

Aktor Pemilu

Partai Politik (1)

Rabu, 29 April 2020, Pukul 11.00-12.00 WIB

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Asal Usul Partai Politik

- ✓ "Partai" berasal dari kata latin "*partire*" (*to divide*),
- ✓ Dalam bahasa Perancis "*parteger*" artinya membagi-bagi
- ✓ Dalam baha Inggris "*partaking*" artinya mengadakan kemitraan dan partisipasi.

Tiga Pendekatan Asal-usul Partai Politik

Institusionalis	Historis	Modernisasi
<p>Transformasi yang terjadi di parlemen dengan adanya perluasan bertahap atas hak pilih dan tranfigurasi dari badan-badan di parlemen.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Lahirnya kelompok parlementer2. Pembentukan panitia pemilihan3. Hubungan peramemen <p>Contoh: partai yang tumbuh di parlemen Partai Konservatif dan Liberal di Inggris dan Partai Republik dan Demokrat di US</p>	<p>Meluasnya krisis dalam proses integrasi bangsa dan adanya tuntutan partisipasi yang luas. Legitimasi intitusi perwakilan dipertanyakan dan memunculkan partai politik</p> <p>Contoh: partai politik generasi pertama di Eropa dan negara berkembang</p>	<p>Partai muncul karena terjadi modernisasi sosial yang mencari akses langsung untuk terlibat dalam proses politik. Masyarakat modern adalah masyarakat yang membutuhkan institusi yang inkulasi dan integrasi massa ke dalam sistem</p> <p>Contoh: kemunculan partai agrarian di Skandinavia sebagai alat perjuangan ditengah moderinisasi</p>

Definisi Partai Politik

Kurang lebih terdapat 80 definisi mengenai partai politik (Imawan 1996).

- ✓ Bruke dan Reagan: menekan akar ideologi partai
- ✓ Epstein, Schlesinger, & Aldrich: sebagai alat untuk mendapatkan akses pemerintahan
- ✓ Downs, Key, Chambers, dll: sebagai desain instrument mediasi yang penting dalam mengorganisir dan menyederhanakan pilihan pemilih dalam mempengaruhi tindakan pemerintah (Katz & Crotty 2006: 5-12).

Definisi Partai Politik



A political party is an organized group of people who exercise their legal right to identify with a set of similar political aims and opinions, and one that seeks to influence public policy by getting its candidates elected to public office. (ACE Project)



A political party is a group of human beings, stably organized with the objective of securing or maintaining for its leader the control of a government, with the further objective of giving to member of the party, through such control ideal and material benefits and advantages (Carl J. Friedrich)



A political party is the articulate organization of society's active political agent; those who are concerned with the control of governmental policy power, and who compete for popular support with other group or groups holding divergent view (Sigmund Neuman)



Partai politik merupakan sekelompok orang yang terorganisir secara rapi yang dipersatukan oleh persamaan ideologi yang bertujuan untuk mencari dan mempertahankan kekuasaan dalam pemilihan umum guna melaksanakan alternative kebijakan yang telah mereka susun. (Ramlan Surbakti)

Enam Karakter Partai

1

Organisasi

2

Ideologi

3

Meraih
Kekuasaan/Memerintah

4

Mempengaruhi Kebijakan

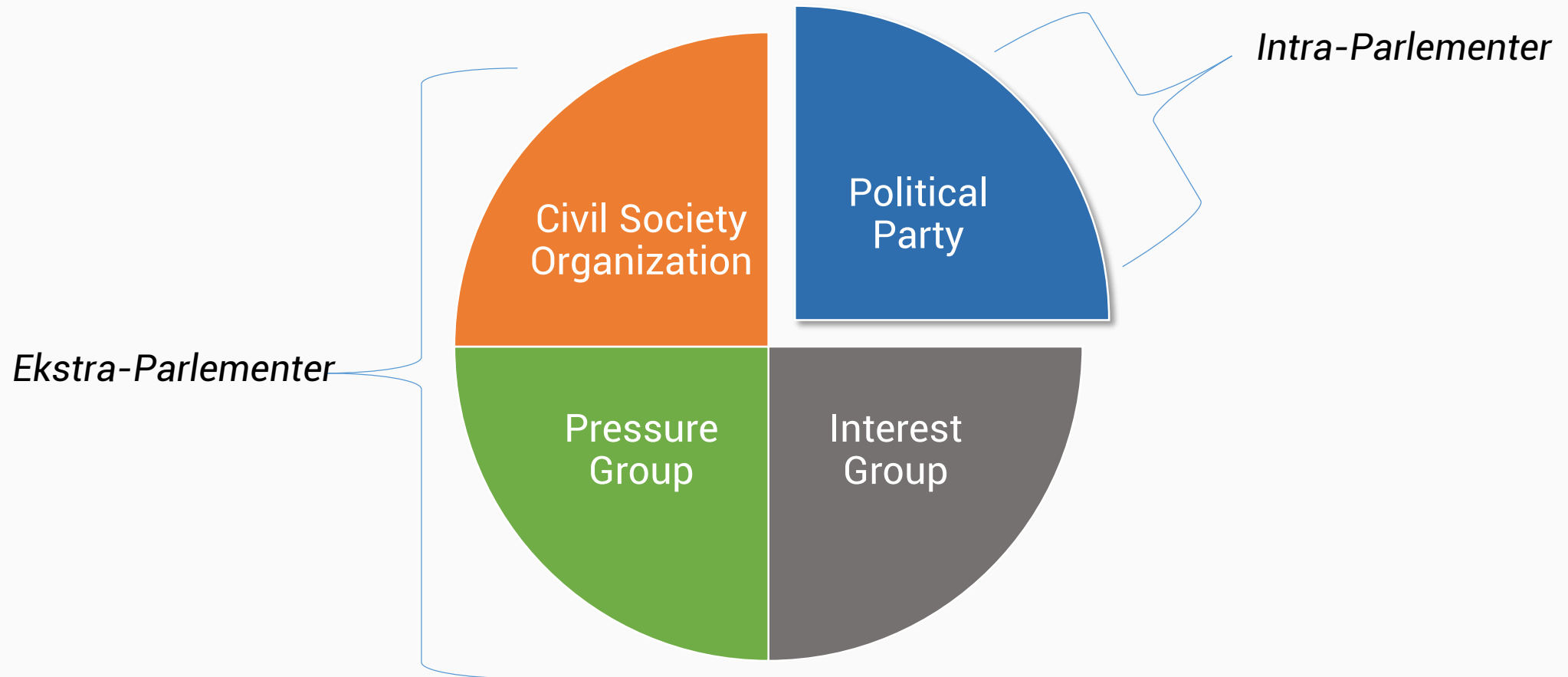
5

Pemilu

6

Anggota

Perbedaan Partai Dengan Organisasi Lainnya



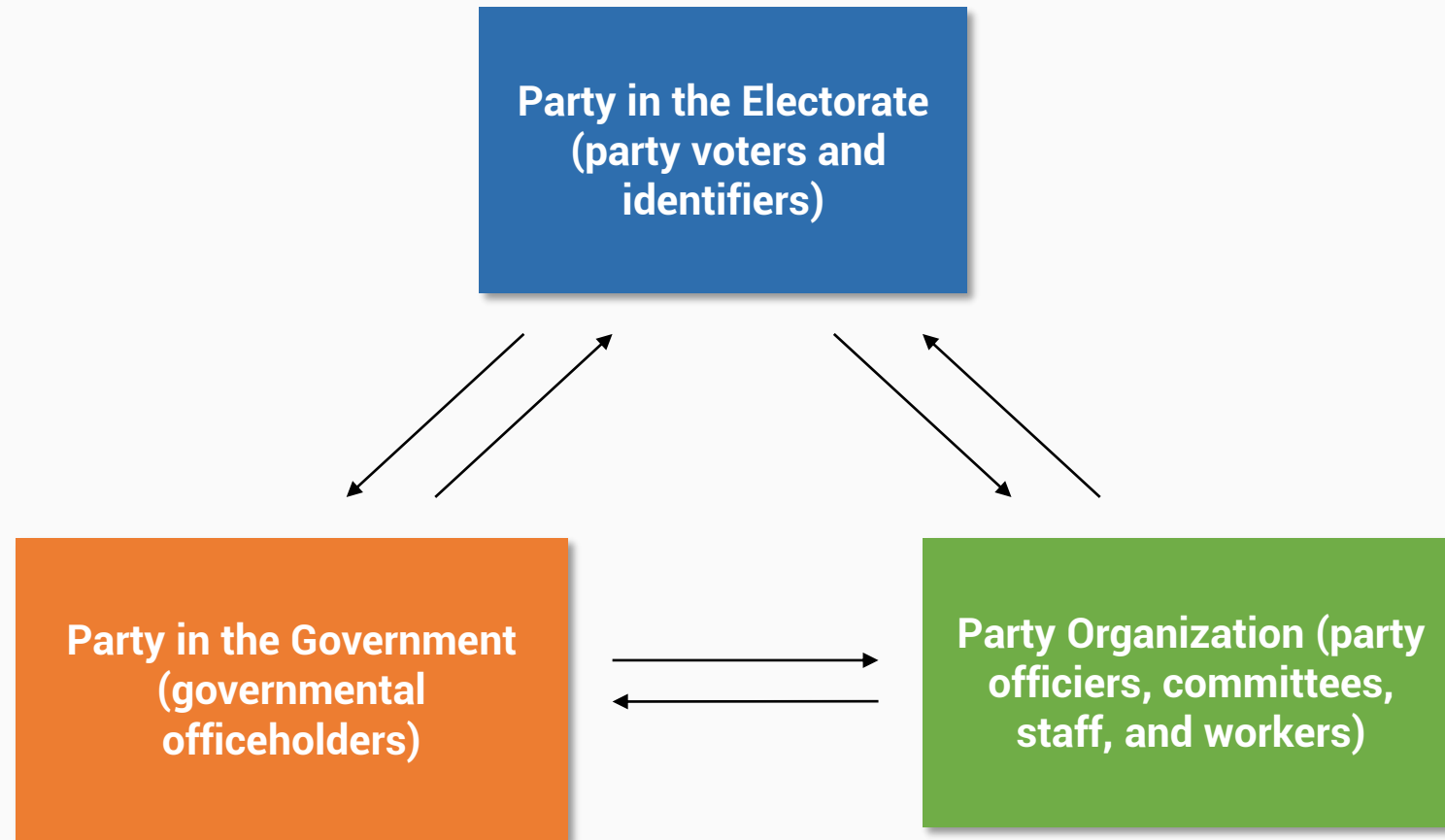
Tipologi partai politik

Dimensi	Elite	Massa	Catch All	Cartel	Business Firm
Asal usul	Parlemen	Luar parlemen	Massa & kelompok kepentingan	Penggabungan partai parlemen dan aparatus negara (dan kelompok kepentingan)	Inisiatif private dari entrepreneurs politisi
Pemilih	Terbatas dengan kontak pribadi	Luas sesuai segmen basis massa	Luas	Terbatas	Pemilih adalah konsumen
Rekrutmen	Tertutup dan terbatas	Berdasarkan basis massa	Rekrutmen eksternal dengan beraneka ragam kelompok kepentingan	Rekrutmen terutama dari dalam struktur negara (birokrat)	Rekrutmen sendiri, inisiatif privat

Tugas Utama Partai Politik

- ✓ Solicit and prioritize needs and policy priorities (as identified by members and supporters)
- ✓ Familiarize and educate voters and citizens in the functioning of the political and electoral system and in generating general political values
- ✓ Educate and train party members and leadership on an ongoing basis
- ✓ Balance opposing demands and convert them into general policies
- ✓ Activate and mobilize citizens toward political participation while demonstrating how they can transform public opinion into viable policy options
- ✓ Channel public opinion from citizens to government
- ✓ Recruit and train candidates for public office

FUNGSI PARTAI DI 3 WAJAH PARTAI



Functions of Party Politics

Party in the Electorate	Party Organization	Party in the Government
fungsi partai menunjuk pada penampilan partai politik menghubungkan individu dalam proses demokrasi.	fungsi partai menunjuk pada proses dalam organisasi sendiri	menunjuk pada fungsi partai dalam penataan dan pengelolaan urusan pemerintahan
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Simplifying choices for voter 2. Educating citizens 3. Generating symbols of identification and loyalty 4. Mobilizing people to participate 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recruiting leadership and seeking governmental office 2. Training political elites 3. Articulating political interests 4. Agregating political interests 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating majorities in government 2. Organizing the government 3. Implementing policy objectives 4. Organizing dissent and opposition 5. Ensuring responsibility for government 6. Controlling government administration 7. Fostering stability in government

(sumber: Russell J. Dalton, and Martin P. Wattenberg, Parties without partisans: Political change in advanced industrial democracies (New York: Oxford UP, 2000), p.5

Sistem Kepartaian (Duverger)

- ✓ Interaksi antarpartai politik sangat bergantung pada sedikit atau banyaknya jumlah partai politik dalam suatu negara
- ✓ Jumlah partai politik yang dimaksud Duverger hanya dilihat dari berapa banyak partai politik berhasil masuk parlemen
- ✓ Klasifikasi tipologi sistem kepartaian:
 1. Sistem Partai Tunggal
 2. Sistem Partai Pluralitas
 - A. Dua Partai
 - B. Multi Partai

Sistem Kepartaian (Sartori)



Interaksi antarpartai tidak hanya dilihat dari sedikit banyaknya partai politik di parlemen semata, tetapi juga jumlah partai relevan dan jarak ideologis antarpartai politik.



Melihat sejauh mana komposisi kursi yang dimiliki partai politik di parlemen mampu memiliki dampak yang signifikan dalam menjalankan fungsi-fungsi parlemen, termasuk membuka peluang untuk koalisi maupun oposisi.



Tujuh klasifikasi: *one party system*/ sistem partai tunggal, *hegemonic party*/ partai hegemonik, *predominant party*/ partai dominan, *two party*/ dua partai, *limited pluralism*/ pluralisme terbatas, *extreme pluralism*/ pluralisme ekstrem dan *atomized*/ atomik

Prinsip Demokratis Partai Politik (ACE Project)

- ✓ Freedom of organization
- ✓ Freedom of speech and assembly
- ✓ Fair and peaceful competition
- ✓ Plurality
- ✓ Inclusion in the electoral process
- ✓ Level playing field
- ✓ Media access and reporting
- ✓ Transparent and accountable political finance
- ✓ Internal party democracy

Minimum Standards for The Democratic Functioning of Political Parties (NDI)

Behaviour

- ✓ Respect for Human Rights
- ✓ Respect for Legitimate Elections as the Basis of Government
- ✓ Respect for Electoral Processes
- ✓ Respect for Other Parties and Free Competition
- ✓ Commitment to Non-Violence
- ✓ Communication of Principles, Policy Proposals and Accomplishments
- ✓ Encouraging Political Participation
- ✓ Governing Responsibly

Minimum Standards for The Democratic Functioning of Political Parties (NDI)

Party Organization

- ✓ Defining and Protecting Party Labels
- ✓ Conditions for Party Membership
- ✓ Relations between Party Units
- ✓ Mechanisms for Dispute Resolution
- ✓ Selection of Party Leaders and Candidates
- ✓ Adherence to Internal Rules
- ✓ Accountability in Party Finance
- ✓ Measures to Tackle Political Corruption

Persyaratan Umum Pendaftaran Partai Politik

Identitas Partai

- Nama partai
- Logo
- Pengurus
- Visi, Misi, Program

Dukungan

- Keanggotaan partai
- Tanda tangan pendukung
- Raihan suara di pemilu sebelumnya

Kemampuan Ekonomi

- Membayar biaya pendaftaran
- Membayar deposit
- Melampirkan laporan keuangan

Syarat Dukungan Di Berbagai Negara

Negara	Deskripsi
Kanada	The party has appointed a leader and three other officials, along with their names, addresses; the names, addresses and at least 250 signed supportive declarations of members of the party;
Uruguay	the signatures of at least 0.5% of the registered voters in the last national election by which they express their adherence to said political party and its principles.
Belgia	Signatures of 3 former members of the Parliament or signatures of a number of voters which varies according to the population of the constituency: - less than 500,000 inhabitants = 200 signatures - 500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants = 400 signatures - more than 1,000,000 inhabitants = 500 signatures
Australia	If the political party is not a parliamentary party, it must have at least 500 members who are entitled to enrollment on the Commonwealth Electoral roll.
Nepal	Signatures of at least five hundred (500) voters;

Syarat Sebaran Di Berbagai Negara

Negara	Deskripsi
Chile	The affiliation of a number of citizens equivalent to 0.25% of the electoral roll in 8 of the 15 regions in which the country is divided, as long as such percentage exceeds 500 voters.
Honduras	Must have presence in more than half of the municipalities and departments.
Korea Selatan	the political party shall have 5 or more of Si/Do(provincial level) parties, with each Si/Do party having 1,000 or more members.
Mexico	They should have a number of affiliates that represents not less than 0.26% of the total amount of registered voters for the previous federal process, including at least 3,000 affiliates in 20 of the 32 states, or 300 in at least 200 of the 300 federal districts.

Referensi

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