

# The Rise of the Islamic Party (PPP) in Gowa Regency

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**Abstract.** This study aims to determine the form of membership and leadership in the *Persatuan Pembangunan Party* or PPP so as to increase the number of seats in the Gowa Regency DPRD in the 2019 election. The party won the most seats in the Gowa Regency DPRD. PPP succeeded in getting 8 (eight) candidates to occupy seats in the Gowa DPRD. This result also ensured that PPP won a seat as chairman of the Gowa DPRD for the 2019-2024 period. The type of research used is narrative qualitative research. The data obtained is then discussed in the theoretical framework of Maurice Duverger's thoughts about membership and leadership in political parties. The results of this study indicate that in terms of membership there are 2 (two) things that are carried out by PPP Gowa. First, PPP is open to recruiting community leaders to join and become PPP candidates. These community leaders were close and given facilities in becoming PPP candidates. Second, PPP Gowa Regency is open by not asking for political dowry from its candidates. This makes the candidates feel comfortable and focused on working in winning the election. Meanwhile, in terms of leadership there are 2 (two) interesting things. First, Nursyam Amin's policy as Chair of the Gowa Regency PPP is inclusive. Second, there was the influence of Amir Uskara, a member of the DPR-RI who was also Deputy Chairperson of the PPP who assisted the campaign and logistics of the Gowa Regency DPRD candidates.

**Keywords:** Islamic Party; Memberships; Open recruitment; Leadership; Amir Uskara

## 1 Introduction

Islamic parties are present in the midst of strengthening modern nation-state institutions in Muslim-majority countries. Some of the Islamic parties actually emerged because they responded to symptoms of secularization which further distanced religious aspects from social and political life. They are part of the instruments for the revival of religious movements in social change that have been dragged down by modernization and westernization. But others emerge to strengthen authoritarian regimes or create theocratic political orders. Because the characteristics of Islamic parties are very diverse and depend on the political situation that takes place in the country, it is impossible for them to be understood as a single phenomenon. Just as the characteristics of Islamic politics itself are influenced by local situations and contexts, so too the character of Islamic parties is formed according to their response to the situation they want to overcome [1].

The rise of Islamic parties in the election signifies the ongoing reorganization of the power of Islamic groups that link Islamic parties, Muslim communities, Islamic organizations and paramilitary organizations. They attempted to strengthen the influence of Islam in social and political space in society when the dominance of the New Order regime faded. Islamic-

based parties appear with strong Islamic symbols. Discourse about the importance of applying Islamic principles as a solution to multi-dimensional crises is a topic that they always bring up. At first glance, these actions occur because they are full of ideological encouragement, in which Islamic parties try to apply Islamic principles and symbols to the order of political life and government [2].

Indonesia's political dynamics after the New Order gave birth to many Islamic parties. After there was only the United Development Party (PPP) representing Muslims, Islamic parties also emerged and did not gather themselves in the PPP as before. Of the dozens of parties born at the beginning of the reformation period, not many Islamic parties survived. There are only four parties that currently have seats in the DPR for the 2019-2024 period, including the National Awakening Party (PKB), the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS), the National Mandate Party (PAN), and the United Development Party (PPP).

PPP as the oldest Islamic party that still exists today, is not compared to its declining electoral strength. In the 2019 election PPP only pocketed 4.52 percent of the vote from the 4 percent threshold. PPP only sent 19 representative seats. In the 2014 election, PPP won 6.53 percent of the vote. In 2009, PPP won 5.32 percent of the vote, in the 2004 election in the top four with 8.15 percent of the vote, and in the 1999 election 10.71 percent. Despite this fact, the United Development Party experienced an increase in votes and victory in the 2019 elections in Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi.

In the 2019 elections, the Gowa United Development Party (PPP) managed to obtain 60,065 votes with a percentage of 14.64%. PPP won the most seats in the Gowa Regency DPRD in the 2019 legislative election. The party bearing the Kaaba symbol succeeded in passing 8 (eight) legislative candidates to occupy the Gowa DPRD seats. This result also ensures that PPP gets the seat of Chairman of the Gowa DPRD for the 2019-2024 period, namely Rafiuddin Raping. This victory had a narrow difference with the Gerindra Party which obtained a percentage of 14.56% with 7 (seven) seats. Compared to the other three parties, PKB succeeded in increasing its number of seats from 1 seat to 4 seats. PKS itself did not experience an increase because the number of seats from 2014 to 2019 remained the same, namely 3 seats. PAN actually experienced a decrease from 5 seats to 3 seats, so that for the Gowa Regency DPRD only PKB and PPP as Islamic parties experienced an increase in the number of seats. Only PPP succeeded in winning the Gowa Regency DPRD Pileg and sending its cadres to become Chair of the Gowa Regency DPRD 2019-2024 [3].

The acquisition of PPP Gowa seats increased compared to the previous period. In the 2014-2019 period, PPP Gowa only got 6 seats and now it has increased to 8 seats. PPP's victory in Gowa Regency managed to take seats for the Chairman of the Gowa Regency DPRD from the Golkar Party, which was previously 9 (nine) to just 3 (three) seats in the 2019 Election. This victory cannot be separated from the figure of Amir Uskara, who currently serves as Deputy PPP Chairperson and Chair of the PPP Fraction in the DPR-RI for the 2019-2024 period. Regarding the 2019 DPRD Pileg in Gowa Regency, Amir Uskara also provided some kind of financial assistance for candidates running from the United Development Party. This is done so that the legislative candidates are not worried about the resources they have and at the same time make the campaign more efficient. Every campaign by the PPP candidate in the DPRD of Gowa Regency includes the campaign of Amir Uskara as the candidate for the DPR-RI.

With the victory in the 2019 elections, the South Sulawesi DPW PPP made Gowa Regency the main winning regional base for the 2024 elections. Even though at the national level the United Development Party's vote acquisition has decreased drastically where the PPP DPR seats from 39 seats to 19 seats and the South Sulawesi Provincial DPRD seats also

decreased from 7 seats to 6 seats, this does not apply to the United Development Party's acquisition in Gowa Regency. . The Islamic party was actually able to win the chair of the Chair of the Gowa Regency DPRD which so far was held by the Golkar Party. PPP's vote acquisition was also able to narrowly compete against the Gerindra Party under it. This is supported by the figure of Amir Uskara, a PPP functionary at the national level and the DPR-RI who is a native of Gowa. This has become a magnet for PPP in Gowa Regency to gain public support because of the influence of the persona and attracted people to run for office through PPP. Based on the background described, the formulation of the problem under study is (1) How does membership in the United Development Party (PPP) increase the number of seats in the Gowa Regency DPRD in the 2019 elections and (2) How does leadership in the United Development Party (PPP) so that increase the number of seats in the Gowa Regency DPRD in the 2019 elections.

## **2 Literature Reviews**

### **2.1 Maurice Duverger's Thoughts on Political Parties**

#### **Membership in Political Parties (Party Membership)**

Maurice Duverger explained a description of political parties by emphasizing that looking for differences in the characteristics of political parties themselves can be done by looking at the structure and anatomy of each political party. Searching for the characteristics of political parties can be done by looking at the organizational, membership, and leadership aspects. In this way, Duverger tries to classify political parties based on "direct structure" and "indirect structure". The first structure is that a person's membership in a political party is seen solely as individuals who directly join and commit themselves to a particular party. Meanwhile, in the second structure, a person's membership in a political party is obtained based on their participation in an organization under a party. An example of this indirect political party membership can be seen in Indonesia before the enactment of Act Number 3 of 1975 concerning Political Parties and Work Groups, where almost all political parties had independent organizations in various areas of community life, such as workers, farmers, fishermen and others. other.

The distinction between "mass" and "cadre" parties was first put forward by Maurice Duverger in his book *Les Partis Politiques*. The essence of the difference lies in the difference in their financial structure. For Duverger, the main difference between the two types of parties lies in their structure. "Cadre" parties generally include within their "membership" (if one might say they have a certain membership) only a limited group of the most active people who share the same partisan goals, whereas "mass" parties are open to all who care to join. The two factors that determine a typical membership system are the methods of political education of the members and the financial organization. "cadre" parties carry out little or no political education for their own members, whereas "mass" parties generally carry out extensive programs of internal mass education. But it is in their financing that the difference is most pronounced. Financially, "cadre" parties depend on the contributions of a few large supporters, often from outside the party, whereas "mass" parties are primarily based on the dues paid by their members [4].

Duverger details a number of other major differences between these two types of parties, including class, ideological orientation, and level of commitment. However, he emphasized elements directly related to the organizational structure. These include the following differences. (1) The mass party gravitated towards unit "branch" as its local form of

organization. It is "broader based and less exclusive" than the cadre party "caucuses". Within mass parties, the political education of members complements electoral activity, and there are administrative organizations with permanent officials. (2) Mass parties are strongly articulated, and (3) are more centralized than cadre parties. (4) It has more oligarchic leadership than cadre parties, and (5) a very large number of members compared to cadre parties. Lastly, (6) it has a far greater, even permanent, range of activity than a cadre party, which pervades a large part of the life of the member community; it is compared to the electoral activity or special political events that characterize cadre parties.

Regarding the organization of parties in a democracy, Duverger sees it as a natural development from a 'cadre' party to a 'mass' party. For them the concept of 'membership' means little. Instead these parties reflected the limited need for party leaders for some means of reaching voters in an era before universal suffrage. Universal suffrage, as Duverger asserted, created the conditions for a new type of organization. Such parties clearly define their members, give them a central role in directing the party, and devote themselves to the interests of the members. Members are closely involved in determining the strategy of the party and in providing its workers. Membership fees provide the necessary financial support for party activities. For Duverger, the distinction between 'membership' and 'cadre' parties is not a matter of claim to membership; rather, it is the relationship between the party and its members that defines the party's 'membership'. A true membership party is about its members, about bringing them into politics and educating them about the tools of politics [5].

In envisioning control of political parties by members drawn from the electorate, Duverger held widely held views about how parties should be organized. Repeated elections offer any group an attractive organizing tool. With the expansion of voting rights, trade unions, churches, and cooperatives, all member organizations sought to use them, both in forming new parties and in influencing existing parties. Socialist movements, in particular, have seen in elections a mechanism through which they can recruit members and organize themselves.

In relation to membership characteristics, Duverger differentiates between cadre parties and mass parties. The process of selecting membership in cadre parties is carried out very strictly and takes into account various aspects, such as skills, prestige, political experience and the weight of influence that is expected to attract supporters in general elections. Mass parties tend to get the largest possible number of members with a strictly selected leadership elite.

#### **Leadership in Political Parties (Party Leadership)**

Duverger analyzes the method of selecting leaders in parties where officially party leaders are almost always elected by members and given fairly short terms of office, in accordance with democratic rules. In practice the democratic election system is replaced by autocratic recruitment methods: co-option, appointment by a central body, nomination, and so on. Data on parties around the world tend to confirm Duverger's contention that party leaders emerge from autocratic electoral methods. Duverger attributes the undisguised autocracy in leadership selection to right-wing doctrine, while the left suggests a highly centralized and centralized leadership system.

Regarding oligarchy in leadership, Duverger argues that party leadership tends to naturally take the form of oligarchy. Indeed a 'ruling class' emerged which was more or less closed off, it was the 'inner circle' which was difficult to penetrate. Here Duverger is not talking about the party's top leadership but about the leadership corps, which he often equates

with parliamentary candidates and conference delegates. Duverger puts forward an unusual hypothesis about the causes of social diversity in party leadership in that it is by no means certain that the social makeup of a group of elected leaders is more similar to that of the mass of members than the social makeup of an oligarchy of leaders recruited by autocratic methods, on the contrary, there is every reason to assume that the opposite is true. Villagers did not elect villagers as their parliamentary representatives, but apparently preferred lawyers, as they considered them better able to defend their interests in parliament. The result is that elite promotion (circulation) is only possible in parties with a fairly high degree of centralization, where leaders can "force" young people into the party, or in very weakly organized parties in some exceptional circumstances [6].

Leader Authority in Duverger's view sees two important facts that dominate the evolution of parties, namely the increase in leader authority and the tendency to form personal authority. Overall, the rise of authoritarian parties coincided with the rise of mass parties. Mass parties have a natural tendency to become disciplined parties.

The relationship between party leaders and parliamentary representatives, according to Duverger, runs counter to democratic theory, in which in many parties there is a tendency for party leaders to give orders to parliamentarians on behalf of militant members. Duverger discusses various techniques for ensuring compliance with party policies, which we will incorporate into the broader concept of the discipline of administration. Nearly half of the world's parties give disciplinary powers to national organs outside parliament. Duverger hypothesized that the variation in the relationship between party leaders and their representatives could be explained by party ideology. He argues that the dominance of representatives over organizations applies primarily to parties of the old type, founded on caucuses, which are at the same time parties of the "middle class" type, that is, conservative and centrist parties. Within the Socialist parties there was a tension, if not a balance, between the internal leaders and the parliamentary representatives. With the Communist and Fascist parties we reach the final stage of development, namely that the parliamentary representatives here do not control the parties, but the parties control the representatives.

### **3 Method**

The type of research chosen is qualitative research with narrative studies. Narrative studies can be defined as studies that focus on narratives, stories, or descriptions of a series of events related to human experience. This research collects various data to be able to explain how membership and leadership in the United Development Party (PPP) form so that it increases the number of seats in the Gowa Regency DPRD in the 2019 election. This research uses primary data which comes from direct interviews with informants, namely cadres of the United Development Party Gowa Regency and the voting public. In this research, the data collection techniques used were in-depth interviews and documentation.

### **4 Findings and Discussion**

#### **4.1 Membership in the Gowa Regency United Development Party**

Each party has its own strategy for recruiting legislative candidates. Some use open recruitment so that the public participates. Others use personal means by approaching potential vote-getting figures. The desire to make one's party the best cannot be separated from party members and political support. Political parties carry out recruitment in order to

fill political positions. Developing a recruitment system is a very important initial part in establishing a political party. Party administrators must have good qualities who are able to organize the running of a political party.

In winning the 2019 election, the DPC of the United Development Party of Gowa Regency conducted recruitment by approaching community leaders of Gowa Regency to join as PPP cadres and be promoted to the 2019 Gowa Regency DPRD Pileg. Cadre parties are generally included in their "membership" (if one can say they have membership certain) only a limited group of the most active people who share the same partisan goals, whereas mass parties are open to all who wish to join. The Gowa Regency United Development Party applies the principle of a mass party in recruiting cadres for the 2019 elections. Recruiting influential community leaders who are willing to join PPP is a strategy to get lots of votes in the Gowa Regency Legislative Election. To carry out internal interests, PPP Gowa Regency needs qualified cadres who are capable of running the party's political machine. From this, political parties try to find and gain support from the public by looking to recruit influential people to become members.

The Gowa Regency PPP is trying to approach community figures so that they can get a seat in the Gowa Regency DPRD, as well as appointing him as a member of the DPRD. This recruitment was carried out informally, in the sense and fact that there was a persuasive effort to persuade influential figures to join PPP. Gowa Regency PPP provides facilities for community figures to join and run in the 2019 DPRD legislative elections. These facilities include the documents that are processed to register as legislative candidates and do not make it difficult for the party's internal administration.

Duverger saw parties as a natural development from 'cadre' parties to 'mass' parties. Such parties give members a central role in directing the party. Members are closely involved in determining the strategy of the party and in providing its workers. The Gowa Regency Development Unity Party, which is moving into a mass party, provides convenience to community leaders who join its party. They are no longer burdened by administrative issues so they really focus on campaigning to win the election. They as PPP cadres have the flexibility to adopt and determine strategies in order to get as many votes as possible. These community leaders also have a team within the community that works for themselves and for PPP Gowa Regency.

Gowa Regency PPP carries out recruitment by inviting community figures to join as PPP members and legislative candidates. Recruiting community leaders is one of the efforts to achieve pragmatic success, namely winning the 2019 Gowa Regency DPRD Pileg. These community leaders have competence in terms of being able to gather masses and voters to vote for themselves and have an impact on the victory of PPP Gowa Regency. The masses and voters can be developed into loyal followers for PPP to maintain its victory in Gowa Regency in the next general election.

The United Development Party for Gowa Regency in an effort to gain support in the 2019 elections, one of which is by not asking for political dowries from candidates. Candidates who have been recruited and entered on the list of candidates are not asked to deposit a certain amount of money related to the recruitment and determination of serial numbers. Usually informal recruitment, when individuals are recruited privately (alone) or "underhand" without going through or very little through institutional means", is very vulnerable to the name political dowry. This is because there are special privileges for these candidates who want to get more access. As previously explained, the Gowa Regency PPP makes it very easy for its candidates to enter and advance in elections, especially from community leaders. According to Duverger, mass parties tend to get as many members as

possible. Gowa Regency PPP tries to get as much support as possible through Recruitment of candidates. Often it becomes an obstacle when candidates are asked for political dowry with the lure of convenience and priority in the serial number of candidates. However, this did not happen in PPP Gowa Regency. The candidates were not asked for money for pragmatic transactional purposes.

In envisioning control of political parties by members drawn from the electorate, Duverger held widely held views about how parties should be organized. Voting offers an interesting organizing tool to any group. PPP Gowa Regency recruited its legislative candidates openly and took existing community figures. This is done so that voters are interested in voting for PPP. To make it interesting, legislative candidates are not asked to hand over political dowries. By not asking for a dowry, the Gowa Regency PPP is imaging itself as a clean and professional party. By not implementing political dowries, the Gowa Regency PPP has acted objectively and rationally. Legislative candidates are given the opportunity to contest well and fairly with equal opportunities. There are no tough requirements given to legislative candidates. Recruitment without political dowries can attract people's interest in voting for parties and build legislative candidates' trust in their parties so that they can feel at home and fight for their parties.

#### **4.2 Leadership in the Gowa Regency United Development Party**

The leadership aspect of the Gowa Regency United Development Party contributed to victory in the 2019 elections. For the first time, the Head of the Gowa Regency DPRD moved from the Golkar Party to the United Development Party. The author found that from a leadership perspective there are two interesting things. First, Nursyam Amin's policy as Chair of the Gowa Regency PPP DPC is inclusive. Second, there is the influence of Amir Uskara, a member of the DPR-RI who is also Deputy Chairperson of the PPP DPP who assists the Gowa Regency DPRD candidates from the United Development Party.

Leader Authority in Duverger's view sees two important facts that dominate the evolution of parties, namely the increase in leader authority and the tendency to form personal authority. Nursyam Amin is Chairman of the Leadership Council of the Gowa Regency United Development Party Branch. As party leader, Nursyam Amin has the right and obligation to grow PPP in Gowa Regency. Facing the 2019 election, he made a decision about how PPP in Gowa Regency could become a party that is accepted by all groups. Duverger lists a number of other major differences between cadre and mass parties. Mass parties gravitate towards "branch" units as their form of local organization, which are more broad-based and less exclusive. The DPC PPP Gowa Regency as a branch at the district level shows the characteristics of a mass party. This character can be seen from the policy of the chairman of the DPC, Nursyam Amin during the 2019 elections, who wanted the voter base to be as wide and as many as possible to vote for PPP. The exclusivity as an Islamic party was also removed so that more groups could be reached, bearing in mind that previously the party that won the election in Gowa Regency was the Golkar Party which is a nationalist party.

Duverger suggests mass parties reflect the need for party leaders to have some means of reaching voters. The party gives them a central role in directing the party. Nursyam Amin as Chair of the Gowa Regency PPP DPC needed a lot of votes so that PPP could win elections in Gowa Regency. Because he is responsible for the results of the election later, Nursyam Amin took steps to make PPP Gowa Regency less prominent as an Islamic party. PPP Gowa Regency seems to show itself as a party that is increasingly open and more open compared to

other nationalist parties. Wahyuni Nurdani is a member of the Gowa Regency DPRD from the PPP who is a young candidate who graduated from PGSD as well as a woman who was successfully elected. Nursyam Amin is proud of his election as a more inclusive form of PPP in Gowa Regency.

Public figures, community figures, or public figures are people who have influence in society, both formally elected public figures (or those obtained informally). A public figure is someone who has a position in a certain environment and has great influence. They generally considered important by the community and close to the public interest.

One of the well-known community figures in Gowa Regency as well as a political figure is Amir Uskara. Amir Uskara currently serves as Deputy General Chair of the PPP and Chair of the PPP Fraction in the DPR-RI for the 2019-2024 period. Amir Uskara is also trusted to serve as Deputy Chair of Commission XI DPR RI which handles finance and banking. Previously, Amir Uskara was a member of the Gowa DPRD for the 1999-2002 period, then he was re-elected until the 2004-2009 elections and in the 2009 elections he rose to become a member of the DPRD at the South Sulawesi provincial level until 2014. Until later, in the 2014 elections, he occupied a seat parliament at the central level and succeeded in entering its second term in 2019. As a Gowanese, Amir Uskara was called upon to help win the PPP in Gowa Regency. This effort was carried out by working with Gowa Regency DPRD candidates in campaigning for the 2019 elections.

According to Duverger, in many parties there is a tendency for party leaders to give orders to representatives of parliament on behalf of militant members. This order also includes in order to achieve victory in the election, how all members in parliament must help the party's efforts to get the most votes. Amir Uskara is Deputy Chairman of the PPP DPP as well as Chair of the PPP faction in the DPR-RI. With Gowa Regency as one of his constituencies, he actually has to support the efforts of the Gowa Regency PPP DPC in gaining support. Amir Uskara, as party leader, actually gave an example where he himself directly assisted the campaign of PPP candidates in the DPRD of Gowa Regency.

One of the tasks of a party leader is to develop strategies, communications, approaches, and actions that must be taken by political parties [7]. Amir Uskara cooperates and assists the candidates in campaigning. They used campaign props which contained the photo and name of Amir Uskara, also a candidate for the Gowa Regency DPRD. The cost of props is borne by Amir Uskara. When he started campaigning for the people of Gowa, he was also with the candidate. Even though Amir Uskara is the central administrator, he took part in taking a strategic approach and action as a PPP candidate to embrace regional candidates. In fact, Amir Uskara increased the amount of basic food provided to the community from the DPC PPP Gowa Regency together with the legislative candidates using personal funds.

Regarding oligarchy in leadership, Duverger stated that party leadership tends to naturally take the form of an oligarchy. Here Duverger is not talking about the top leadership of the party but about the leadership corps. Amir Uskara has long been known as a PPP figure in Gowa Regency, in South Sulawesi and even at the national level. It can be said that Amir Uskara is also quite senior and has long been in PPP leadership so that he formed a leadership oligarchy from the time he was at the South Sulawesi to the central level. The author sees that what Amir Uskara did during the 2019 elections in helping PPP win in Gowa was also more about protecting and winning himself as the incumbent DPR-RI candidate. This effort was carried out by cooperating with party colleagues who were also running so that they jointly campaigned to win together as well. This is what happened in PPP Gowa Regency.

Amir Uskara proved that he was able to help PPP win in Gowa Regency. How did he



invite the candidates for the Gowa Regency DPRD from the PPP to campaign together, the joint props were also used to reduce the costs incurred by these candidates. Amir Uskara also assisted in procuring an additional number of groceries which were distributed by the DPC PPP Gowa Regency to be distributed to the community. The Gowa Regency PPP victory was also used as a springboard for Amir Uskara to advance in the 2024 Gowa Regency Regent Election. Efforts to grow PPP are a measure of success that can potentially be obtained in 2024. According to Duverger, mass parties tend to be more oligarchic than cadre parties. Amir Uskara who is a public figure and old figure for PPP in Gowa Regency has succeeded in using his party for his personal political interests, although on the one hand it is also beneficial for PPP itself.

Duverger's contention that party leaders emerge from autocratic electoral methods includes nominations. Amir Uskara, who has long been a central figure for PPP in Gowa Regency, will tend to make PPP's victory in the Gowa Regency DPRD as a means and tool to be nominated internally as a candidate for Gowa Regent. This is a form of reciprocity between Amir Uskara and the Gowa District PPP DPC. Because Amir Uskara has helped PPP win the Gowa Regency DPRD in the 2019 elections, PPP Gowa Regency will support Amir Uskara in the Pilkada. The victory of the United Development Party in Gowa Regency in the 2019 elections is a history where PPP has succeeded in defeating the dominance of the Golkar Party in the history of elections in Gowa Regency, and also shows that Islamic parties like PPP also have an existence to this day that cannot be underestimated.

## **5 Conclusion and Recommendations**

### **5.1 Conclusion**

Based on the research results, the author can draw the conclusion that the PPP's victory in Gowa Regency in the 2019 Election as a form of Islamic party existence was influenced by aspects of membership and leadership within the Gowa Regency United Development Party. From the membership aspect, there are two things. First, the openness of the Gowa Regency United Development Party DPC to carry out recruitment by approaching community leaders in Gowa Regency PPP Gowa Regency provides facilities for community leaders to join and run in the 2019 DPRD legislative elections. These facilities include the documents that are processed to register as a legislative candidate and there will be no difficulties in the internal administration of Partaiowa to join as a PPP cadre and be put forward in the 2019 Gowa Regency DPRD Pilleg. Second, openness by not asking for political dowries from legislative candidates. Legislative candidates who have been recruited and are included in the list of candidates are not asked to deposit any money related to recruitment and determining serial numbers. Recruitment without political dowries can attract people's interest in voting for parties and build legislative candidates' trust in their parties so that they can feel at home and fight for their parties.

From the leadership aspect, there are two interesting things. First, Nursyam Amin's policy as Chair of the Gowa Regency PPP DPC is inclusive. Nursyam Amin took steps to make the Gowa Regency PPP less visible as an Islamic party. Gowa Regency PPP shows itself as a party that is increasingly open to anyone who wants to join regardless of background. Second, there was the influence of Amir Uskara, a member of the DPR-RI as well as Deputy Chairperson of the PPP DPP who assisted Gowa Regency DPRD candidates from the United Development Party. He invited the candidates for the Gowa Regency DPRD from PPP to campaign together, the joint props were also used to reduce the costs incurred by

these candidates. Amir Uskara also helped procure additional quantities of basic necessities distributed by the Gowa Regency PPP DPC to be distributed to the community. Gowa Regency PPP's victory was also used as a stepping stone for Amir Uskara to run in the 2024 Gowa Regency Regent Election.

## 5.2 Recommendations

From the research results obtained, the author provides several suggestions which can become recommendations for several parties. (1) For the United Development Party of Gowa Regency, in order to maintain an open and firm membership pattern, do not apply political dowry. Considering the upcoming election, PPP Gowa Regency needs to compare itself to become a party that is able to represent the voices of the younger generation, given the large percentage of young voters. It is also a good idea that identity as an Islamic party should not be left as a mere identity symbol but truly represented in a moderate context so that it can still attract voter preferences. (2) For Amir Uskara, to show more proof of work and maintain what has been done so far so that the victory won by PPP is not seen as a tool to gain personal support so that the party is nominated in the regional elections, but works sincerely to raise PPP in the district. Gowa. (3) For the people of Gowa Regency, to be critical in evaluating what has been made by members of the Gowa Regency DPRD from PPP during their tenure to serve as a benchmark whether in the next election the United Development Party still deserves to get the most votes from the people. Communities must be trained to look at issues and policies that are contextual, not depending on personal figures.

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