

Political Dominance of the Nobles in the Golkar Party of Bone Regency

Muhammad Amril Pratama Putra ^{*1}, Nursaleh Hartaman²

¹Department of Government Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

²Department of Government Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

Corresponding author: muhammadamrilpratamaputra@unismuh.ac.id

ABSTRACT - The purpose of this research was to find out how the political dominance of the noble descendants in the Golkar party of Bone Regency. The research method used is qualitative with several research indicators processed through nvivo12 plus application. The results showed that the political dominance of noble descendants (Andi) on the Golkar party body has been going on for a long time, the existence of noble descendants is seen in the Chairman of DPD II Golkar Bone Regency occupied by noble descendants since 1971 - 2024. The dominance was born because the descendants of nobles had the good capacity and popularity in political contestation. Golkar party in cadre recruitment is open to all circles and does not distinguish from social strata, in the era of democracy there are no more restrictions to process in political parties. So actually there is no requirement to have a noble title to enter the party

Keywords: *political dominance, political parties, nobility*

Introduction

Originally political parties in the form of political groups in parliament that are elitist and aristocratic (Aulia, 2016; Muksin, 2018). Ultimately political parties play an important role in democracy. Connections between political parties, government structures and community groups can address public needs that are still unclear. Political parties can also educate citizens with political education activities and can become opposition parties that take turns offering criticism to the government (Hapala, 2019; Rosana, 2012).

Political parties are the basis of strength if they want to get political positions, to advance in the election contestation they must also have a strong base in political parties as vehicles to become candidates for candidates in the Pilkada and General Elections (Fjelde, 2020; Meijers & Zaslove, 2021). In Bone Regency, the political party's vote base is still controlled by the Golkar Party. Since 2008 until now, the Golkar Party has still won the largest legislative seat in the Bone Regency DPRD. Relevant to these results, the regional head election contestation in Bone Regency is also always won by the candidate promoted by the Golkar party.

Statistics on the victory of the Golkar Party in Bone Regency in every post-reform election starting in 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 to 2019. In the 1999 general election the Golkar Party won 31 seats out of 45 seats. In the 2004 election, Golkar won again in an absolute victory in Bone Regency with 28 seats out of 45 seats. In 2009 the Golkar Party won 18 seats out of 45 seats. Then the results of the recapitulation of seat acquisition in the 2014 election in Bone Regency, the Golkar Party is still dominant by getting 15 seats out of 45 seats (KPUD Bone). While in the 2019 election, the Golkar party was still the winner by getting 9 seats.

Patronage in political parties is unavoidable, the Golkar Party as the dominant party in Bone Regency is the anchorage for descendants of nobles. in fact, almost all parties in Bone Regency have important positions filled by descendants of nobility. So there is a perception that descendants of the nobility

have a greater chance of becoming party cadres because of their nobility titles which are considered to boost the votes of political parties. (Hartaman et al., 2020).

The social stratification that is divided between the nobility and the non-nobles in Bone Regency is still very strong. Sociologically, there is a dominant and dominating cultural elite group and it is easy to get greater political access. The social level then expands in the political context, especially when participatory politics takes place. Most of the cultural elites in South Sulawesi turned into political elites to control economic resources and at the same time turned into economic elites. The legacy of the past kingdom that is still influential in Bone Regency to this day is the influence of the aristocrats in the political and social fields. Descendants of nobility who have the title "Andi" historically have a respectable position in society. The aristocrats generally owned large lands and mostly worked as government officials and politicians. Nobles including elite groups and professionals in the structure of social stratification, even in the modern era nobility are included in the elite who play the role of patrons who have strong relationships with their clients or followers. (Basir, 2016).

Several studies on the dominance of nobility state that, nobility can dominate the legislative membership due to a significant portion of the population, the portion of noble descent as a whole is around 40% and can get their noble status so that they can be easily accepted into legislative membership. (Vekarić, 2012). Then in another study, it was stated that the Dutch aristocratic family had held a more elite position than the bourgeois family until the 20th century, this relative advantage had barely changed for several generations, the descendants of the nobility even turned into elites in the public sector. (Dronkers & Schijf, 2001). Another study explains that the dominance of individuals or elite groups in a party is exacerbated by the centralization of the organizational structure that has become a characteristic of parties in Indonesia in general. (Budiatri et al., 2017). then Rismawidiawati's research suggests that political elites who are dominated by aristocratic descendants in Luwu are an illustration that people still believe in the presence of nobility as figures who are destined to run the wheels of government. (Rismawidiawati, 2016).

Several previous studies have suggested how the existence of nobility in the political world, but no one has studied the dominance of nobility in political parties in the democratic era, something interesting is that there is still domination of a group in the political order in the democratic era that puts forward equality and equal rights in public. For this reason, this paper will examine more deeply how the dominance of noble descendants in the Golkar Party, Bone Regency.

Method

This type of research uses qualitative methods, this method finds the meaning of a phenomenon that comes from the views of the participants (Creswell, 2016). Identify the dominance of the nobility in political parties, then examine how the nobility can exist and dominate in political parties in the era of democracy. Several indicators in this study were analyzed using Nvivo12 Plus, namely by analyzing and describing the political domination of the nobility carried out in political parties using the theory and concept of political domination. Research data that has been collected through interviews are processed through Nvivo, interview data is matched with predetermined research indicators. The coding process is adjusted to the theory that has been used. Classifying data as the process of retranslation of data coding, classifying the classification process using Nvivo crosstabulation, crosstabulation as a process of comparing each data. The last stage in the nvivo analysis process is the display of data in the form of graphs and tables, this analysis model in Nvivo is called a five-step analysis (Woolf & Silver, 2018).

Result and Discussion

Domination is a hegemony that makes other people/parties dominated where there is pressure that requires the hegemonic party to accept it because it is destiny and cannot be resisted. (Antonio Gramsci in Faruk, 2010). The domination of the nobility in the Golkar party has been going on for a long time, this dominance does not cause harm, in fact, the presence of nobility can be an advantage for the party. In a political system, domination can occur when the opportunity structure in the political system, namely capacity, and popularity, is fulfilled. This is what the descendants of nobles have, the habits of life that teach to be a leader make the successors of the descendants of nobles always appear.

Noble Capacity

The political capacity possessed by the descendants of the nobility in the Golkar party is indeed worthy of consideration, on average the party cadres who come from noble descent have adequate political capacities, such as leadership spirit and a high level of education possessed by nobles. the political capacity possessed by the nobility provides a greater opportunity to become a leader in a political

Political parties as a political path in the nomination of election participants are the advantages of nobles who already have a mass base in political parties. In the regional head election contestation in Bone Regency, it is always the descendants of nobles who are nominated, as if it is a special requirement to take part in the regional head election, but there are various reactions to this fact as explained by the Golkar Party officials that there are no special requirements for nobles to be nominated in the election. Even the elected Regent of Bone stated that there was no special limit to having nobility if you wanted to have a career in a political party. Nominations are all possible as long as there is a will and meet the requirements. in fact, the nobles are dominant in the nomination of regents, this is because many nobles have long been Golkar cadres, and Golkar of course, prioritizes qualified cadres.

The political capacity of noble descendants is undeniable, the culture and habits of being a leader have become mandatory for noble descendants. this makes nobles who have quality a priority for the party to become leaders. This fact is shown by the important role of the nobility that has been built long ago, political party cadres are mostly of noble descent, this is strengthened by the election of the chairman of the DPD II Golkar Party of Bone Regency from 1971 to 2019, all of whom come from the Bone nobility.

Tabel 2. Data of the Chairman of Golkar Bone 1971-2024

No	Name	Period	Status
1	H. Andi Sebbu	1971-1978	Nobility
2	Andi Dadi	1978-1983	Nobility
3	H. Andi Pattikkeng	1983-1988	Nobility
4	H. Andi Bachtiar	1998-1993	Nobility
5	H. Andi Haruni	1993-1998	Nobility

6	H. Andi Muh. Idris Galigo	1998-2013	Nobility
7	H. Andi Fashar Padjalangi	2013-2024	Nobility

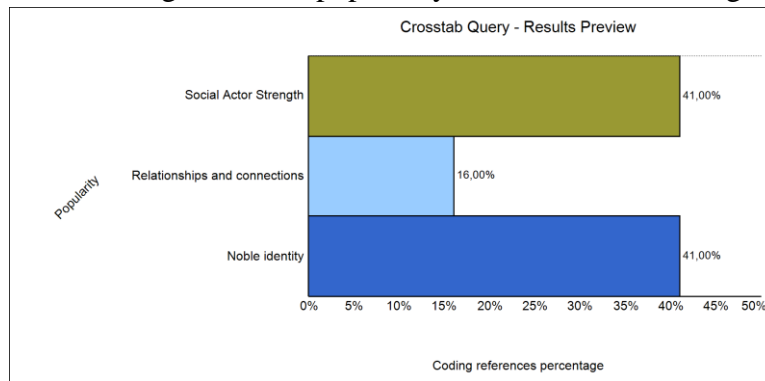
Source : processed by researchers, 2021

The dominance of the nobility in the data of the chairman of the DPD II Golkar in Bone Regency has started since 1971. This is inseparable from the leadership capacity of the descendants of the nobility, so that until now the existence of the descendants of nobility in the Golkar party still survives. as stated by Polish scientists that Nobles have a strong consistency and persistence in politics, Nobles can maintain their social status despite the various obstacles they get. (Jakubowska, 2016). But the leadership of the nobles can collapse if they don't maintain their integrity and capacity (Monaque, 2017).

Noble Popularity

The popularity of the nobility can be increased by the existence of patronage ties that come from kinship with the previous leader, then the social power possessed by the nobility and the identity of the title "andi" in noble descent.

Figure 1. The popularity of nobles in Bone Regency



Source : processed by researchers, 2021

In Figure 2 the results of interview data analysis through the nvivo application show that the Social Strength of Actor and Noble Identity (Andi's title) greatly influences the popularity of political actors. Like the figure of Andi Fashar Padjalangi as Chairman of the DPD II Golkar, Bone Regency from 2013 to 2024, he is a descendant of nobility who holds the title "Andi" and has qualified social power, his work began to be seen when he became a sub-district head in China and Tanete Riattang sub-districts, and as deputy regent of Bone in 2004-2008, who was paired with Andi Idris Galigo and continued to be the Regent of Bone for two terms, so that popularity was born by itself in accordance with his work in the position he held.

The next indicator of popularity is relations and connections with public figures who get 16% of the percentage of coding references, connections or political networks owned by noble descendants are indeed very strong, such as Andi Idris Galigo with Andi Fashar Padjalangi is a figure of political actor from noble descent who has a relationship and excellent political networks with public figures in Bone District. Political parties in the recruitment of cadres are indeed open to all groups who wish to proceed in political parties. However, in political practice, nobles still have a high bargaining value, apart from strong capital, nobles are also believed to be able to increase the votes of political parties. Nobles in political parties become patrons with loyal followers. Although the Golkar party rejects the notion that nobles have a greater chance in cadres than non-aristocrats, the facts prove that

aristocratic descendants still dominate in the Golkar party. It was recorded in the latest elections in 2019, Andi Fashar's family as Chair of the Golkar DPC Bone Regency, starting from the DPRD level to the central DPR there must be candidates who won legislative seats.

Tabel 1. Family Name Andi Fashar Padjalangi in the Golkar Party

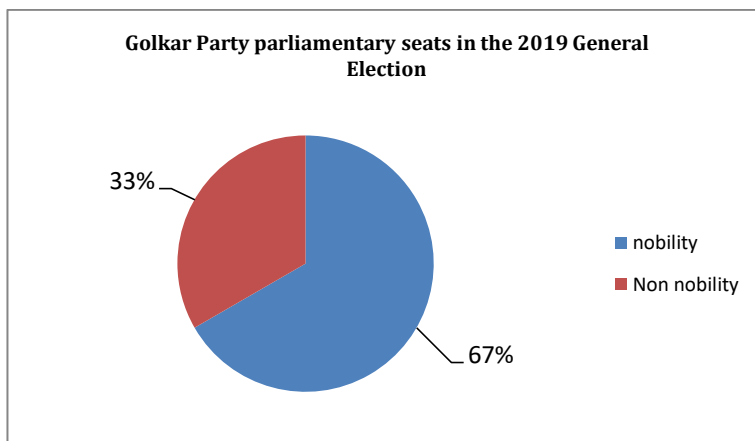
No	Name	Party	Position
1	Andi Rio Padjalangi	Golkar	DPR RI 2019-2024
2	Andi Izman Padjalangi	Golkar	DPRD South Sulawesi Province 2019-2024
3	Andi Ryad Padjalangi	Golkar	DPRD Bone Regency 2019-2024

Source : processed by researchers, 2021

The table above shows how strong the position of the nobility in political parties is, the Golkar Party as the most powerful party in Bone Regency cannot be separated from the role of the nobility, the division of strategic positions in embracing party seats in parliament is evidence of the strength and popularity of the nobility's descendants that still exist today.

The dominance of aristocratic descent is also seen in the results of the general election in Bone Regency, of the 9 seats obtained by the Golkar Party, 67% of them are from noble descent or who have the title "andi".

Figure 2. Obtaining Noble Seats in the Golkar Party of Bone Regency 2019



Source : processed by researchers, 2021

The data in the graph above shows that political actors from the nobility are still very much considered, it can be seen that more than 60% of representatives of the Golkar party in Parliament are of noble descent. The nobility's popularity is increasingly reflected by their dominance of Golkar party representatives in Parliament. Noble identity will always be attached and will not be erased even though it has entered a different era (Norrby, 2007).

The DPD II of the Golkar Party in Bone Regency denied the notion that descendants of nobles had a greater chance of becoming party cadres because their nobility titles could boost the votes of political parties. The leader of the Golkar Party in Bone Regency stated that in the democratic era there were no longer social strata boundaries to proceed in political parties, so in fact there was no requirement

to have a noble title to enter the party. In the era of Democracy Political recruitment is carried out by selecting and selecting a person or several members of the community to occupy and carry out certain political roles as cadres of political parties regardless of their social status. (Siavelis & Morgenstern, 2020; Suhaimi, 2021). In the era of democracy, it is still possible for a group (noble) to become the ruler, depending on the wishes of the people in the area.

Conclusion

The political domination of noble descent (Andi) in the Golkar party has been going on for a long time, the existence of noble descent is seen in the Chairman of the Golkar DPD II, Bone Regency, which has been occupied by noble descendants since 1971 – now. This dominance was born because the descendants of nobility had good capacity and popularity in political contestation.

The Golkar Party in its political recruitment is open to all circles and does not differentiate from social strata, democracy has no more restrictions on its process in political parties. so actually there is no requirement to have a noble title to enter a political party.

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