

Strategi pembentukan minority government sebagai langkah antisipasi partai koalisi liberal-nasional dalam pemilihan umum federal Australia tahun 2016 = Minority government formation strategy as the liberal national coalition party anticipation step in Australia's 2016 federal election

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Abstrak

Australia melaksanakan Pemilihan Umum Federal pada tahun 2016 untuk memilih 150 anggota Dewan Perwakilan, dimana pemenang mayoritas mutlak memiliki hak untuk membentuk Parlemen ke-45. Pemungutan suara yang dilaksanakan pada 2 Juli 2016, melalui proses dimana selama penghitungan suara muncul banyak spekulasi bahwa hasil dari pemilu adalah tidak ada satu partai atau koalisi partai yang menang secara mayoritas mutlak. Partai Koalisi Liberal-Nasional yang merupakan petahana dan juga sebagai salah satu partai terbesar di Australia, menjalankan strategi pembentukan minority government sebagai langkah antisipasi dalam Pemilu Federal Australia tahun 2016 apabila tidak dapat memperoleh sedikitnya 76 bangku di Parlemen. Penelitian ini membahas bagaimana pembentukan minority government merupakan langkah antisipasi yang dijalankan oleh Partai Koalisi Liberal-Nasional melalui negosiasi ajakan berkoalisi kepada crossbench di Parlemen Australia.

Penelitian kualitatif ini menggunakan teori Minority Governments, Minimal Winning Coalitions and Surplus Majorities in Parliamentary Systems oleh Christophe Crombez. Berdasarkan temuan, tiga dari lima anggota crossbench pada Parlemen ke-45 Australia menerima ajakan dan memilih untuk mendukung Partai Koalisi Liberal-Nasional. Faktor-faktor yang dapat menjadi latar belakang ketiga anggota crossbench memutuskan untuk mendukung Partai Koalisi Liberal-Nasional dilihat dari latar belakang anggota crossbench dimana Partai Koalisi Liberal-Nasional mendominasi di wilayah pemilihan mereka, pengalaman dan partisipasi anggota crossbench dalam minority government tahun 2010, serta posisi kedua pihak dalam isu nasional Australia.

Australia conducts a Federal Election in 2016 to elect 150 members of the House of Representatives, in which the absolute majority winner has the right to form the 45th Parliament. The voting which took place on July 2nd, 2016, went through a process whereby during the vote counting there was many speculations that the result of the election was that no party or coalition of parties would win an absolute majority. The Liberal National Coalition Party as the incumbent and also one of the largest political party in Australia, runs a minority government formation strategy in anticipation of the 2016 Federal Election if they can not achieve 76 seats in the Parliament. This study discusses how the formation of a minority government as an anticipation runs by The Liberal National Coalition Party if they can not achieve 76 seats in the Parliament through negotiating a coalition formation to the crossbench members in the Australian Parliament.

This qualitative research uses Minority Governments, Minimal Winning Coalitions and Surplus Majorities in Parliamentary Systems by Christophe Crombez. Based on the findings, three of the five members of the crossbench at the 45th Parliament of Australia accepted the call and voted to support the National Liberal Coalition Party. The factors that could be the background of the three crossbench members decided to

support the National Liberal Coalition Party are from the background of crossbench members in which the Liberal National Coalition Party dominates in their constituency, the experience and participation of crossbench members in minority government in 2010, and both sides in Australia's national issue.