

ABSTRACT

THE CARTELIZED OF POLITICAL PARTY ON BANDAR LAMPUNG GENERAL ELECTION OF REGIONAL HEAD IN 2015

By:

ANANDA PUTRI SUJATMIKO

The first synchronously Bandar Lampung General Election of Regional Head in 2015 has been coloured by renomination of an incumbent, called Drs. Herman HN, M.M. His political survey such as popularity and electability has elevated accross the time, made him got plenty of supports from six political parties, such as PDIP (Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle), Democratic Party, PKS (Prosperous Justice Party), Partai Nasional Demokrat (National Democrats), PKB (the Nation Awakening Party), and Partai Gerindra (Great Indonesia Movement Party). In addition, those parties denoted certain features of cartel party, such as prevent competition and promiscuous in making coalition, office-seeking oriented and some consideration of rationality.

Furthermore, this research was aimed to analyze reflection of cartelized party system in Bandar Lampung General Election of Regional Head in 2015, and to determine the cause of party pragmatism in recruitment candidates for election.

Moreover, type of this research is descriptive-explanatory and qualitative as its approaching. Grand theory of this research is collective action from rational choice theory, cartelization party is adapted from Katz and Mair's concept of cartel party, developed by Ambardi, and more theories who became analytical tools. Whereas the method of data collection of this research is interview, documentation and observation.

The result of this research generated two main points. First, political cartel is occurred in Bandar Lampung, which is marked by party ideology became a non-factor in determining party behavior and in making coalitions parties are promiscuous, office-seeking orientation on recruitment of mayor candidates which is tend to stand for bureaucracy and survey results, and the used of new campaign technology such survey results which is another features of capital intensive campaign of cartel party. Second, based on the key concept rational choice theory with its collective action approaching, it is concluded that the pose of pragmatism above party was supported by party's reluctance to take a risk to compete then losing, however they want to maximize the potential of victory. Parties became free riders, because party did not work too hard for the winning of incumbent. It is caused by enormous public alignments to the incumbent. Thus, no matter how small party contribution to their coalition, each party will still receive as large as advantage distribution.

Key words: cartel party, incumbent, general election, rational choice, political party

ABSTRAK

KARTELISASI PARTAI POLITIK PADA PEMILIHAN KEPALA DAERAH KOTA BANDAR LAMPUNG TAHUN 2015

Oleh

ANANDA PUTRI SUJATMIKO

Pelaksanaan pilkada Kota Bandar Lampung serentak pertama diikuti pencalonan kembali petahana Herman Hasan Nusi. Tingginya survei popularitas dan elektabilitasnya, membuatnya mendapat dukungan dari enam partai politik yakni PDIP, Partai Demokrat, PKS, Partai Nasdem, PKB, dan Partai Gerindra. Keenam partai memperlihatkan karakteristik partai kartel yakni dengan menghindari persaingan dengan berkoalisi tanpa ideologi dan menggantinya menjadi *office-seeking oriented* serta pertimbangan rasionalitas. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk menganalisis refleksi sistem kartelisasi partai pada pilkada Kota Bandar Lampung tahun 2015, serta mengetahui penyebab pragmatisme partai dalam rekrutmen kandidat kepala daerah.

Adapun tipe penelitian yakni *descriptive-explanatory* dengan pendekatan kualitatif. *Grand theory* yang dipergunakan adalah *rational choice theory* dengan

pendekatan *collective action*, konsep partai kartel yang diadaptasi dari Katz dan Mair serta Ambardi, juga teori lain yang menjadi alat analisis penelitian. Sedangkan metode pengumpulan data penelitian ini adalah wawancara, dokumentasi, dan observasi.

Hasil penelitian menghasilkan dua poin. Pertama, telah terjadi kartel politik di Kota Bandar Lampung ditandai dengan meleburnya ideologi partai dan koalisi serba bisa, orientasi *office-seeking* dalam perekrutan calon kepala daerah dengan keberpihakan pada kalangan birokrasi dan hasil survei, dan penggunaan *new campaign technology* berupa hasil survei yang juga merupakan karakteristik *capital intensive campaign*. Kedua, berdasarkan *rational choice theory* dengan pendekatan *collective action*, disimpulkan bahwa pragmatisme partai didukung atas keengganan partai untuk mengambil resiko bersaing dan kalah, tetapi ingin memaksimalkan potensi kemenangan. Partai koalisi petahana berubah menjadi *free rider*, karena partai tidak bekerja keras untuk memenangkan kandidat. Penyebabnya adalah keberpihakan masyarakat sudah tinggi kepada petahana. Sehingga, sekecil apapun kontribusi partai pada koalisi, masing-masing partai tetap akan mendapatkan distribusi manfaat yang sama besar.

Kata Kunci : partai politik, partai kartel, pilihan rasional, , pilkada, petahana