

KONFLIK PARTAI DEMOKRAT: STUDI KASUS KLB VERSI JHONI ALLEN MARBUN DI DELI SERDANG TAHUN 2021

SITI MUZDHALIFAH

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konflik internal Partai Demokrat yang berujung pada penyelenggaraan Kongres Luar Biasa (KLB) di Deli Serdang pada tahun 2021. Konflik ini bermula dari kekecewaan sejumlah kader senior dan pendiri partai, Jhoni Allen Marbun, Marzuki Alie, dan Darmizal yang tersingkir dari struktur kepengurusan inti Dewan Pimpinan Pusat (DPP) periode 2020–2025 di bawah kepemimpinan Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY), serta adanya sentralisasi kekuasaan pada Majelis Tinggi Partai melalui Anggaran Dasar dan Anggaran Rumah Tangga (AD/ART) 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus, melalui teknik pengumpulan data berupa wawancara, studi dokumentasi dan penelusuran pemberitaan media massa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa faksi oposisi menempuh jalur inkonstitusional dengan menyelenggarakan KLB secara sepihak tanpa persetujuan Ketua Majelis Tinggi, serta melibatkan Moeldoko selaku Kepala Staf Kepresidenan sebagai aktor eksternal yang memperkuat posisi tawar mereka. Namun, upaya tersebut gagal memperoleh legitimasi negara setelah Kementerian Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia menolak mengesahkan kepengurusan versi KLB. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa konflik faksionalisme dalam tubuh Partai Demokrat merupakan hasil dari ketegangan antara sentralisasi kekuasaan formal dan aspirasi demokratisasi internal kader, serta menegaskan bahwa aturan formal partai politik (AD/ART) tetap menjadi instrumen hukum tertinggi dalam penyelesaian sengketa dualisme kepengurusan partai politik di Indonesia.

Kata kunci: Partai Demokrat, Faksionalisme, Kongres Luar Biasa, Konflik Internal Partai, Dualisme Kepengurusan, Oligarki Partai.

The Democratic Party Conflict: A Case Study of the Jhoni Allen Marbun Faction's Extraordinary Congress (KLB) in Deli Serdang in 2021

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the internal conflict within the Democratic Party that led to the convening of an Extraordinary Congress (KLB) in Deli Serdang in 2021. The conflict stemmed from the dissatisfaction of several senior party members and founders—Jhoni Allen Marbun, Marzuki Alie, and Darmizal—who were ousted from the core leadership structure of the Central Executive Board (DPP) for the 2020–2025 term under the leadership of Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono (AHY), as well as the centralization of power within the Party's High Council through the 2020 Party Constitution and Bylaws (AD/ART). This study employs a descriptive qualitative method with a case study approach, utilizing data collection techniques such as document analysis and media coverage tracking. The results show that the opposition faction took an unconstitutional path by unilaterally convening the Extraordinary Congress without the approval of the Chair of the High Council, and by involving Moeldoko, the Presidential Chief of Staff, as an external actor to strengthen their bargaining position. However, these efforts failed to gain state legitimacy after the Ministry of Law and Human Rights refused to ratify the leadership elected at the Extraordinary Congress. This study concludes that factional conflict within the Democratic Party stems from tensions between the formal centralization of power and the cadres' aspirations for internal democratization, and reaffirms that the formal rules of political parties (Articles of Association and Bylaws) remain the highest legal instrument in resolving disputes over dual leadership within political parties in Indonesia.

Keywords: Democratic Party, Factionism, Extraordinary Congress, Internal Party Conflict, Dual Leadership, Party Oligarchy.