an interest from potential candidates to compete for political office, while the candidate selection process is a series of choosing candidates. Thus, in a simple sense of recruitment in the availability of potential candidates provided by the political parties through the cadre or searched by political parties through open enrollment.

In the arena of national politics in Indonesia known long trip from Indonesia's political history can not be separated from the two power major political parties Indonesia, namely the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle with iconic figures such as President Sukarno and Golkar with iconic figures like President Suharto that the era of modern politics today these two party powers are able to maintain their political power nationally and locally until the current post-reform regime era in Indonesia.

The elections of the reform era in Indonesia in 1999 to the post-reform elections of

2004, 2009 to 2014 have made changes to the electoral system in Indonesia. This electoral system change as an indicator to realize the quality of democratic elections and included in efforts to achieve a quality legislature. Quality of legislative recruitment has a strong relationship in presenting a qualified legislature. This study will investigate the changes in the model recruitment of candidates in internal political party in the study took the object of research on the Golkar Party and the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI-P) in the recruitment of candidates at the local level that is in the province of North Sumatra and Java Central.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was carried out in two offices of political parties namely Golkar Party and Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle Province Central Java and North Sumatera Province. To support the necessary data information, the location of supporting information and additional data is obtained through the office of the Regional People's Legislative Assembly from both Provinces. These two Provinces are used as representation of samples representing different cultures and party power distance from party centers in the regions.

The type of research used is qualitative and quantitative with descriptive approach. Data collection method used is in-depth interviews, literature and documentation. The informants are political party officials are competent in the field of recruitment of candidates and political party members are being served as a member of Parliament at provincial level. Given the busyness and limited time space of the informants then accidental sampling is used as an informant selection technique.

DISCUSSION

A Brief History of Golkar and PDIP

The Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDIP) was born in 1999 with the main character Megawati Sukarno Putri (Megawati) which is also the chairman of the PDI-P in 1999. Reviewing a PDIP formation history is inseparable from the dynamics of political experience before forming PDIP Megawati Megawati's political career was in in the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI). As the daughter of President Sukarno (the first President of Indonesia), Megawati has supporters who are not few in number, the various parties assess the influence megawati in politics due to two factors namely 1) the line of blood as the daughter of Sukarno and 2) political experience a fairly mature in Megawati's political party.

In the era of the New Order regime under the administration of President Suharto, a number of political experience bitter traversed by Megawati in which in the new order era PDI take political positions as the opposition of the Government conducting criticism "hard" against some policies of the Government of President Suharto's regime.

Although the new order regime attempted to weaken the political power of PDI PDI masiv but not abandoned by his supporters who mostly come from poor people or marginalized people and every election held in the New Order era looked PDI always get the vote.

New Order era under president Suharto regime in the contestation of political parties in the election of the new order era to constantly u

trying to weaken the PDI and seeks to maximize the vote Golkar. The existence of Golkar but also as a counterbalance political power and the other main objective of PDI of Golkar is to counteract the political power of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) and escorting the State ideology Pancasila as the Republic of Indonesia.

Election 1999 as the beginning where Megawati is no longer a part of the PDI, but in this election PDIP Megawati struggle in gaining a voice in the 1999 elections with voting results PDIP as the largest party first order and second order won by Golkar.

The results of the 1999 elections the number of seats to show the existence of PDIP is becoming more popular among voters, the number of seats nationally PDIP get 154 seats and Golkar got 120 seats. Position PDIP as the largest party then shifted back by Golkar when the elections of 2004 in which Golkar as the winner of the most seats, but the 2009 elections as the election pause dreams of seats for the PDI-P and Golkar since the 2009 election the emergence of a new party called the Democrats as the party winning the election with the most seats in 148 seats, 94 seats PDIP and 106 seat Golkar.

Meanwhile, in the 2014 election, there was a change in the highest seats in which PDIP was present as the winner of the election with 109 seats and Golkar with 91 seats.

Earned seats on the election results in 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 shows a map of the political power dominated by the PDI-P and Golkar as the strength of a major political party that shows a very tight competition in every election to get the number of seats in parliament.

Table: Number of seats in the General Election and Electoral Reform Era Post-Reform Era Indonesia

Election	P. Golkar	PDIP
1999	120	154
2004	128	109
2009	106	94
2014	91	109

Recruitment Model Legislature in Golkar and PDIP

From a number of literature searches were successfully obtained, [10] describes a model of recruiting candidates for legislative performed by Golkar party Central Java using open recruitment models with mixed pattern Top-down and bottom-up.

According to [11] phases of the mechanism of recruitment selection of candidates has been set in the Golkar party rules implemented at every level of management, and obtain approval from the higher levels. In search regulation in Golkar legislative candidate selection mechanisms are generally divided into the stages of registration, networking and determination at each stage has stripped more detail (Decision of the Golkar Party Central Board Number: KEP-227 / DPP / Golkar / I / 2013 concerning Guidelines for Preparation of List of Candidates for the DPR, Provincial DPRD, and Regency / City Golkar).

Empirical studies have examined the model of recruiting candidates for the legislature in PDIP can read [12] which found that the recruitment of candidates PDIP using open recruitment models with stages registration, selection, test administration, filtering and assignment. It also studies [12] found some other

related issues denganrekrutmen legislative candidates namely natural d PDIP recruiting of candidates applying some recruitment models such as 1) Type of participants; 2) Type of Compartmentalization; 3) Type of Immediate Survival 4) Type Civil Service Reform.

According to [13], it is important to prepare the availability of legislative candidates who understand the legislative and political party's duties to perform the selection of legislative candidates into party legislative candidates.

Search results from previous research studies explain model recruitment of candidates conducted by Golkar and PDI-P has a tendency common that do model of open recruitment, recruitment and decision-making stages with a mixed pattern is a pattern of top-down and bottom-up.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the mechanism of recruitment of legislative candidates conducted by Golkar and PDIP in the provinces of North Sumatra and Central Java Province in general has demonstrated democratic value in the implementation of political recruitment through an open system. For the foreseeable future political parties need to focus on measures of competence of legislative knowledge and then support the development of the election level of legislative candidates established by the party.

Political parties have a very important task to provide legislative candidates who have competence to the legislative function, to make it happen then the government needs to make a regulation that aims to emphasize to political

parties to prepare legislative candidates for a long time to have a broad understanding of the legislative function.

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This study is in the spirit of political institutional development in Indonesia which specifically expects the availability of selection mechanism for legislative candidates in political parties that focus more on the competence of knowledge in the legislative field.

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