

# Map of Political Party Ideology in the Four Elections of the Regional Head of the Governor of West Sumatra Period 2005, 2010, 2015 And 2020 (A Comparisional Study of Politics)

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## I. INTRODUCTION

In this reform era, Indonesia has succeeded in carrying out both elections and local elections in a democratic manner and periodically every five years. The implementation of the Regional head elections is the result of the implementation after the legislative elections as stipulated in the Regional head elections. The first election was held after the second legislative election after the reform, but the winner of the regional election was not always based on the winner of the legislative election. For example, the 2005 Regional head elections in West Sumatra was won by a coalition of political parties supporting the regional head, namely Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle and Star Moon Party. In fact, the winner of the political party in the 2004 legislative elections in West Sumatra was the Working Group Party.<sup>1</sup>

Ideology is a very important thing for all institutions including political party institutions. Ideology determines the identity of political parties. Party ideology should naturally be a guide for party cadres. Ideology determines the identity of the party, understands the party's way of thinking and how the party should behave. Officially, the party's ideology can be seen from the party's Articles of Association. Although this ideology should also be seen from the political activities undertaken by political parties. But often the written ideology is not in line with the activities of the members of political parties.

Talking about the ideology of a political party, it means talking about the thoughts/ideas of a political party. Political ideology in parties is not a foreign discussion anymore, there have been many research results that discuss party ideology, one of which is Asep Nurjaman who raised the theme of research on the New Map of Political Party Ideology in Indonesia, in particular he grouped the ideologies of political parties participating in the 2004 elections into 4

categories, namely Islam, Religious Nationalists, Secular Nationalists and Christians.<sup>2</sup>

As previously explained, political ideology can be traced from various thoughts that have been put forward by both political and theoretical circles. Among them are Soekarno's thoughts which mapped the ideology of political parties in the Nationalist, Religious and Communist (Nasakom) group, while from academic circles, namely Herbert Feith and Castles,<sup>3</sup> mapped political ideology in five schools of political thought in the Radical Nationalist group (PNI), Javanese Traditionalism (PNI). -PKI-NU, Islam (NU, Masyumi), Democratic Socialism (PNI-Masyumi) and Communism (PKI).

In the post-new order era, Islamic political parties have emerged. The phenomenon of the establishment of political parties, especially those based on Islam, is considered to be the rise of sectarian politics because during the new order, mainstream politics was abolished.<sup>4</sup> The establishment of Islamic parties is also related to ideological realities. This reality necessitated the formation of an Islamic party. In addition, the formation of an Islamic party does not conflict with democratic principles. In a country that adheres to democracy, every group or group is recognized for its existence to form an organization of political power in accordance with its aspirations and interests.<sup>5</sup>

Political parties that are founded and that participate in elections in Indonesia are part of the ideological representation or in Feith's language the political flow in Indonesia. In that context, Feith and Caster grouped five poles of sects, namely Islam, Radical Nationalism, Socialism, Communism and Javanese Traditionalism. According to Feith, the growth of the five schools was influenced by two

<sup>1</sup> Arbi Sanit, Tarik Menarik Antara Politisi Ulama dan Politisasi Pengusaha, dalam Syamsuddin Haris (Ed) *Pemilu Langsung di tengah Oligarki Partai*, Jakarta : Gramedia, 2005, h.163

<sup>2</sup> Asep Nurjaman, Peta Baru Ideologi Partai Politik Indonesia, dalam <http://ejournal.umm.ac.id/index.php/bestari/article/view/126>

<sup>3</sup> H.Feith & L.Castles, (Ed), *Pemikiran Politik Indonesia 1945-1965*, Terjemahan dari USAID, Jakarta : LP3ES, 1988,h.iiiii

<sup>4</sup> *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, Pemilu Legislatif tahun 2004, Jakarta : LIPI, Vol.1 No.1 2004. Hlm : 35-36

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, hlm : 37

main sources, namely Western and domestic culture (Hindu-Buddhist and Islam).<sup>6</sup> The grouping of political streams which then often becomes an analytical tool for the ideological map of political parties in Indonesia, in this case in particular the map of political streams in the Regional head elections in West Sumatra.

The map of the political ideology of political parties in the elections for the governor of West Sumatra in three periods can be described as follows:

Table 1. Map Of The Political Ideology Of The Political Party Winners Of West Sumatera Election In Four Period

Election Year	Supporting Party	Supporting Party Ideology
2005	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle	Nationalist
	Star Moon Party	Islam
2010	Prosperous Justice Party	Islam
	People's Conscience Party	Nationalist
	Reform Star Party	Islam
2015	Prosperous Justice Party	Islam
	Great Indonesia Movement Party	Nationalist
2020	Prosperous Justice Party	Islam
	United Development Party	Islam

#### Research Question

The main substance in this research is to know the ideology of the political parties participating in the 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020 elections for the governor of West Sumatra. four periods of the Regional Head Election for the Governor of West Sumatra?

#### Theoretical Framework

This study uses several theories and concepts, namely Comparative Political Theory, Political Party Theory, and Political Ideology Theory. Comparative theory serves to help compare the ideological maps of political parties participating in the elections for the governor of West Sumatra in 2005, 2010 and 2015. Political party theory serves to explain the ins and outs of political parties, while political ideology theory serves to explain the meaning of the concept of ideology, the usefulness of ideology which later can assist researchers in analyzing the results of research on the political ideology of political parties carrying candidates West Sumatra governor during the 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020 elections. The following is an explanation of each of these theories.

#### Comparative Political Theory

So far, there has not been much discussion of the study of political parties using a comparative approach in one country.

<sup>6</sup> *Jurnal Penelitian Politik*, Kisruh Pemilu 2009, Jakarta : LIPI, Vol.6 No.1 2009. Hlm: 50

The study of comparative politics contributed to the development of Political Science. In a comparative study of political parties, starting with a political party as an organization that has or is defined as an ideology. However, the role of ideology in political parties cannot be avoided, as according to Alan Ware that ideology in political parties serves as a forum established to attract those who are interested.

#### Political Party Theory

A political party is a political organization/institution whose members are more than one person who has a vision, mission and goals and the end result is to gain power within the State so that later they can become actors who make/influence policies in the State.

According to *Neumann*, political parties are articulate organizations consisting of political actors who are active in society, namely those who focus their attention on controlling government power and who compete for popular support with several other groups who have different views. Thus political parties are great intermediaries linking social forces and ideologies with official government institutions and linking them to political action within the wider political community.<sup>7</sup>

According to Alan Ware, in analyzing political parties and studying the dynamics of political parties that occur, there are several factors identifying the political party policy-making process and party system which are divided into 3 approaches, namely<sup>8</sup>

1. Can be seen from sociological factors
2. Can be seen from institutional factors
3. Can be seen from the competitive factor

For the three approaches above, Alan Ware relates them to the formation of party ideology. There are 2 approaches used, namely<sup>9</sup>

1. Competition-oriented approach. Here the party functions as an actor who adapts its ideology to the opinion that develops with these values, becomes a supporter in the election
2. Institutional approach, the party has the capacity to adapt but the party is like a prisoner in the history of its own institution; the party refused to change the platform to adjust the conditions. Party history seeks to establish how the party was able to adapt.

#### The functions of political parties include:<sup>10</sup>

<sup>7</sup> Miriam Budiardjo, *Partisipasi dan Partai Politik*, Jakarta : Gramedia, 1981, hlm.61-62

<sup>8</sup> Alan Ware. 1996. *Political Parties and Party System*. New York : Oxford University Press. Hlm. 8-9

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.*, Hlm 18

<sup>10</sup> Miriam Budiardjo. *Op.Cit.* Hlm: 16

1. As a means of political communication
2. As a means of political socialization
3. As a means of political recruitment

### Political Party Typology<sup>11</sup>

The purpose of party typology is to classify parties based on certain criteria such as principles and orientation, composition and function of members, social basis and goals. Several typologies of political parties according to the criteria are:

#### a. Principles and Orientation

In this context, political parties are divided into 3 types, namely: pragmatic political parties, doctrinal political parties and interest political parties.

**Pragmatic political parties** are parties that have programs and activities that are not rigidly bound to a particular doctrine and ideology. The party is usually rather loosely organized. However, this does not mean that the pragmatic party does not have an ideology. Pragmatic parties usually emerge in relatively stable two-party competing systems. Democratic and Republican parties are examples of pragmatic parties.

**Doctrinal parties** are political parties that have a number of concrete programs and activities as an ideological elaboration. The ideology in question is a set of political values that are formulated concretely and systematically in the form of activity programs whose implementation is closely monitored by party officials. Changes in leadership change leadership styles to some extent, but do not change principles and values the basic program of the party because the party's ideology has been formulated concretely and the party is tightly organized. An example is the Communist party.

Interest parties are political parties formed and managed on the basis of certain interests such as farmers, needs, ethnicity, religion, the environment who directly want to participate in government. This party is often found in multi-party systems. There is also a two-party system but it is not able to accommodate a number of interests in society. Examples of the Green Party in Germany, the Labor party in Australia and the Peasants' party in Switzerland.

#### b. Member composition and function

Here the party can be classified into 2, namely :

##### 1. Mass party or Protection party

Political parties that rely on strength in the number of members by mobilizing as many masses as possible and developing themselves as protectors for various groups in society so that elections can be easily won and national unity can be maintained, but also the community can be mobilized to support and

implement certain policies. This party is often a combination of various political streams that agree to be under the party's protection in order to fight for and implement programs that are generally very general in nature. The weakness of this party is seen in the division of seats (positions) and in the formulation of policies because the character and interests of each group and sect will be very prominent. The inability of the party to make decisions that are acceptable to all parties is a threat to the integrity of the party. Generally these parties exist in developing countries.

##### 2. Cadre Party

A party that relies on the quality of its members, tightness of organization, and discipline of members as the main source of strength. Selection of membership in cadre parties is usually strict, meaning that through tiered and intensive regeneration, consistent and indiscriminate enforcement of party discipline. The organizational structure of the party is very hierarchical so that the lines of command and responsibility are very clear. Often this party is considered a very elitist party, for example the Communist party and the Nazis in Germany.

##### c. Social base and goals

According to the social basis, Almond divides 4 types of political parties, namely

1. Political parties consisting of social layers in society such as the upper, middle and lower classes.
2. Political parties whose members come from certain interest groups such as farmers, workers, entrepreneurs, etc
3. Political parties whose members come from adherents of certain religions such as Islam, Catholicism, Protestantism, etc
4. Political parties whose members come from certain cultural groups such as ethnic groups, languages, certain regions etc.

Based on the objectives, political parties are divided into 3, namely

- 1) Group representative party
- 2) The nation building party
- 3) Party mobilization. This party tends to be monopolistic because there is only one party in society, namely the Communist party.

##### 3. Political Ideology

Political ideology is a political theory that belongs to the categorization of theories that have a value/normative/valuational theory. The term ideology seems to have emerged from theorists and ideologies in the post-Enlightenment era who defined it as "the science of ideas". For them ideology is a way of finding the truth and getting rid

<sup>11</sup> Ramlan Surbakti. Memahami Ideologi Politik. 1992. Jakarta: Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia. Hlm: 121-124

of illusions. Ideology is more of a set of logically related ideas.

Joseph La Palombara defines ideology as a set of values, beliefs, expectations and a certain description of society. According to Miriam Budiardjo, political ideology is a set of values, ideas or norms, beliefs or beliefs held by a person or group of people on the basis of which he determines his attitude towards the events and political problems he faces and which determines his political behavior. Political ideology which contains values and ideas framed a person's way of thinking and political behavior which is then used to drive activities and actions.

According to Macridis, several functions of political ideology are:

1. Functions in general political ideology as a set of ideas and beliefs held by a number of people or groups of people determines what is valuable and what is not, what is maintained and what must be changed, of course shaping thoughts, behaviors and actions. political actions of community groups that adhere to that political ideology. In other words, ideology apart from provoking, it also provides the basic framework for these political actions
2. Specific functions, in this case, political ideology has several functions, namely:
  - a. Give legitimacy (legitimate/legitimacy)
  - b. Means of mobilizing and forming solidarity
  - c. Shows the importance of leadership to manipulate (mastermind) the messages to be conveyed
  - d. Means of communication and expression
  - e. As a basis for political action

*Indonesian Ideological Parts*<sup>12</sup>

Kevin Evans divides Indonesian ideology into 2 spectrums, namely:

*1. Left-right*

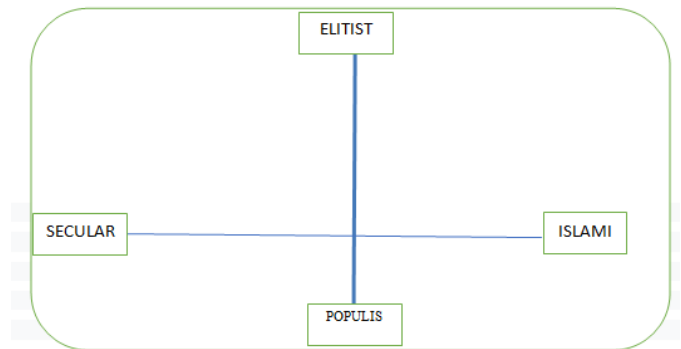
The term Left-Right in Indonesia is not identified with Socialists and Capitalists as in the West, but rather focuses on the Left (Secularists) and Right (Islamists). At the far left of the spectrum are the Indonesian Communist Party and various other leftist groups, including those who vigorously oppose any recognition or granting of a special position to Islam (or any religion) in Indonesia. The right side is occupied by Islamic parties that support the transformation of Indonesia to become an Islamic Republic of Indonesia.

*2. Top-Bottom*

Top-Bottom identified with the elitist and populist. According to elitists, personal loyalty and identification with the party's national leadership is considered less important than attachment to a political process or policy position. These people try to judge their leaders and parties more often by their actions and wisdom than by symbolic behavior. They also tend to have a more internationalist vision in their approach to dealing with issues actively.

For those at the bottom, the relationship with the party's national leader needs to be more emotional and even mystical through its own local leadership network.

Chart 1. Ideological Change Lines Between Political Parties In Indonesia



II. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses an institutional analysis unit, namely the political parties participating in the 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020 elections for the Governor of West Sumatra. Using data collection techniques in the form of literature review with a qualitative approach.

III. RESEARCH RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Ideological Map Of Political Parties In The Four Elections Of The Governor Of West Sumatra 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020 (A Comparisional Study Of Politics)

The following table describes an explanation of the ideological map of political parties during the elections for the governor of West Sumatra in 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020.

Table. 2: List Of Prospective Pairs For Governor And Vice Governor Of West Sumatra Province And Political Parties Voting In Elections 2005

No.	CANDIDATES	SUPPORTING POLITICAL PARTY	VOTE PERCENTAGE
1	H. Leonardy Harmaini And Drs.H. Rusdi Lubis	Working Group Party (16 Seats)	8.63 %
2	M.Kapitra Ampera, S.H And Drs.A.Dalimi Abdullah	United Development Party ( 7 Seats) And Democrat Party (3 Seats)	6.83 %
3	<b>H. Gamawan Fauzi, SH, MM And Prof. H. Marlis Rahman</b>	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (4 Seats) And Star Moon Party (5 Seats)	<b>44.22 %</b>

<sup>12</sup>Kevin Raymond Evans. Sejarah Pemilu dan Partai Politik di Indonesia. 1997. Jakarta: PT. Arise Consultancies. Hlm: 8-11

4	Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno Psi, MSc And Brigjen TNI (Purn) H. Ikasuma Hamid	Prosperous Justice Party (7 Seats) And Reform Star Party (3 Seats)	25.11 %
5	Jeffrie Geovanie And Dasman Lanin	National Mandate Party (10 Seats) And Sakato Party coalition (Indonesian National Party Marhaenism, Social Democratic Labor Party, Free Party, National Democratic Unity Party, New Indonesian Struggle Party, The National Party for the Indonesian People's Fortress, Democrat Party, Indonesian Justice and Unity Party, Indonesian Democratic Party, Indonesian Nahdatul Ulama Unity Party, Party by Care of the Nation, National Awakening Party, Peace Party, Patriot Party, Indonesian Sarikat Party, Regional Unity Party And Pioneer Party)	15.20 %

In this period, the governor pair H. Gamawan Fauzi, SH, MM and Prof. H. Marlis Rahman to be the running mate for the governor-elect

Based on table 2 above regarding the political parties supporting the candidates for the 2005 West Sumatra gubernatorial election, it can be described that there are five pairs of candidates with each supporting political party. Regional head elections candidate number 1 is supported by the Working Group Party (8.63%). Serial number 2 is supported by two political parties, namely the United Development Party and the Democratic party (6.83%). Serial number 3 is supported by 2 political parties namely Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle and Star Moon Party (44.22%). Serial number 4 is supported by the political parties Prosperous Justice Party and Reform Star Party (25.11 %). Finally, serial number 5 is supported by one party, namely National Mandate Party (15.20%) which is in coalition with 16 a political party that has a low number of votes in West Sumatra, which acts in the name of the Sakato Coalition (does not get a seat in the Regional People's Representative Assembly). The support of the political parties mentioned above is based on the regulation of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning regional government where candidates are supported by 15% of the votes/seats (minimum 8 seats) in the relevant Regional People's Representative Assembly. The winners in this period's regional elections were the support of the political parties Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle and Star Moon Party with a percentage gain of 44.22%. From this description, the ideologies of the political parties from the two political parties supported by the candidate participants are Secular Nationalists and Islam. The following is a

description of the ideology of the political parties that carried the candidates for governor of West Sumatra in 2005.

Table 3. Ideological Map of The Political Parties Participants Of The Regional head election 2005

No	CANDIDATES	Political Party Coalition Ideology
	H. Leonardy Harmaini And Drs.H. Rusdi Lubis	Religious Nationalist
	M.Kapitra Ampera, S.H And Drs.A.Dalimi Abdullah	Islam And Religious Nationalist
	<b>H. Gamawan Fauzi, SH, MM And Prof. H. Marlis Rahman</b>	Secular Nationalist And Islam
	Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno Psi, MSc And Brigjen TNI (Purn) H. Ikasuma Hamid	Islam And Islam
	Jeffrie Geovanie And Dasman Lanin	Religious Nationalist

The description of the political ideology map of political parties from the support of political parties for the Regional head election candidates to the winners of the Regional head election is very different.

Based on table 2 in column 2 shows, the Regional head election candidate with the support of a political party that obtained the highest seat in the Regional People's Representative Assembly of West Sumatra Province is candidate number 1 supported by the Working Group Party, which is 16 seats without a coalition. Another candidate number 2 is a coalition of United Development Party and Democrats Party (10 seats). Candidate number 4 is the Prosperous Justice Party and Reform Star Party coalition (10 seats). And candidate number 5 is the National Mandate Party coalition and the Sakato Coalition (10 seats). Of the candidates who lost, especially candidate number 1 with the support of a party without a coalition from the highest number of seats, namely 16 seats, they were not chosen by the people. From the description of the ideological map of the candidates for the West Sumatra Regional head election, it can be explained that the political ideology factor is not the people's choice but rather the figure chosen by the people. This means that the supporting parties, especially Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle, chose the right cadre even though he only got 4 seats at the Regional People's Representative Assembly level. This means that the figure factor is more important than political ideology.

Table 4. List of Prospective Couples for Governor and vice Governor West Sumatra Province and Supporting Political Parties Regional head election in 2010

NO	CANDIDATES	SUPPORTING POLITICAL PARTY	VOTE PERCENTAGE
1	Prof. Dr. H. Ediwarmam, SH, M. Hum And Drs. Husni Hadi, SH	Party Coalition Forward Together The Work of Care for the Nation Party, Indonesian Employers and Workers Party, National Front Party, Indonesian Justice and Unity Party, Sovereign Party,	4.52 %

		Regional Unity Party, National Awakening Party, Indonesian Youth Party, Indonesian National Party Marhaenism, Mixed Democratic Party, National Sun Party, Indonesian Democratic Enforcement Party, National Democratic Party, Nusantara Republican Party, Pioneer Party, Indonesian People's Fortress National Party, Star Moon Party, Indonesian Democratic Love Party, Prosperous Indonesia Party, Free Party, Indonesian Sarikat Party, Labor Party	
2	Prof. Dr. H. Marlis Rahman, M.Sc And Drs. H. Aristo Munandar	Working Group Party (9 Seats)	26.22 %
3	<b>Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc And Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM</b>	Prosperous Justice Party (5 Seats), People's Conscience Party (5 Seats), Reform Star Party (2 Seats)	<b>32.44 %</b>
4	Drs.H. Endang Irzal, Akt, MBA And Drs. H. Asrul Syukur, MM	Democratic Party (14 Seats)	20.54 %
5	Drs. H. Fauzi Bahar, M.Si And Drs. H. Yohannes Dahlan, M.Si	National Mandate Party (6) And United Development Party (5)	16.28 %

\*In this period, the governor pair Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc and Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM became the elected governor pair

Based on table 4 above regarding the political parties supporting the candidates for the 2010 West Sumatra gubernatorial election, it can be described that there are five pairs of candidates with each supporting political party. Candidate for Regional head election number 1 is supported by the Coalition of the Joint Forward Party consisting of The Work of Care for the Nation Party, Indonesian Employers and Workers Party, National Front Party, Indonesian Justice and Unity Party, Sovereign Party, Regional Unity Party, National Awakening Party, Indonesian Youth Party, Indonesian National Party Marhaenism, Mixed Democratic Party, National Sun Party, Indonesian Democratic Enforcement Party, National Democratic Party, Nusantara Republican Party, Pioneer Party, Indonesian People's Fortress National Party, Star Moon Party, Indonesian Democratic Love Party, Prosperous Indonesia Party, Free Party, Indonesian Sarikat Party, Labor Party (4.52%). Number 2 is supported by two Working Group Party (26.22%). Serial number 3 is supported by 3 political parties namely Prosperous Justice Party,

People's Conscience Party, Reform Star Party (32.44%). Serial number 4 is supported by the Democratic Party (20.54%) and lastly number 5 is supported by two parties, namely National Mandate Party and United Development Party (16.28%). The winners in the regional elections for this period were the support of the political parties Prosperous Justice Party, People's Conscience Party and Reform Star Party with a percentage gain of 32.44%. From this description, the ideologies of the three political parties supported by the candidate participants are Islam, Nationalism and Islam. The following is the ideological display of the political parties carrying the candidates for governor of West Sumatra in 2010

Table 5. Ideological Map Of The Political Parties Of The 2010 Election Participants

No	Candidats	Political Party Coalition Ideology
1.	Prof. Dr. H. Ediwarman, SH, M. Hum And Drs. Husni Hadi, SH	Nationalist And Islam
2.	Prof. Dr. H. Marlis Rahman, M.Sc And Drs. H. Aristo Munandar	Religious Nationalist
3.	<b>Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc And Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM</b>	Islam, Nationalist Islam
4.	Drs.H. Endang Irzal, Akt, MBA And Drs. H. Asrul Syukur, MM	Nationalist
5.	Drs. H. Fauzi Bahar, M.Si And Drs. H. Yohannes Dahlan, M.Si	Religious Nationalist

The description of the political ideology map of political parties from the support of political parties for the regional elections to the winners of the elections is very different

Based on table 4 in column 2 above, the Regional head election candidate with the support of a political party who obtained the highest seat in the Regional People's Representative Assembly of West Sumatra Province is candidate number 4 which is supported by the Democratic party, which is 14 seats without a coalition. Another candidate number 2 is supported by the Working Group Party without a coalition (10 seats). Candidate number 3 who won the election which was the result of a coalition of Prosperous Justice Party, People's Conscience Party and Reform Star Party (12 seats). And candidate number 5 is the coalition of National Mandate Party and United Development Party (11 seats). Of the candidates who lost, especially candidate number 4 with the support of a party without a coalition from the highest number of seats, namely 14 seats, they were not chosen by the people. From the description of the ideological map of political parties as candidates for the West Sumatra Regional head election, it can be explained that the ideological factors of political parties have begun to influence the victory of candidates. In the 2010 gubernatorial election, two political parties with the ideology of Islam (Prosperous Justice Party and Reform Star Party) which are also in coalition with the party with the ideology of Nationalism (People's Conscience Party) successfully won Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc and

Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM. plus the figure of Irwan Prayitno is considered suitable with PKS, adding to the voter's vote. So in the 2010 Regional head election, the ideological factors of political parties and candidate figures became the determining factors for the victory of Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc and Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM.

Table 6: List Of Pairs Of Governor And Vice Governor Of West Sumatra Province And Supporting Political Parties In 2015 Elections

No.	CANDIDATES	SUPPORTING POLITICAL PARTY	VOTE PERCENTAGE
1	Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM dan Drs. H. Fauzi Bahar, M.Si	National Mandate Party (8Seats), National Democracy Party (6 Seats), Indonesian Democratic Party struggle (4 Seats), People's Conscience Party(5 Seats)	41.43 %
2	<b>Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc dan Drs.H. Nasrul Abid</b>	Prosperous Justice Party (7Seats) And Great Indonesia Movement Party (8 Seats)	<b>58.57 %</b>

\*Pada periode ini, pasangan gubernur **Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc dan Drs.H.Nasrul Abid** menjadi pasangan Gubernur terpilih

Based on table 6 above regarding the political parties supporting the candidates for the 2015 West Sumatra gubernatorial election, it can be described that there are 2 pairs of candidates with each supporting political party. Regional head election candidate number 1 is supported by the coalition of political parties National Mandate Party, National Democracy Party, Indonesian Democratic Party struggle and People's Conscience Party (41.43%). Serial number 2 is supported by two political parties, namely Prosperous Justice Party and Great Indonesia Movement Party (58.57%). The winner in this period's Regional head election was the support of the political party Prosperous Justice Party and Great Indonesia Movement Party with a percentage gain of 58.57%. From this description, the ideologies of the political parties supported by the two candidate political parties are Islam and Nationalists. The following is the ideological display of the political parties carrying the candidates for the governor of West Sumatra in 2015

Table 7. Ideological Map Of Political Party Participants Regional Head Election 2015

No	Candidates	Political Party Coalition Ideology
	Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM And Drs. H. Fauzi Bahar, M.Si	Nasionalist , Religious, Nasionalist, Nasionalist, Nasionalist
	<b>Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc And Drs.H. Nasrul Abid</b>	Islam And Nasionalist

The description of the political ideology map of political parties from the support of political parties for the

regional elections to the winners of the elections is very different.

Based on table 6 in column 2 above, the Regional Head Election candidate with the support of a political party that gets the highest number of seats is candidate number 1, which is supported by several coalition parties which totaled 23 seats. Candidate number 2 who won the election which was the result of a coalition of Prosperous Justice Party and Great Indonesia Movement Party (15 seats). Of the candidates who lost, especially candidate number 1 with the support of the coalition party from the highest number of seats, namely 23 seats, they were not chosen by the people.

In the 2015 gubernatorial election, a coalition of two political parties with different ideologies occurred again and again won the election for the governor of West Sumatra, namely PKS with an Islamic ideology and Great Indonesia Movement Party with a Nationalist ideology. His political opponents are political parties with Nationalist ideology (National Mandate Party, National Democracy Party, Indonesian Democratic Party struggle and People's Conscience Party ). An Islamic ideological political party, supported by the figure of Irwan Prayitno, who is deemed suitable under the umbrella of the Prosperous Justice Party, has once again become an attraction for voters in West Sumatra. For the losing pair, it was caused by several factors, first on the one hand, the Nationalist party that supported them could be said to have only a small mass in West Sumatra and on the other hand, the figure promoted by the losing party was not supported by the voting public

Table8. Couple List Governor And Vice Governor Of West Sumatra Province And Participants Political Party Regional Head Election In 2020

No.	Candidates	Supporting Political Party	Vote Percentage
1	Mulyadi dan Ali Mukhni	Democratic party (10 Seats) And National Mandate Party (10 Seats)	27,4 %
2	Nasrul Abit dan Indra Catri	Great Indonesia Movement Party (14 Seats)	30.3 %
3	Fakhrizal dan Genius Umar	Working Group Party (8 Seats), National Democracy Party (3 Seats) And National Awakening Party (3 Seats)	10.0 %
4	Mahyeldi dan Audy Joinally *	Prosperous Justice Party (10 Seats) And Development Union Party (4 Seats)	32.4 %

\* During this period, the governor pair Mahyeldi, and Audy Joinally became the elected governor pair

The description of the political ideology map of political parties from the support of political parties for the Regional Head Election candidates to the winners of the Regional Head Election is very different.

Based on table 8 above regarding the political parties supporting the candidates for the 2020 West Sumatra governor election, it can be described that there are 4 pairs of

candidates with each supporting political party. Regional Head Election candidate number 1 is supported by the Democratic Party Coalition and National Mandate Party (27.4%). Number 2 is supported by one political party Great Indonesia Movement Party (30.3%). Order number 3 is supported by 3 political parties namely Working Group Party, National Democracy Party, National Awakening Party (10.0%). Serial number 4 is supported by two political parties, namely Prosperous Justice Party and Development Union Party (32.4%).

The winners in the regional elections for this period were the support of Prosperous Justice Party and Development Union Party with a percentage of 32.4%.

From this description, the political party ideology of the two political parties supported by the candidate participants is a political ideology based on the same, namely Islam

The following is the ideological display of the political parties that carry the candidates for the Governor of West Sumatra in 2020:

Table 9. Ideological Map Of The Participants Of The 2020 Regional Head Election

NO	Candidates	Political Party Coalition Ideology
1	Mulyadi And Ali Mukhni	Nasionalist dan Islam
2	Nasrul Abit And Indra Catri	Nasionalist
3	Fakhrizal And Genius Umar	Nasionalits, Nasionalist And Islam
4	Mahyeldi And Audy Joinally	Islam dan Islam

The description of the political ideology map of political parties from the support of political parties for the Regional Head Election candidates to the winners of the Regional Head Election is very different.

Based on table 8 in column 2 above, the Regional Head Election candidate with the support of a political party that gets the highest number of seats is candidate number 1, which is supported by 2 coalition political parties, which add

up to 20 seats. Candidate number 4 who won the election in 2020 which was the result of the Prosperous Justice Party and Development Union Party coalition (14 seats). Of the candidates who lost, especially candidate number 1 with the support of the coalition party from the highest seat acquisition, namely 20 seats, it was not chosen by the people.

Furthermore, based on data from table 9 in column 2 above, the Regional Head Election candidate with the support of a political party who received the highest number of votes in the Regional People's Representative Assembly of West Sumatra Province is candidate number 4 which is supported by the Prosperous Justice Party, which is 10 seats in coalition with Development Union Party with 4 seats.

In the 2020 Regional Head Election, two political parties with a coalition of Islamic ideologies (Prosperous Justice Party and Development Union Party) succeeded in winning Mahyeldi and Audy Joinally. plus the figure of Mahyeldi was considered compatible with Prosperous Justice Party, and his partner Audy Joinally, a young figure, added to the voter turnout. So in the 2020 elections, the ideological factors of political parties and candidate figures are the determining factors for the victory of the Mahyeldi and Audy Joinally pair.

From the description above, it can be concluded that ideological differences do not become an obstacle for political parties to form a coalition in an effort to nominate candidates. It is evident that the coalition of political parties that exists is not only between one ideology but also different ideologies. It was only in the results of the new 2020 Regional Head Election that the winner of the Regional Head Election was a coalition with the same political ideology, which is based on Islam. And the description of the coalition of political parties with their respective ideological bases can be seen in the Regional Head Election of the Governor of West Sumatra in the four periods of implementation of the Regional Head Election. In West Sumatra, as can be seen in table 10 below.

Table 10. The Winner Of The West Sumatra Governor Election Pair And The Supporting Political Parties In The Four West Sumatra Regional Head Elections

No.	Regional Head Election 2005		Regional Head Election 2010		Regional Head Election 2015		Regional Head Election 2020	
	Candidates	Supporting Political Party	Candidates	Supporting Political Party	Candidates	Supporting Political Party	Candidates	Supporting Political Party
	H. Gamawan Fauzi.,SH, MM And Prof. H. Marlis Rahman	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle And Star Moon Party	Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc dan Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM	Prosperous Justice Party, People's Conscience Party, And Reform Star Party	Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc dan Drs.H. Nasrul Abid	Prosperous Justice Party, And Great Indonesia Movement Party	Mahyeldi dan Audy Joinally	Prosperous Justice Party And United Development Party



Table 10, illustrates the comparison of the results of the elections for the Regional Head Election of West Sumatra in 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020. In 2005, the coalition of parties with the ideology of Nationalism and Islam, namely Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle and Star Moon Party, succeeded in bringing their candidate to victory in the elections. They are H. Gamawan Fauzi, SH, MM and Prof. H. Marlis Rahman. Meanwhile, during the 2010 West Sumatra Election of Regional Head of Governor, the party with the ideology of Islam again formed a coalition with the Nationalist ideology party, but the political party that won the Regional Head of Governor was the coalition party between Prosperous Justice Party, People's Conscience Party and Reform Star Party which carried the pair Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc and Drs. H. Muslim Kasim, AK, MM. In the 2015 Regional Head of Governor, it was not much different from the form of a coalition of political parties in the Regional Head of Governor in the previous period, parties with Islamic ideology back in coalition with the parties with the Nationalist ideology, namely Prosperous Justice Party and Great Indonesia Movement Party which carried the candidate for Prof. Dr. H. Irwan Prayitno, Psi, M.Sc and Drs.H. Nasrul Abid. Finally, in the 2020 Regional Head of Governor, it was slightly different from the previous coalition of political parties where the political parties that carried it were different but had the same ideology, namely the ideology of Islam.

From this description, it can be concluded that ideological differences are not an obstacle for political parties to form a coalition in an effort to nominate candidates. It is evident that the coalition of political parties that exists is not only between one ideology but also different ideologies. And the picture of an inter-ideological coalition has been seen in the elections for the Regional Head of Governor of West Sumatra in the four periods of implementation of the Regional Head of Governor.

**Table 11.** Number of Seats Acquired by Political Parties in the Regional People's Representative Assembly of West Sumatra Province in the 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019 legislative elections

No.	Political Party	Legislative General Election			
		2004	2009	2014	2019
1.	Working Group Party	16	9	9	8
2.	Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle	4	3	4	3
3.	United Development Party	7	5	8	4
4.	National Mandate Party	10	6	8	10
5.	Prosperous Justice Party	7	5	7	10
6.	Star Moon Party	5	3	1	0
7.	National Awakening Party	0	0	1	3
8.	Indonesian Justice and Unity Party	0	0	0	0
9.	Reform Star Party	3	2	-	0
10.	Democratic Party	3	14	8	10

11.	Great Indonesia Movement Party	-	4	8	14
12.	People's Conscience Party	-	5	5	0
13.	Democracy National Party	-	-	6	3

Table 11 describes the seat gains by political parties participating in the West Sumatra governor election as well as the supporting parties for the governor candidates for the regional head election for governor of West Sumatra in the Regional People's Representative Council of West Sumatra Province starting in 2005, 2010 and 2015 and 2020. Overview of seat gains This also helps the research process related to the discrepancy between the number of seats obtained by the political parties carrying the governor candidate and the results of the governor candidate's victory. The fact is that there are political parties that get the most seats in the Regional People's Representative Council of West Sumatra province but do not win in the regional head election governor's. The pair of gubernatorial candidates who won were actually promoted by political parties that got few seats in the Regional People's Legislative Assembly, as previously explained.

From the explanations of several tables above, it can be seen that the ideological map of political parties during the election of the regional head of the governor of West Sumatra in 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020. The results of the table show that the ideology of political parties that developed in West Sumatra during the election of the regional head of the governor of West Sumatra was still dominated by political parties. political ideology of Islam and Nationalist. These political parties were not only present in the elections for the Governor of West Sumatra in 2005, 2010 2015 and 2020 but also in the legislative elections of the Province of West Sumatra in 2004, 2009 2014 and 2019.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion on the ideological map of political parties during the regional head elections for the governor of West Sumatra since 2005, 2010, 2015 and 2020, it can be seen that the political ideology maps of political parties in the four regional head elections revolve around Nationalist ideology and Islamic ideology. Political parties with Islamic ideology such as Prosperous Justice Party , Star Moon Party and Reform Star Party while political parties with Nationalist ideology such as Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle , Great Indonesia Movement Party, People's Conscience Party.

The same ideology should be the main factor for a political party to form a political coalition at the time of the regional head election, making it possible for the political parties in the coalition to have the same vision and mission and make it easier later in the process of making policy programs. But in fact, political parties with an Islamic

ideology do not form coalitions with each other because they do not have exemplary figures. The reason is because so far political parties do not have good cadres who can be nominated. This is related to the nature of political parties in Indonesia which are still mass parties, not cadre parties as mandated in the party law, that we are still based on the number of party members, not on the quality of party members.

The parties that grew after the reformation showed a typology of unclear forms between the two poles. It acts more as a pragmatic party than an ideological party. Conflicts of interest between political elites often result in tensions at the mass level given that there is a strong emotional attachment that rests on certain charismatic figures. This also indicates that political parties are still largely determined by certain elite figures. In terms of political parties that are mass in nature, political parties should strengthen the masses as their power base, but what happens in political parties in their operations is that the relationship between the masses of voters and parties is dominated by a normative relationship rather than a relationship of interests.

In fact, the coalition of political parties with the ideology of Nationalism and Islam dominates more than the coalition of political parties with the same ideology (Islam-Islam or Nationalist-Nationalist). This is due to several factors, namely: first, the absence of figures because the nature of political parties is still mass rather than cadre.

Second, if the coalition of political parties has the same ideology with the same vision and mission, it will make it easier for the government to carry out its policy programs. Third, from the nature of the mass parties mentioned above, they are never prioritized, because political parties prioritize the interests of fellow political elites in their respective groups. Finally, the political ideology maps of the political parties in the four periods of the West Sumatra regional elections were alternately chosen by the masses (they did not have a fixed mass/follower).

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