

Current Political Parties: An Islamic Development Perspective

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Abstract. This article aims to present thoughts about political parties and their urgency, such as Plato and J.J Rousseau. In many discussions, the political party has become a hope in carrying out the life of the nation and state. There are many hopes for the common people to be able to convey their aspirations through representatives from party so that it is a form of the general will in creating freedom of opinion to ensure the welfare of society in general. This research uses the library method, which collects research material in books, journals and other printed media. The data collected was analysed, as to produce conclusions as an answer to the problem. The results showed that political party is a vehicle for citizens to convey their aspirations and as a bargaining position in a political body or position, so that the purpose of building a political party is for the common interest

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1. Introduction

Political parties are actually a vehicle, whose function is to unite people who have the same vision and mission in running the country. Based on the definition above, political parties include a group of people who are organized regularly and have the same goals, and aspirations to gain government power, by monitoring and implementing the general policies they aspire to. So, this definition places more emphasis on the supervisory and control functions of the policies taken in government.

In performing its oversight function, usually party as well as in the formulation of policies, by way seat on government. Institute study, the authors focused on political recruitment function, as very important political recruitment is done by the political parties, politics will determine the quality from legislative candidates who are promoted by political parties. Political parties are actually a vehicle, whose function is to unite people who have the same vision and mission in running the country. Based on this vision and mission, political parties have political programs that are carried out jointly

from each of their members, and have the aim of holding political positions in the government.

According to Miriam Budiardjo in her book entitled "The Basics of Political Science" the definition of a political party is: An organized group whose members have the same orientation, values and ideals. The aim of this group is to gain political power and seize political power in a constitutional way to carry out their policy policies. (Budiardjo, 2004: 160).

A political party is an association that intends (Almon, 2001: 4) to control the running of the government by placing its members in government positions) "(Corry and in Haryanto, 1948: 9). Based on the above definition, political parties include a collection of people regularly and have similar goals, and ideals to get government power, by means of supervising and general policy their aspiration. So, this definition places more emphasis on the supervisory and control functions of the policies taken in government. In performing its oversight function, usually party as well as in the formulation of policies, by way seat in government institutions.

Meanwhile, according to Ramlan Surbakti, in his book "Understanding Political Science", political parties can be defined as follows: "A neat and stable group of members who are united and motivated by a certain ideology, and try to find and maintain power in government through general elections, in order to implement alternative policies. general they compiled (Surbakti, 1992: 116).

The opinion above is also in line with the opinion of Rusadi Kantaprawira in his book entitled "Indonesian Political System", political parties are: Human organizations in which there is a division of tasks and officers to achieve a goal, have ideology (political doctrine, political ideal, political thesis, ideal objective) , has a political program (political platform, material objectives) as an implementation plan or a more pragmatic way of achieving goals according to the near to long term phases, and has the characteristics of a desire to power (power endeavor) (Kantaprawira, 1988: 62).

Based on the opinions of the experts above, a political party is not only an organized collection of people, but in it there are also tasks and functions, ideologies, programs, values and ideals that are the same, as well as having the aim of controlling and seizing Political power. Some of the opinions above, differ from Sigmund Neuman's opinion as followed by Miriam Budiardjo in his book "Political Participation and Political Parties" put forward the following definition of political parties:

"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 competing for public support, with several other groups having different views. Thus political parties are the major intermediaries linking social powers and ideologies with official government institutions and which bind them to political action within the broader political society." (Neuman in Miriam Budiardjo, 1998: 16-17).

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2. Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative method which aims to explore the phenomenon with the thinking of the characters. Research activities began with the collection of research material, ie from literature sources such as books, journals and print media. Furthermore, data classification is carried out in accordance with the objectives and interests of the study. After the data is classified, the data is analyzed and then triangulated to determine the validity of the study. Conclusion drawing is the final activity which is stated in the form of a research report and writing in the form of a scientific.

3. Results and Discussion

Political parties as political organizations have certain characteristics that differentiate them from other political organizations. Lapalombara and Weiner highlighted several characteristics of political parties cited by Ramlan Surbakti in his book "Understanding Political Science", namely: (1) Rooted in local communities, political parties are formed based on the wishes of the people as channels for their aspirations, the legitimacy of the community towards a political party is important. In addition, political parties must also have branches in the regions, so that they can take root in the local community because otherwise they are not political parties. (2) Doing activities continuously, carried out by political parties must be continuous, where their life span does not depend on the term of office or the life span of the leader. (3) Trying to gain and maintain power in government, political parties aim to gain and maintain governmental power with the aim of being able to carry out what has become their program. (4) Participate in general elections, to be able to place their people in legislative institutions, political parties in democratic countries participate in general elections (Surbakti, 1992: 115).

Based on the characteristics of political parties above, political parties must have management that is spread out in every region, so that they truly take root in the community. Likewise, activities carried out by political parties must be carried out continuously, so that the existence of these political parties can last a long time. The most prominent characteristic of political parties is trying to gain and maintain as much power

as possible in government (Firmansyah, 2008: 35), namely through the general election process.

Every organization must have certain goals, where these goals will become guides and guidelines when the organization runs. In achieving these goals must be carried out jointly by the people who run the organization, so that the achievement of these goals can produce perfect results. Likewise with political parties which have the goal of gaining power in the government.

According to Rusadi Kantaprawira in his book "Indonesian Political System" that the objectives of political parties are very broad, among others include the following activities: (1) Participating in the government sector, in the sense of placing people in government officials so that they can participate in making or determine political decisions or output in general (Koirudin, 2004: 21). (2) Attempt to supervise (Michels, 1984), even if necessary, against the behaviourism, actions and policies of the authorities (especially in a situation where the majority of government is not in the hands of the political party concerned). (3) Play a role in guiding demands that are still raw (Finnamore, 1993: 11), so that political parties act as interpreters of interests by suggesting political issues that can be digested and accepted by society at large (Kantaprawira, 1988: 62).

When viewed from the objectives of these political parties, it is clear how big the role and participation of political parties in the government sector, especially in carrying out supervision, decision making, interpreting interests and exercising control over the running of government. So, every activity carried out by the government cannot be separated from the interference of political parties. In carrying out its objectives, political parties assign several of their representatives to sit in the legislative body, of course, through the general election mechanism. Meanwhile, the number of deputy delegates depends on the number of votes in the election.

With the widespread idea of the people being a factor that needs to be taken into account and included in the political process. Therefore, political parties have emerged spontaneously and have developed into a link between the people and the government. So, the birth of a political party was due to the need for the government to get support from the community in making a policy. If the parliament has to go directly to the community in capturing aspirations, then the effectiveness of parliament's work is not guaranteed. For that we need a political organization that will help the government in fulfilling the wishes of the people.

According to Ramlan Surbakti in his book "Understanding Political Science" there are three theories for the emergence of political parties, among others, as follows: (1) Institutional Theory, this theory states that political parties are formed by the legislature and the executive branch, because there is a need for parliamentarians to make contact with the public and build support from the community. (2) Historical Situation Theory, this theory states that political parties occur in a historical crisis situation when the political system undergoes a transition period due to the change in society from a traditional, simple structure to a modern society with a complex structure.

(3) Development Theory, this theory says that political parties have experienced socio-economic modernization, such as the development of communication technology in the form of mass media and transportation, expansion and improvement of education, industrialization, urbanization, expansion of state power such as bureaucratization, the formation of various interest groups and professional organizations, and increasing the ability of individuals who affect the environment, giving birth to a need for a political organization and to integrate and fight for these various aspirations (Surbakti, 1992: 113-114).

Plato was Socrates' most prominent pupil who fully absorbed the teachings of this great education, then developed his own complete philosophical system. He founded an academy, a center for study. Plato, was born into a wealthy aristocratic family (probably in Athens around 427 BC). Plato lost his father Ariston, claiming descent from Codrus, who ruled the 7th century BC as the last king of Athens. Plato Periction's mother was a descendant of the Solon family, a legislator, poet, military leader of the nobility and founder of the leading Athenian democracy (Smith, 1986: 29).

For Plato, education is a nation with tasks that must be carried out for the benefit of the state and the individual, this education provides an opportunity for him to display his personal abilities. For the state, he is responsible for providing development to his citizens, being able to train, being educated and feeling happy in carrying out his role to carry out social life (Ali, 1993: 60).

According to Plato, in an ideal state education gets the most important place and gets the most special attention. It can even be said that education is a very noble duty and vocation that must be carried out by the state. Education is actually an act of liberation from the shackles of ignorance and untruth. With education, people will know what is right and what is not. With education too, people will know what is good and what is bad, and will also realize what is proper and what is not, and the most dominant of all is that their education will be born again (they shall be born again) (Raper, 1988: 110).

Thus, it is also clear that the most important role of education for humans is to liberate and renew. This liberation and renewal will form a complete human being, namely a human being who has succeeded in grasping all the virtues and morality of the soul leading him to the high idea of virtue, goodness and justice. Plato's greatest aspirations remained in his hands until the end of his life (Hopf, 1998: 5). The purpose of education according to Plato is to discover the scientific abilities of each individual and train them so that he will become a good citizen, in a harmonious society, to carry out his duties efficiently as a member of his class. Plato also emphasized the need for education to be planned and programmed as well as possible in order to be able to achieve the desired goals. In other words, good education must be well planned and programmed in order to be successful in supporting propaganda and censorship plans.

As for what Plato has overlooked in the field of education is about basic education and education for the producing class (Krasner, 1976: 3), which is the only class in the work class which is actually the largest group in the country. According to

Plato, education is planned and programmed into three stages with age levels, the first stage is education given to cadets up to twenty years; and the second stage, from twenty to thirty; while the third stage, from thirty years to the age of forty.

The progress of a nation is undeniably very dependent on the progress of the world of education. Nearly sixty-six years of Indonesian independence, it seems that the development of the world of education is progressing very slowly, especially when compared to the next countries. The government seems increasingly impatient to catch up with the next countries. This can be seen from the education budget, which receives a large portion of state spending, as well as the dismantling of the educational curriculum, which seems to be on the agenda whenever there is a change in government cabinet (Kenlies, 2019: 1).

Along with the increasing demands of the government for the advancement of the world of education in Indonesia, of course the burden of students is now also higher. Not only is the demand for higher passing scores, but also the increasing number of types of lessons that are crammed into the child's brain. For example, now since the first grade of elementary school children have received English lessons. In fact, children's literacy skills in Indonesian are still struggling, even though literacy skills have even been possessed since Kindergarten. Playing time is getting taken away for learning. Not to mention that the parents affected by the governmental disorder syndrome, will increasingly seek additional lessons outside of school hours for their children (Rose, 1998: 8). In big cities, the trend of home schooling is increasingly penetrating wealthy families in order to get better quality education for their children.

The question about the educational model that stuffs children with various knowledge is effective? The effectiveness or success of education cannot be measured by looking at the ability of students to memorize various information obtained from the teacher, but rather by understanding this information. Children who memorize know a lot of information, but there is no guarantee that they understand how the information is related. Meanwhile, the educational model that stuffs children with so many lessons that must be mastered in the shortest possible time gives them a narrow space to deepen and understand the existing information. It's no wonder that studying is rarely a fun activity, let alone a hobby. The stages of education according to Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778), which are to be presented below, would provide a little alternative thinking about the educational model amidst the frenetic of the modern curriculum today.

Rousseau's views on education are described in his book published in 1762 entitled *Emile ou de l'Education* (Emile, or about education). In this work, the French philosopher's revolutionary idea of education is different from the spirit of his era (and today). His famous admonition to educators: "Do the opposite of what is now the norm and almost always you will act appropriately".

The things that exist in political parties are: (1) Political Socialization, through political socialization, a person becomes accustomed to the tasks or issues that a political position must carry out. In this way, the person can determine whether he is in and has the ability to take up the position, so that he can prepare properly. (2) Initial political

activity, this factor shows the political activity or experience of a potential researcher so far. In political practice, this factor becomes a kind of "shackle" for the elite because it is related to the line of affiliation of the group that it adheres to. (3) Apprenticeship, this factor shows directly to the "apprenticeship" process from elite candidates to other elites who are currently occupying positions that are "targeted" by elite candidates. The positive aspect of this factor is that elite candidates understand very well the work mechanism and the norms that apply to their work environment. The negative aspect is that the reputation of elite candidates can be "drowned" because the quality of the elite they replace has a very high reputation, so it will be difficult for elite candidates to escape from the shadow of their predecessors. (4) Occupational Variables, this factor is almost the same as the third factor, the difference here is that elite candidates are seen from their work experience in formal institutions which are not necessarily related to politics. This is interesting, because political elites are actually not only judged by their popularity (according to the teachings of democracy), but are also assessed by factors: intellectual capacity, sense of self-importance, work vitality, received capacity building training, and work experience.

Motivations This is the most important factor, the basic assumption used by political experts is that people will be motivated to be active in political activities because of the following things: (1) Expectations (expectations) for Personal rewards (material, social, psychological). (2) Their orientation towards political issues, a leader for other reasons, is called collective goals. An elite should distinguish between these two, but what happens is that the elite manipulates personal needs into public objectives.

Selection This factor shows the mechanisms or procedures for political recruitment in effect. A democratic country demands a political elite that is able to maximize itself to actually carry out its functions properly, because this will relate to the function of the political elite. A political elite must fulfill several abilities, namely: (1) Ability to articulate interests, in the sense that the political elite must be able to understand the attitudes, values and political orientation of society. With this capability, the political elite can uphold the political aspirations of the community concerned. (2) Interest aggregation ability, in the sense of being able to integrate the demands conveyed by various groups of society into alternatives for public policy makers. (3) Political socialization skills, in the sense of empowering the community. This effort is intended as an effort to transform all the potential of society into real forces which are expected to be able to protect and fight for civil rights. (4) Political communication skills, political communication is carried out by revitalizing (strengthening) and democratizing social institutions. Strengthening the institution of people's representatives represented by political elites, which functions as a bargaining ground for the community and the State (Pramono, 2005: 56-60).

Election of candidates for legislative members is the absolute authority of the political parties, the people cannot directly elect candidates for legislative members who are free from corruption. However, the Indonesia Corruption Watch (ICW), the Commission for Missing Persons and Victims of Violence (Kontras), and the Legal Aid

Institute inaugurated the Legislative Monitoring Committee (KPL). Some of the criteria for candidates for legislative members who are eligible to become representatives of the people are: (1) Never ordered or committed a political crime/fraud. (2) Never use his position to commit violence against the people. (3) Do not have ideas or thoughts that support violence. (4) Never been convicted, dismissed or transferred for corruption. (5) Do not have assets that are suspected of being the result of corruption, collusion and nepotism. (6) Does not have a position in a state institution/company. (7) Not committing fraud in business that is detrimental to the state and public services. (8) Never abuse authority for personal, family and krooni interests. (9) Do not get facilities because of their closeness to government officials (Media Transparency Edition 9 June 1999)

Based on several elaboration of the criteria for legislative member candidates put forward by some of the experts above, the criteria for legislative member candidates include the abilities a person must have in carrying out political tasks as well as the requirements that a potential legislative member must fulfill, which includes never taking any actions (Anggoro, 2018: 9). actions that are detrimental to both the state and society, so that the legislative candidates promoted by political parties are truly qualified and can carry out their duties wisely.

The terms related to authority, obedience, ordering, etc. should be avoided, because the child has certain needs and his own rights as an existing being. If the child at this early stage has been stuffed with various commands and prohibitions, what happens is that the child will act the opposite. The child must be treated as a child, not to be treated as an adult because "nature wants a child to be a child before he becomes an adult". By allowing children to develop naturally, optimal results can be guaranteed. This does not mean that the educator or the parent always has to give in to the wishes of the child. As is popular opinion, Rousseau also held that there is a limit to cruelty and there is also a limit to permissiveness. In fact, according to him, the most certain thing that makes a child unhappy is "to allow him to want everything as his own".

After passing through a sensitive education obtained through the senses, it is only at the age of fifteen that children are given intellectual education. This education of mind is more in the nature of stimulating potential abilities / energies that are already present in the child but have not yet been raised. The task of an educator in this phase is to make children aware of these potentials so that they can be used effectively. Educators should stimulate children to be enthusiastic about conducting independent research, as well as finding and solving problems with their spiritual abilities. Knowledge that is verbalistic and authoritative should be avoided because it will make the child unable to reason anymore and will only be able to "play" with the opinions of others.

With the initiation of intellectual education, moral awareness arises in the child. The world of feelings and the world of humans begins to enter into the horizon of children's understanding. Children begin to be separated from individual isolation and unite in moral bonds with their social environment. Awareness of this moral virtue will encourage children to always love and side with human values.

In the next stage, when the child is about eighteen years old, awareness of human values will automatically give birth to awareness of Allah. For this belief, Rousseau argued that religious education should not be given at an early age. Before the age of eighteen, children must be allowed to discover for themselves the religious talents that are within them. Rousseau was worried that in early childhood religious education, what children felt were empty words and stupid habits. Rousseau also criticized the dogmatic method of teaching religion because children are only required to memorize a set of statements of faith, but they themselves do not understand what they are memorizing. Likewise, the way of teaching religion tends to exaggerate things and does not match reality, such as the description of God. Rousseau believes that if educators paint wrong pictures of God in the minds of children, it will stick to the end of their lives.

These stages of Rousseau's education may seem extreme and cause controversy. I myself don't know if there is an educational institution that applies the Rousseau style of education above and what the level of success is. However, what Rousseau emphasized is that every ability should be developed gradually, it seems important to be material for common thought in developing constructive education. There is no need for worry, let alone fear that a child will not become a "human" if from an early age he does not memorize as much information as possible. The second thing, namely that school must first be a place that stimulates children to dare to think independently and critically. Creativity and novelty only exist when someone thinks differently from existing thoughts. A good school is a school that always conditions itself for the birth of generations capable of understanding and thinking for themselves.

4. Conclusion

Political parties are actually a vehicle, whose function is to unite people who have the same vision and mission in running the country. Based on this vision and mission, political parties have political programs that are carried out jointly from each of their members, and have the aim of holding political positions in the government. In this study, the authors focused on the function of political recruitment, because political recruitment is very important for political parties, and it will determine the quality of the legislative candidates who are promoted by political parties. We can conclude that in Indonesia, which is now adopting a Multi-parties system, it does not cover the possibility that the journey of democracy in our country is going on quite fiercely with the various dynamics that occur in it.

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