

Peran fraksi DPR RI : studi kasus peran Fraksi PG, Fraksi PKS, dan Fraksi PPP dalam penentuan ambang batas parlemen dalam pembahasan RUU tentang perubahan atas UU No. 10 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemilihan Umum anggota DPR, DPD, dan DPRD = The role of the House of Representatives' Factions : case studies on PG, PKS, and PPP Factions' role on parliamentary threshold decision during discussion on bill on the Amendment to Law Number 10 of 2008 on Election of members of DPR, DPD, and DPRD

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Abstrak

Skripsi ini mengkaji dan membahas topik fenomena peran fraksi DPR RI, sebagai isu yang tengah mengemuka, yaitu adanya upaya pembubaran fraksi oleh Gerakan Nasional Pemberantasan Korupsi (GNPK) karena fraksi dinilai banyak berperan di dalam pelaksanaan fungsi, tugas dan wewenang DPR dan dinilai bertentangan dengan UUD 1945. Sehubungan dengan itu, maka penelitian ini difokuskan pada salah satu pelaksanaan fungsi DPR, yaitu fungsi legislasi dalam penentuan ambang batas parlemen dalam pembahasan RUU tentang Perubahan atas UU No. 10 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemilu Anggota DPR, DPD, dan DPRD. Hal ini diangkat karena dalam penentuan ambang batas parlemen terjadi perdebatan alot di antara fraksi-fraksi DPR. Di satu pihak, fraksi kecil (FPPP) yang khawatir gagal meraih suara signifikan, bersikeras mempertahankan besaran ambang batas parlemen 2,5%, sedangkan fraksi menengah (FPKS) menginginkan besaran ambang batas parlemen 3%-5%. Di pihak lain, fraksi besar (FPG), dengan hasrat meraih kursi lebih banyak, bersikukuh menaikkan besaran ambang batas parlemen 5%. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dengan desain deskriptif analitis. Data diperoleh melalui tinjauan pustaka dan wawancara. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa peran fraksi DPR kuat dan mendominasi dalam pelaksanaan fungsi legislasi DPR, yaitu dalam penentuan ambang batas parlemen dalam pembahasan RUU tentang Perubahan atas UU No. 10 Tahun 2008 tentang Pemilu Anggota DPR, DPD, dan DPRD. Hal ini sebagaimana terlihat, baik dari aspek pengorganisasian anggota fraksi, aspek substansi kebijakan fraksi maupun aspek sistem pengawasan fraksi. Sementara, jika ditinjau dari teori perwakilan politik maka termasuk dalam teori kebebasan dengan tipe hubungan yang partisan.

This study examined and discussed the phenomenon topic on the role of the House of Representatives' factions, as the central issue raised during the discussion, namely the dissolution of factions by the National Anti-Corruption Movement (GNPK) since factions were being assessed as playing a significant role in the execution of the functions, duties, and powers of the House of Representatives which were against the 1945 Constitution. Accordingly, this study focused on the exercise of one of the functions of the House, that is the legislation function in deciding parliamentary threshold during discussion on Bill on the Amendments to Law No. 10 of 2008 on the Election of Members of DPR, DPD and DPRD. The issue was raised because there were tough discussions among factions before the floor made any decisions on parliamentary threshold. On the one hand, faction with small number of MPs (PPP Faction) that was concerned on the failure to reach significant number of vote insisted on maintaining massive parliamentary threshold of 2.5%, while faction with not to large number of MPs (PKS Faction) wanted a massive

parliamentary threshold of 3%-5%. On the other hand, faction with larger number of MPs (PG Faction), with an enthusiasm of getting more seats on the next election, insisted in raising the key percentage to 5% of parliamentary threshold. This study used a qualitative research design with descriptive analysis. Data were obtained through literature reviews and interviews.

The results showed that the ruling faction played significant role and dominated the legislation functions of the House, especially during the discussion on parliamentary threshold decision on Bill on the Amendments to Law No. 10 of 2008 on Election of Members DPR, DPD and DPRD. That conclusion was clearly manifested both in organizational aspect of faction members, faction's policy substance aspect as well as faction's supervision system aspect. While, based on the review of the theory of political representation, it can be concluded that there was a theory of freedom with a partisan type of relationship that worked within.