



ANALYSIS OF FACTORS IN THE DECREASE IN THE PEOPLE'S CONSCIENCE PARTY (HANURA) VOTES IN THE LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS 2019 IN PADANG CITY

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Abstract

Since the 2009 election, the vote acquisition of the Hati Nurani Rakyat (H.A.N.U.R.A.) party has increased. This is evidenced by the acquisition of seats in the D.P.R. and D.P.R.D., which always have high seats. This trend continued until 2014 when the acquisition of the Hati Nurani Rakyat (H.A.N.U.R.A.) party continued to increase. However, in 2019, since supporting Jokowi, the number of votes acquired by the Hanura party decreased. The study aimed to determine the causes of the decline in votes for the Hanura party in the 2019 legislative elections. The qualitative method uses a narrative and analytical descriptive approach. This study explains how the factors causing the decline in votes for the Hanura party could occur in Padang City. The results of this study show that the decline in votes for the Hanura party was caused by the first low electability of the Hanura party in the 2019 election. Second, party members have low involvement in every activity carried out by the Hanura party. Third, there was an internal conflict with Hanura party members in Padang City. Fourth, there needed to be more support in recruiting Hanura party legislative candidates in demand by the public. Sixth is leadership that does not provide protection, where party leaders only care about their interests.

Keywords: Hanura,
Legislative Election, Padang
City, Decrease in Political
Party Votes, Internal Conflict

INTRODUCTION

The General Election (Pemilu) is a momentum for every political party participating in the Election to win the contest, considering that the arena legalized by the constitution for political parties to compete for influence in this country is through general elections held once every five years, so it is no wonder that political parties do various ways to win the Election contest. The use of the right campaign strategy and the institutionalization of the party in the country. Running well will undoubtedly significantly impact boosting the acquisition of votes by political parties. It is undeniable that political parties are one of the political forces that have a vital role in the dynamics of politics in various countries. (Budiardjo, Miriam. 2002)

Likewise, in Indonesia, from the past until now, political parties have contributed a lot to the long journey of politics. They are starting from the assumption that forming an organizational forum can unite people with similar thoughts so that their thoughts and orientations can be consolidated. Political parties can be interpreted as organizations that fight for specific values or ideologies through mastery of the power structure. That power is obtained through participation in general elections.

Furthermore, political parties are organisations run based on a certain ideology that aims to gain political power. Political parties are closely related to government activities in a country. In the democratic system implemented by Indonesia, the state guarantees the freedom of its citizens to participate in government activities. Thus, political parties are certainly one of the means for citizens to participate in various state management processes. Regardless of which party is chosen by citizens to contribute their democratic rights, these rights are certainly guaranteed by the state. (Azhari and Kencana, 2002). The target of each party participating in the Election is to come out as the winning party that year. The more votes a political party wins in the Election, the greater the number of seats the political party will get in parliament, which will, of course, have an impact on having more influence and an important role in every policy that will be implemented for the benefit of the nation and state. Political parties participating in the Election must find various ways to gain public sympathy and, of course, be able to gain as many votes as possible in the Election by strengthening the vote base, namely mapping the party's vote pockets, then no less importantly building the existence and pattern of campaign strategies that can increase the electability of political parties, and gain sympathy from the community. Political campaign strategies aim to form a series of political meanings in voters' minds into behavioural orientations that will direct voters to choose political parties. The use of appropriate campaign strategies by political parties will undoubtedly affect the electability of political parties. in the Election. (Afrizal, 2014) The most crucial thing for the level of electability of political parties in the next general Election is that each political party participating in the Election needs to build a solid foundation for various aspects, both internal and external to the party, both in terms of the party's system, party cadres, management and sympathizers and external parties that can support the success of political parties. Of course, political parties are not only a symbol of political power, but far from that, political parties also have an essential role in the life of the nation and state. One of the essential forms of political parties can be seen through the function of the political party itself. First, the representative function is often seen as the primary function of political parties in their ability to respond to and facilitate the views of their cadres and constituents. Second, the formation and recruitment of elites, this function leads to political parties playing a role in producing competent candidates to become leaders of their country.

At this time, political parties are indeed faced with various quite complex problems, such as the institutionalization of political parties that are not good because political parties are unable to adapt to changes that occur in society, for example, the parliamentary threshold made by the General Election Commission (K.P.U.), where parties must be able to obtain a minimum

vote at the parliamentary threshold set by the K.P.U. in order to obtain seats in the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (D.P.R. RI), of course externally and internally. This is not very easy for a party that does not yet have a strong position. The institutionalization of political parties is very important in the party's progress. The institutionalization of political parties also regulates how the party carries out its role and function and resolves conflicts well. (Haryanto, 1982)

Party institutionalization, according to S Huntington, can be interpreted as a process where organizations and procedures obtain standard and stable values. Huntington assessed that the more difficult it is for an organization to adapt and that it needs to have standard values, the lower the level of party institutionalization. Party institutionalization, as stated by Vicky Randal and Lars Svasand, can be interpreted as consolidating and establishing political parties structurally by patterning behaviour and culture, namely, patterning attitudes and culture. There are at least four derived dimensions of party institutionalization, according to Randal and Svasand, namely organizational systems, decision-making autonomy, absorbed values, and reification.

Matthias Basedau and Alexander Stroh stated that research results related to party institutionalization in various African countries show that the institutionalization factor is one of the determinants of how the votes are obtained during the Election for the party concerned. This is the case in the sub-Saharan African region, where a homogeneous society tends to impact the high level of recognition and rootedness of the party in the country.

This is in contrast to political parties in South Africa, which are diverse or heterogeneous, of course, resulting in the institutionalization of political parties in South Africa that need to be more rooted in society. The seat acquisition achieved by the Hanura Party in Padang City is quite good. Where the Hanura Party won 4 seats in the Padang City D.P.R.D. in the 2009 Election, and in the following year's Election, namely the 2014 Election, the Hanura Party succeeded in placing 5 of its cadres in the Padang City D.P.R.D. The five elected council members from the Hanura Party came from 5 different electoral districts; in other words, the Hanura Party succeeded in placing its representatives from all electoral districts in Padang City. Seeing this positive trend, of course, the Padang City Hanura Party Management has set a target that is quite optimistic and realistic to be achieved in the 2019 Election. The Padang Hanura Party targets victory by winning the most votes by placing two cadres in each electoral district (Dapil) in the upcoming 2019 Legislative Election. "By the mechanism, the Hanura Party has registered cadres at the KPU. We want Hanura to be the choice of the people with the target of gaining the most votes through potential cadres in each predetermined electoral district. Hanura is optimistic that the target will be achieved as long as all potential cadres can convey Hanura's vision and mission to the community," said the Padang Hanura Branch Leadership Council (D.P.C.) Elvi Amri Chairperson after registering Bacaleg. (Onghokham, 1995) However, the positive trend achieved by the Hanura Party in the 2009 and 2014 Elections is in contrast to the results of the 2019 Election; the Padang City Hanura Party experienced a fairly drastic decline in the 2019 Election, where the Hanura Party was unable to send a single representative to sit in the Padang City D.P.R.D. seat. This certainly raises a big question mark for researchers because the decline in seats obtained by the Hanura Party in Padang City was very drastic. This phenomenon is undoubtedly due to various internal and external vital factors from the Hanura Party. A significant decrease in the number of seats was obtained by the Hanura Party in Padang City based on the results of the vote recapitulation decision carried out in an accurate count by the Padang City K.P.U., which stated that not a single legislative candidate (called) supported by the Hanura Party reached the target of votes to be converted into seats for the Padang City D.P.R.D. for the 2019-2024 period. (Purwosutanto, 2011)

This study examines factors that caused the decline in Hanura Party seats in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election in terms of party institutionalization put forward by Matthias Basedau and Alexander Stroh. He stated that party institutionalization is a process in which individual political parties participating in the Election experience increased stability and organizational value. The issue of institutionalization is still a central issue when discussing the study of democracy: political parties and Elections. In addition to the vital position of political parties in democracy, the issue of institutionalization is always relevant because many studies show that institutionalization does not work within the party. Therefore, the issue of institutionalization will continue to be relevant as long as the belief in improvements to democratic institutions such as political parties will correlate with improving the quality of democracy. The difference that makes this study new from previous studies is that the Hanura Party legislative candidates for Padang City in the 2019 Legislative Election were dominated by new legislative candidates supported by the Hanura Party in the Legislative Election contestation. Of the 45 legislative candidates nominated by the Hanura Party in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election, only eight candidates came from the previous Legislative Election, namely the 2014 Election. The next difference lies in the theory used by the researcher, where the researcher tried to use the theory of party institutionalization from Matthias Basedau and Alexander Stroh. Furthermore, what is new about this study is in terms of the phenomena or problems that the researcher raised in this study, where there was a very significant decrease in the number of seats for the Hanura Party in the Padang City D.P.R.D. in the 2019 Election compared to the previous Election. The Hanura Party, in the 2009 Election, got four seats in the Padang City D.P.R.D. and five seats in the 2014 Election, but in the 2019 Election, the Hanura Party did not get a single seat in the Padang City D.P.R.D.

METODE

This research is designed in qualitative form. The primary purpose of qualitative research is to understand the symptoms or phenomena occurring, emphasizing the complete picture of the observed phenomenon. Sudarwan Danim states, "Qualitative research is descriptive. Namely, the data collected is in the form of words and pictures, not numbers. Even if there are numbers, they are only for assistance. The data obtained include interview transcripts, field notes, photos, personal documents, and others." (Sudarwan Danim, 2002)

The researcher's research approach is descriptive, and it aims to thoroughly describe the characteristics of a symptom or problem being studied. In this case, descriptive research also emphasizes basic questions such as "how," trying to establish and convey facts clearly, completely, and comprehensively. In addition, the advantages of this type of qualitative research are that it allows for identifying problems and examining data in more depth.

In this study, the researcher refers to Emzir's opinion that data collection techniques include "interviews, personal and official documents, photos, notes, pictures and informal conversations." The types of data to be used in this study are primary and secondary data. The reason for using both types of data is to obtain more information regarding the Analysis of Factors that Decrease the People's Conscience Party's Votes in the 2019 Legislative Elections in Padang City.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the results of this study, the researcher presents information and results from the findings that the researcher has obtained in the field from informants that the researcher has interviewed related to the research problems that the researcher raised in this thesis. Later, findings that the researcher has obtained in the field will be presented in this chapter. The informants the researcher interviewed are the Hanura Party Administrators and Cadres involved in the 2019 Election. The success of political parties in the Election contestation is undoubtedly

inseparable from how institutionalized the party is in facing the upcoming Election. The readiness of political parties in the internal scope indicates that the party is ready to win the Election contestation. Solid party institutionalization is undoubtedly a challenging task to complete. When a political party is institutionally solid, the party will prepare for the campaign strategy to win constituents' hearts and win as many votes as possible in the Election. The phenomenon of declining political party votes in the Election contestation is not a new thing in the history of the democratic party in Indonesia. Many factors cause a political party to experience a decrease in votes in an election that year compared to the previous Election. The decrease in votes experienced by political parties can occur on a regional scale or a general decrease in votes nationally. Every political party certainly does not want this to happen to their party.

One of the main factors causing the decrease in votes experienced by political parties in the election contest is the issues that develop in society related to the party, which will build assumptions and views of the community or voters towards the party. In addition to the issues that develop in society related to the political party, it is undeniable that other factors cause political parties to experience a decrease in votes in the Election. These factors include less-than-optimal campaign strategies, immature recruitment patterns for cadres and legislative candidates, internal party conflicts and, of course, the institutionalization of the party, which still needs to be improved and far from expectations.

The decrease in votes for the Hanura Party in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election was caused by the Hanura Party needing to be better institutionalized. The theory of party institutionalization by Matthias Basedau and Alexander Stroh who classify party institutionalization into four dimensions, including (1) the dimension of being rooted in society, (2) autonomy, (3) organizational strength, and (4) Coherence, in this study, the researcher found that the factor of the decline in votes for the Hanura Party in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election was caused by at least three of the four dimensions of party institutionalization put forward by Basedau and Stroh. However, the researcher found that other factors caused the decline in votes for the Hanura Party in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election based on researchers' findings in the field. The new findings that the researcher obtained, which caused the decline in votes for the Hanura Party, included the poor recruitment of legislative candidates carried out by the Padang City Hanura Party in the 2019 Election. The coattail effect of the Hanura Party carried the candidate pair Joko Widodo-Ma'aruf Amin in the 2019 Presidential Election, and the last was the leadership figure who did not provide an excellent example as a leader. The factors that caused the decline in votes for the Hanura Party in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election will be explained below.

In the 2009 and 2014 Elections, the Padang City Hanura Party won 4 seats in the Padang City D.P.R.D. in the 2009 Election and five in the Padang City D.P.R.D. in the 2014 Election. What Tommy said about the manifestation of the Hanura Party's popularity among the community, especially in Padang City, by looking at the achievements of the Hanura Party in the Padang City Legislative Election in 2009 and 2014. In line with what Tommy said, a similar thing was also confirmed by Afrizon Muslim, who is the Secretary of the Padang City Hanura Party D.P.C.; he said: "The Hanura Party itself, both at the national and local levels, has apparently gained a place and sympathy from the community. The community welcomed the presence of the Hanura Party very positively, especially with the MNC Life insurance program initiated by the Hanura Party with Harry Tanoe as a Hanura Party figure and the owner of MNC Life insurance in 2014 where every Hanura Party cadre gets life insurance, where if they die they get compensation of 1 million. In Padang itself, more than tens of thousands have spread. So the Hanura Party is quite well-known to the Padang community". (Interview, 11 April 2024)

However, it is different from what was conveyed by Tommy and Afrizon Muslim according to Febrinal, the Head of the Election Winning Agency or Bapilu of the Hanura Party

in Padang City, said: "In my opinion, the Hanura Party is still not widely known in Padang City, seen from the loss of votes for the Hanura Party in the last election, it is proven that it is still not well known to the public. Because three members of the council had not rerun the previous day. So far, the tendency that plays a role in gaining votes in the election is the figure or figure who is a candidate in the Hanura Party. In the last election, the public chose a figure or candidate they knew, not a vote for the Party. The Party does not have much influence on the election of candidates during the election. It was proven that in the 2019 election, the Hanura Party's votes decreased drastically because there were few figures of candidates known to the public from the Hanura Party. " Febrinal said that the level of electability of the Hanura Party in the 2014 election was due to the role of the figure of the candidate who was already known or popular among the public. Both figures are known for being around politics or having a family background, organizations, and achievements in society. This was also confirmed by Suhaidi Olon, the deputy chairperson of the D.P.C. Hanura Party in Padang City and one of the declarators of the Hanura Party in Padang City. (Interview, 11 April 2024)

According to Basedau and Stroh, the dimension of autonomy in party institutionalization is that every political Party must have the power to determine and implement various policies freely without intervention from any other party for the continuity and progress of the Party.

Furthermore, the dimension of autonomy also emphasizes the importance of the involvement of party cadres in every party policy. In this case, cadres are not only party legislative candidates but also cadres and party administrators who are not candidates involved in making various policies. "Formally, in the Hanura Party, there are daily meetings, but the results of the decisions made during the meetings need to be optimally implemented. It could be more optimal because many cadres must carry out party orders. Although there are daily meetings, there is no follow-up to the decisions of the meeting, either in the form of implementation or evaluation. For policies set by the Hanura Party itself, there is no intervention from various parties. (Interview, 11 April 2024)

Based on what was conveyed by Febrinal, there were indeed meetings, but the execution or implementation of the policies agreed upon at the meeting could have run better. The less-than-optimal execution in the field was partly due to the minimal involvement of cadres in carrying out planned activities. Furthermore, Suhaidi Olon, a senior member of the Padang Hanura Party, added: "The chairman did not give any news or respond to the members. Members were involved but were overlooked. Members were left to their own devices, and their aspirations for the Hanura Party were ignored.

There was no room for compromise or discussion on the policies that were set. The coordination function did not work, and the chairman did not know anything and did not give any news to his members." The ongoing autonomy issues within the Hanura Party in Padang City are caused not only by the cadres' lack of participation in every party agenda but also by the leadership role of the chairman, who does not set an excellent example for his members. This results in the policies the Party sets not running as they should. (Interview, 11 April 2024) The Dimension of Coherence in Party Institutionalization, according to Basedau and Stroh, can be interpreted as the Party's actions as a single organizational unit where the Party can tolerate intra-party disobedience. Coherence can also be interpreted as the extent to which the Party can tolerate and neutralize disputes and differences of opinion between cadres within the Party. Coherence aims to align the goals and direction of the Party.

Coherence is carried out so that the organization, in this case, the political party, can be stable and minimize the number of deviations and conflicts in the internal realm. The researcher wants to see to what extent the level of institutional coherence of the Hanura Party in Padang City is running. Therefore, the researcher asked the informant about the dimensions of the coherence of party institutionalization according to Basedau and Stroh to Febrinal as the

research informant: "The party does not pay much attention to the presence of conflicts and differences of opinion that occur between party cadres. Because the party and the leadership consider it useless and will not affect the party's votes if the party resolves the problem. (Interview, 11 April 2024) The first factor that is a new finding in this study is that the factor that caused the drastic decline in the Hanura Party's votes was the very messy recruitment of legislative candidates. This resulted in the Hanura Party in Padang City needing more potential legislative candidates known to the public. All informants regretted the legislative candidate recruitment problem, which was one factor that caused the decline in the Hanura Party's votes in Padang City. Tommy, a senior member of the Hanura Party in Padang City, said: "All legislative candidates nominated by the party are mostly new people. Even the 2019 legislative candidates had never been involved in practical politics and were unfamiliar with politics.

Additionally, the placement of legislative candidates should have paid more attention to the electoral district. This happened when the legislative candidate was someone other than someone who came from or lived in his electoral district. So, of course, people did not know the figure of the legislative candidate."

The messy recruitment of legislative candidates was caused by the many people who were not interested in running as legislative candidates from the Hanura Party. Not only outsiders but even cadres who had been in the Hanura Party for a long time decided not to run as legislative candidates and even resigned from the Hanura Party. This problem reached the deadline for registering legislative candidates to the K.P.U. The Hanura Party in Padang City had just met the quota in each electoral district. Another thing that also caused the messy recruitment of legislative candidates was the dismissal of the incumbent Chairman of the Hanura Party D.P.C. in Padang City, namely Fefrizal, during the preparation period before submitting the names of legislative candidates to the K.P.U. The following new finding concerns the party chairman's leadership figure. The informants conveyed many complaints to their chairman, Elvi Amri. He needs to be considered competent in carrying out the party's mandate.

The disappointment of the cadres is due to Elvi Amri's indifference to both cadres and existing legislative candidates. Likewise, the party's vacuum is due to the need for follow-up to discussions in party meetings in honest work and the absence of periodic evaluations. The existence of this form of neglect is also marked by the legislative candidates being busy caring about themselves, as well as Elvi Amri, who should be able to position himself not only as a party candidate who wants to be re-elected as a member of the council but also position himself as the party chairman who of course must pay attention to the party and its cadres. Suhaidi Olon, one of the declarators of the Padang City Hanura Party and also serves as deputy chairman in the Elvi Amri management, said: "The chairman should be a place for his members to complain and tell stories. Elvi Amri does not open up space for his members to discuss, convey aspirations and obstacles faced during the campaign period. Likewise, in the daily activities of the party, there were no work programs during the election initiated by the party, all activities were only from the personal candidates." In line with what Suhaidi Olon said regarding his concerns about Elvi Amri's leadership, Yanti Zarni, a female candidate who has been elected twice as a candidate for the Hanura Party, also said: "When we were in the party yesterday, it was like we were left to do our own thing. We, the female candidates, especially the candidates who are new to politics, should have been given motivation, direction, and assistance from cadres who have been in the party for a long time. Moreover, cadres who have been members of the council certainly have more experience to provide us with knowledge. In fact, there has never been any guidance and concern for female candidates and new candidates, including from the party chairman himself. His style when meeting or gathering is that there is a lot to do but in fact it never happened at all". (Interview, 11 April 2024)

This is a new finding in this study, which is a reason other than the institutionalization of the party that eroded the Hanura Party's votes in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election—starting from the messy recruitment of legislative candidates where, in the end, the Padang City Hanura Party D.P.C. chose the people who were nominated as legislative candidates for the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election as they were who met the quota set by the K.P.U and qualified as a political party participating in the 2019 Election.

Furthermore, the Hanura Party's bias in nominating presidential and vice presidential candidates Joko Widodo-Ma'aruf Amin, which, of course, had a significant impact on the decline in Hanura Party votes in Padang City, plus the simultaneous implementation of the Legislative and Presidential Elections. A new study finds that the last factor is the leadership problem complained about by cadres and legislative candidates. The leader who is expected to be able to protect and embrace the cadres to win the party together did not happen in the Padang City Hanura Party. The chairman is only busy with his victory to be re-elected as a council member and needs to open up discussion space and accept aspirations from members. Furthermore, no concrete party activities are genuinely carried out together by all cadres of the Padang City Hanura Party.

The findings that the researcher obtained, both in the form of interviews with research informants and various sources that the researcher obtained from scientific journals, news, articles and other information, certainly require validation or testing of the validity of the information that the researcher obtained in this study. Therefore, the researcher asked for the willingness of triangulation informants to strengthen the findings and discussions that the researcher obtained. The triangulation informant explains the following: "The institutionalization that occurs in the Hanura Party today is indeed very chaotic. Guided by the four dimensions of party institutionalization rooted in society, party independence in policy, cadre loyalty and tolerance for differences and conflicts, all is minimal in the Hanura Party.

We all know that the point where the existence of the Hanura Party declined occurred during the transition from Wiranto to O.S.O. The Hanura Party, under O.S.O.'s leadership, has caused many ripples and conflicts from the central to the regional levels. The cadres' disappointment with O.S.O.'s leadership has resulted in the party's unclear direction in facing the upcoming election. Furthermore, the problem within Hanura today is the need for a central figure who is vocal and famous in society, both at the central and regional levels. Let alone other figures, even the General Chairperson of O.S.O. has never been heard of, and his name has never appeared in various contexts. It is unfortunate, considering that he is the general chairman of a political party. The absence of a central and popular figure is undoubtedly due to the large number of potential cadres and senior Hanura cadres choosing to resign and join other parties.

Furthermore, the problem within Hanura is the party's strategy, which could be more marketable to the public. In this digital era, political parties must be agile and responsive to trends and public desires. However, the Hanura Party has been very slow in responding to this, resulting in the Hanura Party's constituents decreasing from the previous election." (Interview, 11 April 2024)

CONCLUSION

In this study, the findings that researchers have obtained in the field and explained above, researchers can conclude that the Hanura Party of Padang City, in terms of party institutionalization, is far from optimal. The need for higher institutionalization of the Hanura Party of Padang City includes being rooted in society and the Hanura Party needing to be more popular. This is because nothing characterizes or identifies the Hanura Party with other parties. Added to this, there are no campaign programs and strategies that could be more marketable in

society so that it does not give a separate impression of the existence of the Hanura Party for the community.

Second, seen from the perspective of the independence of party autonomy, in this dimension, the Hanura Party can be said to be quite good compared to the other three dimensions, where the Hanura Party, in making a decision and determining various policies, does not have any intervention or interference from outside parties. However, the problem is the relationship between the D.P.C., the D.P.D., and the D.P.P., where there are acts of neglect from party officials at a higher level. Third, the organizational strength of the Hanura Party of Padang City is very concerning. This is due to the absence of any activities or work programs initiated by the party, including the absence of activities outside the election period. Cadres are only busy thinking about themselves, especially for their respective winning campaigns. Fourth, Coherence within the D.P.C. of the Hanura Party in Padang City in responding to various problems and conflicts within the Hanura Party cadres has been unable to maintain internal party harmony. This is evidenced by the large number of party cadres who decided to leave the Hanura Party and the decision to resign three council members while still serving from the Hanura Party in Padang City, all of whom were senior party cadres.

Furthermore, the dismissal of the incumbent D.P.C. Chairperson, Fefrizal, impacted many party cadres who left the Hanura Party. However, there is a new finding that could be the fifth dimension of party institutionalization, namely the dimension of the winning strategy, which is still weak and is a factor in the decline in the Hanura Party's votes in the 2019 Padang City Legislative Election, namely, first, the recruitment of legislative candidates which is very messy. The candidates selected and placed by the Hanura Party in Padang City are new people who have no experience at all in politics, and the candidates they nominate have yet to be known to the public. Furthermore, the Hanura Party's stance in the 2019 Presidential Election decided to become the party supporting the Joko Widodo - Ma'aruf Amin pair, whereas is known, West Sumatra, especially Padang City itself, is the majority base of Prabowo Subianto's votes both in the 2014 and 2019 Presidential Elections. Furthermore, regarding the leadership attitude of the party chairman, both at the central and regional levels, who needs to provide a better role model or example for its members, that is what the cadres complained about.

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