

Institutionalization of the Golkar Party in South Sulawesi

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Abstract. This paper aims to show about the institutionalization of the South Sulawesi Golkar Party. Party institutionalization is important to win competition in general elections, because political parties are required to always maintain organizational stability, through internal and external improvements. When a political party has succeeded in formulating and internalizing its organizational values and within a certain period of time with an internal stability, then the political party can be said to have been well institutionalized. According to Vicky Randall and Lars Svasan, there are 4 important dimensions that need to be considered in looking at party institutionalization, namely systemnes, value infusion, decisional autonomy, and reification.

Keywords: : Party Institutionalization-1; Political Parties-2; General Elections-3

1 Introduction

Indonesia is still in the transitional phase leading to the consolidation of democracy. Due to the shortcomings of the elements that can guarantee the implementation of a democratic government, this transition process appears to be taking longer than originally anticipated. Political parties are one of these elements. A prevalent issue throughout the democratic transition period is the underperformance and underutilized institutionalization of political parties, which has occurred in Indonesia. This includes the issue of internal party consolidation, which has made it harder and harder to establish the desired democracy. The rise of internal conflicts, which have immediate effects on the institutional strength of the political parties, is a sign that there are issues with internal party consolidation.[1]

Political parties' failure to carry out all of their responsibilities is viewed as a negative reflection on the parties themselves. Party institutionalization cannot be done properly due to their flaws both inside and outside the party. The importance of political parties as an institution will be drowned by the external capabilities of political parties that have not operated well operationally and internal organizational conflicts that are increasingly emerging. The absence of institutionalization inside the party as a whole is one of the major issues that parties in Indonesia are currently confronting. The party appears to exclusively engage in activity before an election. Many are unaware of what political parties are doing presently.

The Golkar Party as one of the parties participating in the general election must pay attention to the institutionalization of its party. Political parties are required to always maintain their organizational stability, through internal and external reforms. Under these conditions, an

established institutional system of political parties is important in efforts to win the competition in general elections.[2] There are at least three major flaws with Indonesian political parties, according to Ramlan Surbakti. First, because party ideologies are not operational, it is impossible to tell one party from another as well as to determine the pattern and course of public policy that each is fighting for. Second, party organizations are not as democratically run internally, which makes political parties more likely to have competing management structures and focus more on internal party issues than societal ones. Third, there is no obvious pattern of public accountability from the outside.[3]

This paper seeks to demonstrate how the Golkar Party became institutionalized in South Sulawesi. A qualitative research methodology was applied in this study. Qualitative research is non-mathematical data analysis that derives conclusions from information gathered through a variety of methods, such as interviews, observations, documents or archives, and text. The study's data analysis method is descriptive qualitative. The purpose of this technique is to obtain research results that can provide an overview of the process under study and analyze the meaning behind the data obtained which will then be drawn conclusions based on the problems that have been formulated.

2 Methods

The method used in this research is a literature study by collecting as much data as possible from research journals, books and other scientific works related to gender mainstreaming in the agenda setting in the discussion of the 2021 Bulukumba Regency APBD. In (Putrihapsari & Fauziah, 2020) defines literature study as research conducted by examining various literature studies needed in research. After getting some data relevant to the writing, the writer conducts content analysis. Content analysis is where the researcher examines a text objectively to get an overview of the content as it is, without the intervention of the researcher (Jumal Ahmad, 2018). Sources of data obtained from this research come from primary data (research results, journals and other scientific works) as well as secondary data (supporting data from regulations, government legal basis, books and so on).

3 Results and Discussion

Gender Mainstreaming agenda setting in the APBD discussion is carried out to ensure that there is justice and equality for men and women in various aspects of social life. In this context, the implementation of PUG in the APBD is reflected from RPJMD, RKPD, KUA-PPAS and RKA SKPD. The entire flow of this discussion in a theoretical approach is interpreted as part of the agenda setting that leads to the making of policies. Agenda setting broadly involves two parties in the process, policy-making actors and the people who are affected by the policy. The actors and the peoples each have different interests, even between fellow actors also guard their respective interests.

Presenting an agenda setting related to budgeting that pays attention PUG principle includes several prerequisites, namely, commitment from policy makers, disaggregated gender data, guidelines for preparation, capabilities of planners and implementers as well as monitoring and evaluation. The RPJDP of Bulukumba Regency states that all existing potential will be utilized in order to increase people's prosperity, this potential will be optimally managed and empowered

so that it can really be used to minimize current obstacles and future development challenges. By prioritizing the equal rights of all people. The government's commitment in the context of regional regulations has included the PUG value, the commitment of these rules to the practice of agenda setting is not running optimally.

In essence, agenda setting is a discourse battle between actors in determining issues that will be included in policy discussions. Based on John W. Kingdon's agenda setting theory (2003), there are three streams in the agenda setting stage, namely the problem stream, policy stream and political stream. According to Kingdon, these three streams form the core of the agenda setting, these three streams determine the process of various issues that lead to policy making. These three streams were used to see the implementation of PUG in the discussion of the Bulukumba Regency APBD.

3.1 Problem Stream

Community life is filled with a series of causal events, some of which are in fact seen as discrepancies by society. The discrepancies that are experienced by many people is then defined as a problem. Problems in social life are complex and varied, some of these problems are silenced, some are covered by other issues that are considered more important. Kingdon in this case emphasizes that a problem is considered important if the majority of people judge that the problem must be resolved through an action. The intended action is to present a policy that is expected to be able to overcome the problem. The problem referred to in this study is gender-inequitable budgeting.

Most of the regional apparatuses in Bulukumba Regency are not optimally able to understand and implement PUG in the preparation of programs and budget preparation. This is influenced by the capacity of the existing bureaucracy, government officials still do not understand how to use gender analysis in program implementation. Not only in the scope of the bureaucracy, the problem of understanding gender-equitable budgeting issues is still lacking in the society. This can be an indicator for assessing the breakdown of the socialization process carried out by the government down to the village level in understanding PUG. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of coordination between the various sectors of the regional apparatus. If it is understood, the process flow of the formation of the APBD starts from the community level, in this case the musreimbang forum. Musreimbang is a space for participation and channeling community aspirations. The lack of public knowledge makes the musreimbang forum a formality agenda so that it does not produce effective results. The general public's understanding of PUG tends to be partial, sectoral and not yet integrated. There are also not many interest groups in Bulukumba Regency that place the focus of their movement on PUG issues in preparing for the APBD. Furthermore, in the RKPD of Bulukumba Regency it is stated that one of the problems faced in maximizing PUG is the lack of access for women to basic services and economic resources. This makes the women movement is not going as it should be. The use of disaggregated data that is not maximized results in the determination of strategic issues and beneficiaries being inappropriate. The absence of data as a foundation makes the discussion in the agenda setting undeveloped and not based on facts.

3.2 Policy Stream

The issue of gender justice and gender equality in the context of budgeting in the policy stream is one of the focuses of the Bulukumba Regency government, this is stated in the Perbup, Perda, RPJMD, RKPD, KUA-PPAS and RKA SKPD which always emphasize attention to PUG. With the implementation of PUG, Government policies will focus more on the different needs of men and women. Another utility that has been obtained is the availability of a wider

space for the community to be directly involved in gender issues. With the concept of PUG in place, the optimization of gender potential will run optimally.

In the context of policy flow, Bulukumba Regency is still a regency that is responsive to gender issues. This can be seen from the seriousness and commitment of the Bulukumba Regency government in implementing Presidential Instruction No. 9 of 2000 and Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 15 of 2008. It can be seen from several policies issued by local governments that support the implementation of PUG. Such as Regional Regulation number 16 of 2014 concerning gender mainstreaming and Regent regulation number 53 concerning technical guidelines for implementing regional regulation No. 16 of 2014 concerning gender mainstreaming.

Furthermore in the Bulukumba District Regulation No. 53, it is stated that the budgeting technique must go through two stages, namely the gender analysis stage and the preparation of a gender budgeting statement. Gender analysis is intended to examine the issue of gender gaps in all activity outputs within the scope of Bulukumba Regency. From several government sectors in Bulukumba Regency, the stages above were not found. The Regency Government through the Women's and Children's Empowerment Service has also formed a gender data team and a PUG Working Group whose task is to maximize the implementation of Gender Mainstreaming in all sectors. The above working groups are meant to be present in all SKPDs in the scope of government, even down to the village level.

The village leaders in this Perbup are also mandated to make reports on the results of PUG implementation in their respective areas. This report is submitted to the Head of Subdistrict and then continues up to the regent. The Report is intended to include work programs related to PUG, results achieved, obstacles encountered and efforts made to overcome existing obstacles. The document search conducted by the author did not indicate the discovery of the related documents referred to above. The policies were not conveyed thoroughly to the village level according to what was mandated in the rules, as a result the agenda setting process which was supposed to summarize various perspectives related to Gender Mainstreaming from the community at the village level was disconnected and only had a top to down flow.

3.3 Political Stream

The discussion of the APBD is a crucial process in passing personal or group interests, so that conflicts between actors cannot be avoided. This also applies to Bulukumba Regency, all processes leading to the preparation of the APBD are inseparable from conflict and contestation by various interested actors. The involvement of various parties, in this case policy makers, makes the process of setting the agenda in preparing the APBD no longer prioritizes PUG principles. It is undeniable that the involvement of powerful parties with their respective interests makes the space for people that really fight for a budgeting that meets PUG principles to become narrower and more limited. In the process of setting the agenda for preparing the APBD, the policy makers, in this case the executive and legislative branches, are the most dominant parties. The lack of budget allocations at the Women & Children Empowerment Service is certainly one of the consequences of PUG not being optimal in the agenda setting process of the APBD discussions.

Gender issues are not seen as an urgency and a top priority for many stakeholders in Bulukumba Regency. In practice, the government of Bulukumba Regency has conducted Gender Responsive Planning and Budgeting (PPRG) training activities, although they are less effective. This is indicated by SKPD's lack of ability to implement PUG principles. Issues in society need to go through a political process characterized by a process of interest transactions. In the political stream, there is a process of bargaining between stakeholders, this bargain is

used to obtain support that can ensure their interests are accommodated. This interest transaction will make those who are more dominant shift other actors who are politically weaker, including shifting issues guarded by the weaker political actors.

Government decision-making should not wait for the emergence of demands from the people. The government's work process is systematically expected to be able to see the problems that occur in the community so that the process of classifying priority problems is carried out. Acceptance of the concept and urgency of drafting a budgeting based on PUG principles cannot be separated from the political position of the policy makers. Public awareness of the principles of participation is one of the government's tasks in conducting outreach. This has become one of the failures of the current political agenda setting the implementation of PUG in the discussion of the 2021 Bulukumba Regency APBD.

4 Conclusion

Implementation of PUG in agenda setting based on Kingdon's agenda setting theory explained that the flow of PUG problems in the APBD setting agenda in Bulukumba region was constrained at the bureaucratic level and in the community. In theory, Kingdon explained that agenda setting works well when the three streams meet at one point. In the policy stream, it was found that the regional government of Bulukumba regency had issued several policies as a stance in supporting the implementation of PUG in Bulukumba region. This policy was issued in the form of Perbup, Perda, RPJMD, RKPD, KUA-PPAS, RKA SKPD and others. As well as political streams, it was found that the preparation of the APBD, which takes a long time, often creates dynamics in the drafting process. The actors involved in preparing the APBD cannot be separated from interests. Transactional politics that play within the scope of office holders often underestimates things that are urgent in society, in this case the application of PUG values in preparing the APBD in Bulukumba Regency.

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