



# Memahami Organisasi Partai Politik

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## Bacalah panduan berikut terlebih dahulu

1. Mahasiswa mendownload materi ppt (dalam bentuk pdf) dan file audio podcast yang sudah diupload oleh dosen atau dapat juga diunduh ( $\pm 20$  MB) via **<https://tinyurl.com/y94byept>**
2. Mahasiswa mendengarkan podcast, pastikan bahwa file PPT sudah dibuka sebelum mendengarkan.
3. Dengarkan *podcast* hingga selesai.

***Selamat mendengarkan!***

# Three faces of parties

- *Party in public office:* organisasi partai di parlemen dan cabinet.
- *Party on the ground:* organisasi partai di tingkat akar rumput (grass root)
- *Party in central office:* Organisasi partai diantara akar rumput dan parlemen/kabinet



## Karakteristik Keanggotaan Parpol (Katz & Mair 1994)

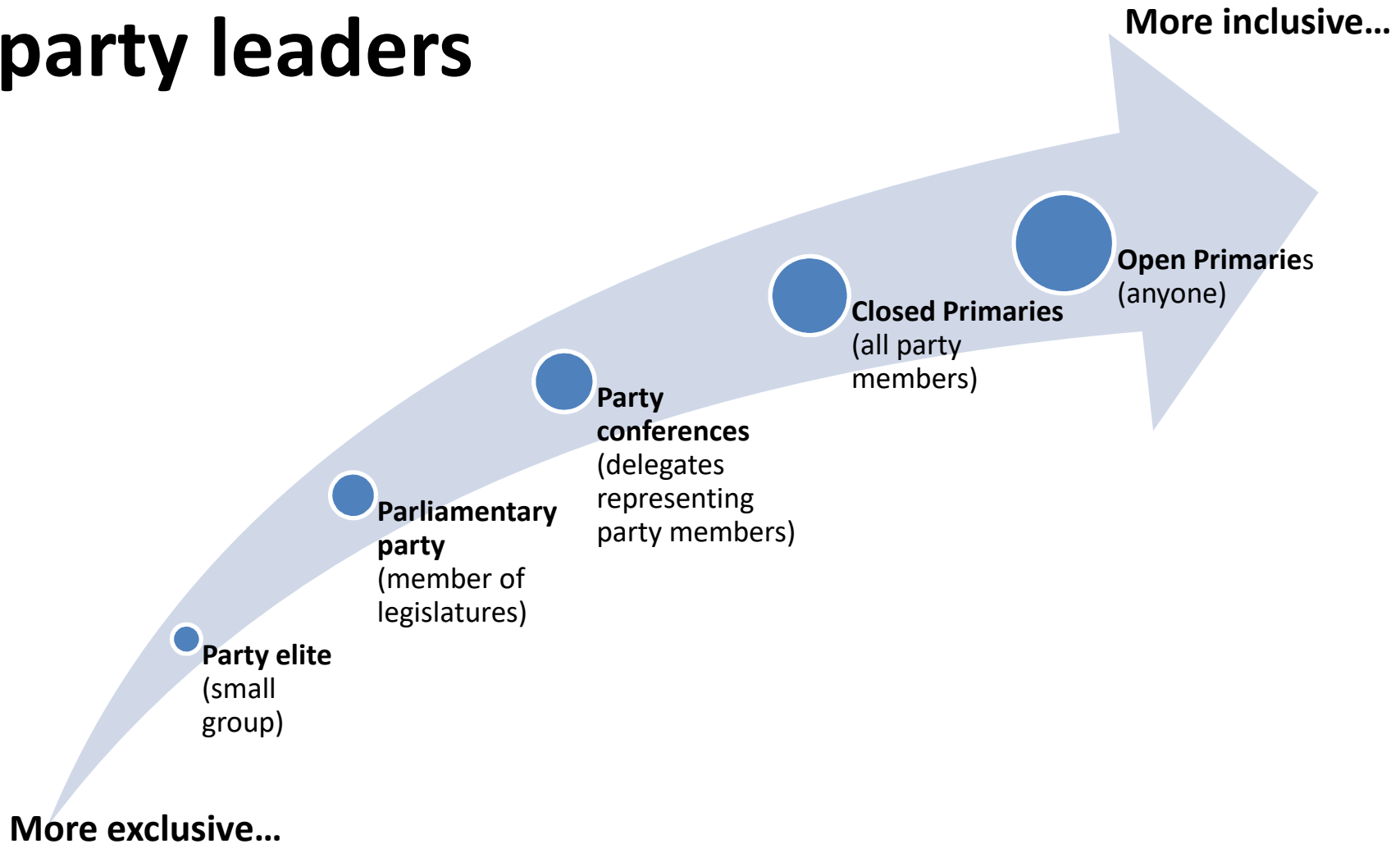
Indicators	Elite party	Mass party	Catch-all party	Cartel Party
<b>Representative style</b>	Trustee	Delegate	Entrepreneur	Agent of state
<b>Nature of membership</b>	Elitist; small; compact	Homogenous; large quantity; membership is an integral part of political identity; rights and obligations.	Heterogeneous; large quantity; less connection with identity (ideology); more on rights.	Transactional; members as individuals; members contribution to party representative orientation is highly valued.

# The Party Leaders

## Core function

- the public image of the party
- coordinators of party activities
- Selection of ministers/cabinet members and supervise them
- defining the party policies and bringing new issues to the agenda

# Methods of selecting party leaders



## Some differences in selecting leaders

- Party ideological families: radical left/libertarian parties are more likely to adopt more inclusive rules of leadership selection, while communist, conservatives, and radical right parties have more centralized and restricted methods.
- Age of democracy: parties in new democracies are more likely to display more exclusive patterns of leadership selection.

# The rise of party leaders



- **Personalization of politics:** *individual political actors have become more prominent at the expense of parties and collective identities* (Karvonen 2010: 4).
- **Presidentialization of political party** (Poguntke & Webb 2005)



# Financing Political Party

- **State subsidies**
  - Pro: public accountability; contribute to stronger party institutionalization.
  - Cons: entrenched cartelization (party as state agent).
- **Private contribution (political donations)**
  - Pro: widening public contribution
  - Cons: prone to oligarchs and business interest; lower accountability.

**Terima Kasih**



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