

ABSTRAK

Penelitian tentang “Peranan Partai Politik Era Reformasi Terhadap Integrasi Nasional yang mengambil studi kasus PDI Perjuangan dan PK Sejahtera” ini dilakukan dengan tujuan untuk mendeskripsikan peranan parpol dalam mengintegrasikan aspirasi masyarakat didalam menjaga kohesifitas bangsa Indonesia; Mengkaji peranan PDI Perjuangan dan PK Sejahtera dalam meningkatkan aspek integrasi nasional; Serta mengkaji implikasi reformasi bagi ketahanan nasional dimana PDI Perjuangan dan PK Sejahtera menjadi aktor demokrasi yang diakui secara konstitusional.

Penelitian memakai metode kualitatif dengan menggunakan pendekatan permasalahan secara asosiatif kepada PDI Perjuangan dan PK Sejahtera dimana sumber data berasal dari sumber primer dan sumber sekunder. Penelitian dilakukan dengan menggunakan indikator ideologi, pola rekrutmen, pola pengorganisasian, sebaran dukungan, kebijakan dari kedua partai - terutama yang terkait dengan integrasi nasional.

Adapun teori atau pendapat para ahli yang digunakan untuk melakukan penelitian berkisar seputar teori peranan, partai politik, integrasi nasional, dan ketahanan nasional, sehingga diperoleh kesimpulan sebagai berikut: *Pertama*, Parpol era reformasi melaksanakan peran integrasi nasional melalui fungsinya sebagai sarana komunikasi, sosialisasi, rekrutmen politik, dan pengatur konflik serta tetap menjadi sarana artikulasi dan mengagregasi kepentingan. Namun peranan parpol era reformasi terhadap integrasi nasional mengalami penurunan kualitas karena perluasan partisipasi masyarakat tidak berbanding lurus dengan kemampuan sumberdaya parpol, termasuk lembaga-lembaga negara lainnya; *Kedua*, PDI Perjuangan dan PK Sejahtera memiliki peran penting bagi terwujudnya integrasi nasional. PDI Perjuangan sebagai partai terbuka dapat menunjang penguatan aspek integrasi nasional Indonesia sebagai bangsa majemuk. Begitu pula dengan PK Sejahtera, karena ia mengikuti kaidah - kaidah demokrasi didalam memperjuangkan tujuan idilnya; *Ketiga*, Euforia politik selama reformasi menjadikan negara pada posisi tidak stabil akibat ledakan partisipasi rakyat yang tidak mampu dikelola oleh institusi politik yang ada. Hal demikian disadari oleh partai - partai politik era reformasi, karena itu ia melalui kadernya di badan legislatif mulai membuat regulasi jumlah partai melalui pemilu agar bisa menciptakan iklim yang lebih kondusif bagi ketahanan nasional bersendikan demokrasi. Artinya, parpol era reformasi insyaf akan pentingnya sistem multi partai terbatas (proporsional) dalam rangka konsolidasi demokrasi sehingga tercipta kohesi sosial dengan melibatkan partisipasi masyarakat.

Terkait dengan temuan penelitian ini, peneliti merekomendasikan agar peranan parpol era reformasi terhadap integrasi nasional bisa lebih optimal, maka setiap parpol perlu segera berbenah diri dengan meningkatkan sumber daya yang dimiliki sehingga dapat mengelola partisipasi masyarakat dan mampu melembagakan konflik atau kepentingan yang saling bersaing. Oleh sebab itu, parpol juga perlu mengetahui lingkup serta intensitas perbedaan agama dan etnis, kesenjangan antara kelompok tradisional dan kelompok modern, kesenjangan antara perkotaan dan pedesaan, termasuk ideologi - ideologi yang saling bersaing. Karena semua itu harus diagregasi dan diartikulasikan oleh parpol yang eksis dalam pentas politik nasional. Apalagi jumlah parpol selama transisi demokrasi sangat tergantung pada fragmentasi yang terjadi ditengah-tengah masyarakat. Dengan begitu, parpol era reformasi melalui lembaga legislatif dan eksekutif harus memastikan bahwa ia melaksanakan perannya dalam memperkuat integrasi nasional dimana secara gradual mengurangi etnosentrisme yang mengancam integrasi nasional melalui Undang-undang tentang partai politik dan pemilihan umum.

ABSTRACT

The research about " The Role Of Political Party Era Reform To National Integration taking case study of PDI Perjuangan and PK Sejahtera conducted with the objective as a mean to describe the role of political party in integrating society aspiration in taking care of Indonesian nation cohesively; Studying the role of PDI Perjuangan and of PK Sejahtera in improving the national integration aspects; And also to study the reform implication to national resilience whereas PDI Perjuangan and of PK Sejahtera become democracy actors confessed constitutionally.

The research uses qualitative method by using approach of analysis description where the source of data came from the primary and the secondary sources. The research conducted by using ideology indicator, pattern of recruitment, organizational pattern, dispersion support, policy of both party - especially which related to national integration.

As for opinion or theory of experts used to conduct research gyrate in around role theory, political party, national integration, and national resilience. So that it obtained the following conclusion: *First*, political parties in reform era has been doing the role of national integration through communication medium function, socialization, political recruitment, conflict management, and remain consistent in being articulation medium and interest of aggregation. But the quality of the role of political parties in reform era to national integration is declining because the expansion of people participation is not directly proportional with capability and capacity of parties resources, including other state institutions; *Second*, that both parties have their important roles to form the National integration. PDI Perjuangan as an open party can support reinforcement of national integrity aspects to Indonesia as a plural nation. So does with the PK Sejahtera, because it follows democracy methods in achieving its ideal target; *Third*, Political Euphoria during reform will make unstable state on course effect of people participation explosion which unable to be managed by existing political institution. This condition is realized by political parties in reform era; therefore, through their cadre in legislative institution, they begin to make regulation of parties number through the election in order to create more conducive climate of national resilience based on democracy. It means that political parties have realized the importance of definite multi parties (proportional) in order to make democracy consolidation so it can be created social cohesion that involve people participation.

Related to the invention of this research, the researcher recommends that in order to make the role of political parties in reform era to national integration more optimum, each party needs to improve themselves by increasing their resources so they are capable to manage people participation and also able to institute the conflicts or compete interests. Therefore, political parties need also to know the scope and the intensity of ethnic and religion diversity, the gap between traditional and modern group, the gap between city and rusticity, including the compete ideologies, because those all factors must be aggregated and articulated by political parties that exist in national political stage. Moreover, number of political parties within democracy transition is much depend on the fragmentation happened between society. Therefore, political parties in reform era through legislative and executive institution must ensure that they can implement their role in strengthening national integration and gradually decreasing ethnocentrism that menace national integration through political party regulations and general election.