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FAKULTAS
ILMU SOSIAL
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POLITIK

POLITICAL PARTIES

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The background image shows a woman with glasses speaking into a microphone, addressing a large crowd of people. Overlaid on this is a graphic featuring white silhouettes of seven people in conversation, with colorful speech bubbles above them in shades of orange, pink, light blue, red, green, and purple.

POINTS OF DISCUSSION

- The definition of political parties.
- Functions of political parties.
- Party system.
- Important aspect of the party system.

DEFINITION OF POLITICAL PARTY

A political party is a prerequisite or completeness of any democratic country. Necessary in a democratic country free of political parties both in its programs and its cadres.

A political party is an organized group of people aiming to seize or retain political power in society through the election.

A political party is the role of the community.

People have: demand, support, aspiration.

To the state as the maker of: rules, policy.

The mediator is: a political party.

Through an: elections.

Operational definition
"Association of a group of citizens whose views and interests more or less the same, aiming to seize power and influence, as well as participate in elections to fight for the views, interests and goals"

Statutory definition (definition by law)
"Political organization, formed by a group of Indonesian citizens, voluntarily, on the basis of equality will and ideals, for the interests of members, community, nation and state, through the general election"

THE VOICE OF THE COMMUNITY

1 Political Party.

- Objective: to seize political power.
- How: formal or through periodic elections.
- Membership: open or public.

2 Interest Groups.

- Objective: The interests of members.
- How: influence decision makers.
- Membership: limited and specific.

3 Pressure Groups.

- Objective: The interests of justice and society.
- How: pressuring the government.
- Membership: voluntary.

4 Political Movement.

- Objective: to seize the government and change the state ideology.
- How: informal, radical, and others.
- Membership: closed and secretive.

THE FUNCTIONS OF POLITICAL PARTY

1

Political communication.
Political parties as intermediary wishes of the people and government policy.

2

Political socialization.
Political parties instill the values and norms of good in politics (good political ethics).

3

Political recruitment.
Interesting and take power potential to be a political cadre to later become leader.

4

Mediator or regulator of the conflict.
Political parties involved to solve the various problems that exist in society (intermediate government and people).

5

Articulation and aggregation of interests.
Political parties collect and formulate various community interests.

6

Other: Political Education, Maintenance of Constituency, Political Regeneration, Selection of Leadership, Political Representation, and Policy making.

PARTY SYSTEM BASED ON THE NUMBER



No party system (system without a party).



One-party system (single-party system).

1. Special character: there is only one ruling party in the country.
2. Single Party:



Absolute Party System.

There can be no other party in that country.



One Domination Party System.

There should be no other party but subject to the dominant party in that country.



The two-party system.

1. Special character: the two major parties contending for political power (the two dominant parties).
2. Two parties :



The ruling party

The winning party



The opposition party

The losing party



Multi-party system

1. Special character: more than two parties.
2. Many of the parties: the coalition parties.

PARTY SYSTEM BASED ON THE LEVEL OF COMPETITION

Who really runs this country?

75% of our laws are now made in Brussels.*



VOTE UKIP 22ND MAY

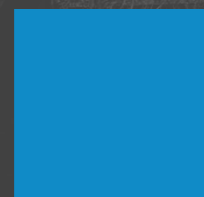
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Monolithic party systems



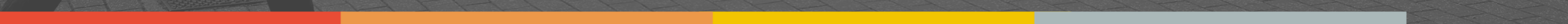
Dominant party systems



Hegemonic party systems



Competitive party systems



THE CATEGORY OF POLITICAL PARTIES



Cadres Party
Concerned with
the quality of
members.



Mass Party
Concerned with
the quantity of
members.

IMPORTANT ASPECTS OF THE PARTY SYSTEM

The number of political parties that stand as well as the number of parties to function effectively;

Ease of formation and dissolution of political parties

Fragmentation level of inter-party power politics;

Level of inter-party competition

Party's ability to maintain the level of voter support and managing constituent

The practice of democracy within the party

INDICATORS OF TRADITIONAL AND MODERN PARTY

| # | Indicators | Traditional | Modern |
|----|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. | Ideology | Closed | Open |
| 2. | How it Works | Oligarchic Centralized | Democratic Decentralized |
| 3. | Leadership | Personal Personal | Institutional Collective |
| 4. | Conflict Management | Personal Closed | Institutional Open |
| 5. | Base Support | Organizations Underbouv Elite | Transactional Interest Group Constituency |
| 6. | Panning Support | Negotiations Elitist Shortly Campaign | Political marketing Marketing of All Time |
| 7. | Voters Candidate Positioning | Positive Passive Audiences | Consumer Politics On |
| 8. | Party Function | Minimal | Maximum |

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SHORT BIO



Cecep Hidayat is a lecturer of Political Science at the Universitas Indonesia. He is also a researcher at the Universitas Indonesia. Prior to joining the Universitas Indonesia, he has been conducting some research towards Indonesian politics as well as politics in Southeast Asian countries, until now. Cecep Hidayat holds a Sarjana degree (equivalent with Bachelor degree)/B.Sc in Political Science from the Universitas Indonesia, Indonesia, as well as dual degree in IMRI (International Masters in Regional Integration) from the Asia-Europe Institute of Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia and Centro Internacional Carlos V of Universidad Autonoma de Madrid, Spain.