

ABSTRAK

Eksistensi koalisi partai politik dalam pengusulan pasangan calon presiden dan wakil presiden telah dikehendaki oleh UUD NRI Tahun 1945. Selain itu, Pasal 8 ayat (3) UUD NRI Tahun 1945 secara implisit menghendaki koalisi partai politik yang stabil dan jangka panjang. Namun, faktanya koalisi partai politik yang terbentuk cenderung bersifat pragmatis, tidak stabil dan jangka pendek. Hal tersebut ditandai dengan terdapatnya disparitas komposisi antara *pre-election coalition* dan *government coalition*. Tujuan tulisan ini melengkapi kekurangan studi terdahulu dengan mengkaji secara saksama bagaimana pengaturan koalisi partai politik dalam penentuan pasangan calon presiden pada sistem ketatanegaraan Indonesia serta bagaimana implikasinya terhadap pemerintahan yang efektif. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yakni penelitian hukum normatif dengan menggunakan bahan hukum primer, bahan hukum sekunder dan bahan hukum tersier. Hasil penelitian menerangkan bahwa dalam rangka mewujudkan pemerintahan yang efektif diperlukannya pengaturan koalisi partai politik yang mengatur secara eksplisit perihal pendaftaran ulang bagi *pre-election coalition* yang akan menghadapi putaran kedua serta kesepakatan transformasi *pre-election coalition* menjadi *government coalition*. Hal tersebut dilakukan bersamaan dengan rekonstruksi *presidential threshold*.

Kata Kunci: koalisi partai politik; pemerintahan yang efektif; pemilihan presiden

ABSTRACT

The coalition of political parties presence in president pair candidacy for election has been required by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Furthermore, the 1945 Constitution of Republic Indonesia Article 8 paragraph (3) has implicitly wished for a stable and long-term coalition of political parties. However in fact, these coalition tends to be pragmatic, unstable and short-term. This is indicated by the composition disparity of pre-election coalition and government coalition. This paper aims to complement the lack of previous studies by thoroughly examining political party coalitions on regulating president candidates pair in Indonesian constitutional system and the

implications for effective governance. The research method used is normative legal research using primary legal materials, secondary legal materials and tertiary legal materials. The study affirmed that there is a necessity to explicitly regulate coalition re-registration for pre-election that will take on second round as well as an agreement for transforming pre-election coalitions to become government coalitions at the level of legislation. This is done with presidential threshold reconstruction.

Keywords: *coalition of political parties, effective governance, presidential election*