

MEMPERTANYAKAN EKSISTENSI INFRASTRUKTUR POLITIK (PARPOL) DALAM KEBIJAKAN KENAIKAN HARGA BBM 2022

Afif Musthofa Kawwami

UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

Email: afif.musthofa.kawwami_UIN@radenfatah.ac.id

ABSTRACT

On September 3, 2022, the price of subsidized fuel (pertalite and diesel) increased. This was determined through a Presidential Regulation on the grounds of the fluctuations in world crude oil prices, plus data showing that the distribution of subsidized fuel which was previously enjoyed by 70 percent was enjoyed by the wealthy, so it was deemed not right on target. This triggered various reactions from the people who were directly affected by the increase in fuel prices. The increase of fuel prices has the potential to increase the unemployment rate which will certainly increase the level of poverty in Indonesia. Because of that, a big question is the extent to which the existence of political parties as a medium for representing the people's voice to express the people's counter attitude to the increase in fuel prices.

The method used in this study is a qualitative research method. This research will produce descriptive data in the form of writing. Qualitative descriptive research is research that tries to describe a phenomenon that occurs in the field. Furthermore, the research technique used in this paper is literature study, namely by researching and understanding books, documents or other written sources that are relevant to the study being raised.

The results of this study indicate that the function of political parties as a function of political communication has not run optimally. This is evidenced by the majority of the existing political parties not fully voicing the public's contra stance on the increase of fuel prices. Indeed, with this political communication function, all political parties are willing and able to voice the attitudes of the public. This is a manifestation of the people's representation projected by the existence of political parties that are pro to the people.

Keywords: Political Parties, Functions of Political Parties, Political Communication.

PRELIMINARY

A democratic country requires the existence of political parties and general elections (Pemilu). The existence of political parties is increasingly important because democracy requires the authority of citizens to govern and is part of the rights of citizens to participate in determining public policies and leaders. But political parties are created not only to rule. Political parties are also used to channel collective will—representing the interests of various groups in society (Antonio Pradjosto, 2007). With regard to public policy, there are complete limitations regarding political parties as stated by Mark N. Hagopian that, a political party is an organization formed to influence the form and character of public policy within the framework of certain ideological principles and interests through the direct practice of power. or people's participation in elections (Ichlasul Amal, 1996).

The importance of political parties is so important that it is assumed that there is no democracy without political parties. This statement is stated quite often. This is based on the fact that political party institutions are one of the important pillars of building a democratic system in addition to election, executive, legislative, judiciary and free press institutions (Syamsuddin Haris, 2014). Even so, the importance of the position of political parties in a democratic system, but without strong political parties there will be no strong democracy (Sebastian Salang, 2007).

Political parties were originally formed on the basis of the desire to unite various groups of people who have the same vision and mission, so that their thoughts and orientations can be consolidated. Departing from this, it can be explained that a political party is an organized group, whose members have the same orientation, values, and ideals, which aim to realize these ideals in the form of a program that will be implemented in a constitutional way to gain political power and seize political positions (Miriam Budiardjo, 2008).

The rise of political parties in the current reform era creates a paradox. On the one hand, the 1945 Constitution which is the nation's constitution has implied the role of political parties as institutions that determine the survival of the nation and state. Because in the hands of political parties, and not other institutions, it is actually determined who will control this nation. For example, only political parties have the

right to nominate a pair of President and Vice President (Article 6A paragraph (2)) and only these institutions participate in elections to nominate people's representatives who sit in the People's Representative Council (DPR) and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) as regulated in Article 22E paragraph (3). In addition, legally speaking, political parties have a strong position because the decision to disband a political party cannot be arbitrarily made by the government, but must go through a decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) regulated in Article 24C paragraph (1) (Rully Chairul Azwar, 2017). However, on the other hand, in relation to society, political parties often become an institution that is suspected and even shunned. Current developments lead to a situation where a determining institution, namely a political party, appears to be incarnated as an institution that is increasingly distrusted by the public (Firman Noor, 2015).

Furthermore, it is known that on September 3, 2022, the price of subsidized fuel (pertalite and diesel) has increased. This was stipulated through a Presidential Regulation on the grounds of the turmoil that occurred in world crude oil prices, plus data showing that the distribution of subsidized fuel, which was previously 70 percent enjoyed by the wealthy, was deemed not to be on target.

This triggered various kinds of reactions from the people who were directly affected by the increase in fuel prices. The increase in fuel has the potential to increase the unemployment rate which will certainly increase the level of poverty in Indonesia. In fact, as of March 2022, BPS has reported a decrease in the poverty rate after the pandemic. The poverty rate as of March reached 9.54% or 26.16 million people. Down 0.6 points or 1.38 million people. Compared to September 2021, the poverty rate decreased by 0.17 points or 0.34 million people. However, the poverty line has increased by 3.975% compared to September 2021 to IDR 505,469 in March 2022. It's not impossible, if the unemployment rate and poverty rate increase will cause chaos to lead to massive ongoing demonstrations.

Reflecting on 2013, hundreds of students and workers held a demonstration against the fuel price increase in front of the State Palace, Pertamina, and the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (ESDM). This should be learning. Before the government raises fuel prices, it is better to pay close attention to several points such as the inflation rate and people's purchasing power.

In response to this, the existence of political infrastructure (political parties) is urgently needed to be able to represent the voices of the people who are against the

increase in fuel prices. Based on this, it becomes a big question, to what extent is the existence of political parties as a media for representing the people's voice to voice the people's contra attitude to the increase in fuel prices.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Budiardjo, a political party is an organized group of people whose members have the same orientation, values and ideals. The purpose of this group is to gain political power and seize political positions (usually) by constitutional means to carry out its program. Meanwhile, according to Giovanni Sartori, a political party is a political group that participates in general elections and, through these elections, is able to place its candidates to occupy political positions.

Furthermore, according to Edmund Burke (2005) a political party is an institution consisting of people who unite, to promote national interests together, based on the principles and things they agree on. According to Lapalombara and Anderson (1992) political parties are any political group that has an official label and organization that connects the center of power with localities, that is present during general elections, and has the ability to place candidates for public office through general election activities, whether free or not. free.

Then according to Sigmund Neuman quoted (in Miriam Budiardjo, 2008: 403) political parties are organizations of political activities that seek to control government power and create popular support on the basis of competition with a group or other groups that have different views. . Meanwhile, according to R.H. Soltau (1961: 199) political parties are a group of citizens who are organized who act as a political unit that utilizes its power to choose and control the government and carry out their public policies.

Finally, according to Carl J. Friedrich quoted (in Miriam Budiardjo, 2008: 403) a political party is a group of human beings who are organized in a stable manner, with the aim of making or maintaining control of the government for their party leaders and based on this mastery giving their party members ideal benefits. or matrix. Based on these various definitions it can be concluded that:

1. Several devices attached to political parties are organized groups of people.
2. Political parties have the goal of gaining and maintaining power
3. To realize the goals of political parties, they must obtain the widest possible support from the public through general elections

4. Political parties have principles that have been mutually agreed upon by members of political parties.

Furthermore, according to Miriam Budiardjo, in contemporary political developments there are a number of functions of political parties including:

1. Political Communication Function
2. Facility of Political Socialization
3. Political Recruitment Function
4. Function of Conflict Regulator

RESEARCH METHODS

This writing is a study to understand the existence of political parties in rising fuel prices. In order to be able to get answers to the problems in this writing, this writing was designed with a qualitative approach with the type of research using the library research method. Data collection techniques are carried out by conducting a review study of books, literature, newspapers, magazines, and reports that are related to the problem in this study (M. Nazir, 2002).

In carrying out the literature study procedure, the information collected from library sources is relevant to the study of this writing. Thus, from this writing it can be described the goal to be produced, namely to gain an understanding of the existence of political parties in rising fuel prices. From that objective, it is hoped that the usefulness of this study will be generated, that this study is expected to provide understanding and input on the development and role of political parties in this reform era. Based on the descriptions above, it is hoped that in carrying out this study this writing will produce novelty findings from the results of this writing process.

The data collection technique used in this paper is a technique or documentation study. Documentation technique is a way of collecting data through archives and including books on opinions, theories, arguments or laws and others related to research problems. In qualitative research, the main data collection techniques are because the hypothesis is proven logically and rationally through opinions, theories, or laws, both supporting and rejecting the hypothesis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Population growth continues to increase, causing various impacts on aspects of human life. One aspect that is quite affected is the use of energy to support the

necessities of life which includes the industrial sector, transportation, households, and so on. The increase in population results in an increase in human needs for energy. Fuel oil (BBM) is energy that needs to be subsidized because the price of fuel is heavily influenced by external factors, namely the price of crude oil on the world market.

So far, the political party that has consistently voiced its disapproval of the rise in fuel prices is the Prosperous Justice Party. Deputy Chairman of the PKS faction, Mulyanto stated that the PKS faction rejects the increase in fuel prices which is burdensome for the community. As a symbolic form of rejecting the increase in subsidized fuel prices set by the government on Saturday 3 September 2022, the PKS faction also chose to walk out from the Plenary Meeting of the DPR RI on September 6 2022. Even though basically this action was carried out apart from the substance of the meeting agenda, namely regarding Accountability regarding the Implementation of the 2021 State Budget. Referring to this incident, it becomes a big question, how far is the existence of political parties as a media for representing the people's voice to voice the people's contra attitude to the increase in fuel prices.

In understanding the role of a political party, it is necessary to first understand the function of a political party. According to Miriam Budiardjo, there are 4 (four) functions of political parties, one of which is the function of political communication. Political communication is a function that channels various kinds of opinions and aspirations from society amidst the diversity of opinions in modern society that continues to grow. The opinions or aspirations of a person or a group will be lost if they are not accommodated and combined with the opinions and aspirations of other people who are similar.

After the combination of opinions and aspirations, it has been processed and formulated in such a way that the confusion of opinions in society can be reduced. If this main role is not carried out, there will definitely be confusion over issues and clashes. After that, political parties formulate it into policy proposals which are then included in the party's program or platform to be fought for or conveyed through parliament to the government so that it becomes general policy.

Political parties basically function as discussion and dissemination of government plans and policies. Thus there are two streams of communication from top to bottom and bottom to top the information is conveyed properly. The role of the party as a liaison is very important, because on the one hand government policies

need to be explained to the whole community, and on the other hand the government must also be responsive to people's demands.

In this regard, so far there has been no political party that has consistently voiced a contra-community attitude towards rising fuel prices, except for the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS). From various kinds of news and information media, there is no information that reports that there is a firm stance taken by each political party regarding the public's disapproval of the increase in fuel prices. In fact, the majority of political parties are currently busy with efforts to formulate a coalition strategy to face the 2024 democratic party (election). This of course violates the function of the political party itself. According to Sigmund Neumann in relation to the function of political communication, political parties are the great intermediaries that connect social forces and ideologies with official government institutions and which link them to political action in the wider political community.

Basically, political parties must function as a medium for the dissemination of government plans and policies. Thus there are two streams of communication from top to bottom and bottom to top the information is conveyed properly. The role of the party as a liaison is very important, because on the one hand government policies need to be explained to the whole community, and on the other hand the government must also be responsive to people's demands. But again, in essence political parties are a form of representation of the people in parliament which functions to voice the aspirations of the people to the government.

Political parties in the current reform era should be able to self-reflect on the lack of public trust in political party strongholds. Based on the survey results of the Indonesian Survey Scale (SSI) in 2012. The survey shows that public dissatisfaction is 52.6 percent greater with the performance of political parties so far than with a lower satisfaction level of 30.0 percent. Public dissatisfaction with party performance is of course linear with public distrust that political parties fight for the interests of the people, namely 51.4 percent, while those who believe the number is less are 32.3 percent (Indonesian Survey Scale, 2012). Unfortunately, the level of public trust in political parties is even worse. The results of the Indobarometer Survey confirm that the massive public distrust of political parties also has an impact on the level of public closeness to political parties. As many as 62.9 percent of the public feel they are not close to the party (Ahmad Faiz, 2017). Based on these facts, political party camps should be able to further improve their performance, in order to increase the level of

public trust in political parties. This is certainly useful for restoring the good name of political parties as a group capable of representing people's aspirations.

CONCLUSION

From various kinds of news and information media, there is no information that reports that there is a firm stance taken by each political party regarding the public's disapproval of the increase in fuel prices. In fact, the majority of political parties are currently busy with efforts to formulate a coalition strategy to face the 2024 democratic party (election). This of course violates the function of the political party itself. According to Miriam Budiardjo, there are 4 (four) functions of political parties, one of which is the function of political communication. Political communication is a function that channels various kinds of opinions and aspirations from society amidst the diversity of opinions in modern society that continues to grow. In this case the political party is considered unable to carry out one of its functions. This of course can worsen the image of political parties in the eyes of society.

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