

**POLARISASI IDEOLOGI PARTAI POLITIK DAN PENGARUHNYA  
TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN PERATURAN PERUNDANG-UNDANGAN  
DI INDONESIA  
(STUDI TERHADAP PEMBENTUKAN UNDANG-UNDANG NOMOR 1  
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Beckham Jufian Podung<sup>1</sup>

Supervisor : Dr. Zainal Arifin Mochtar, SH, LL.M.<sup>2</sup>

Magister Hukum Bisnis dan Kenegaraan, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Gadjah  
Mada

Intisari

Belum banyak penelitian yang membahas mengenai kerja-kerja bahkan teori-teori legislasi terutama studi mengenai segala kemungkinan suatu legislasi dipengaruhi. Sebagai sebuah resultan dari konfigurasi politik, seyogyanya sebuah legislasi atau undang-undang lahir dengan meminjam istilah Dworkin yaitu sebagai kompromi politik dari berbagai elemen kepentingan. Dalam konteks legislasi di Indonesia, kepentingan itu berkiblat dari sikap-sikap partai yang seharusnya membawa berbagai kepentingan konstituen yang diwakili, kepentingan konstituen inilah yang menjadi cara pandang partai yang kemudian dikenal sebagai “ideologi”. Sikap ideologis partai sering menjadi kajian dalam ilmu politik, sayangnya sering luput dari pandangan ilmu hukum khususnya dalam teori legislasi, padahal dalam berbagai konsepsi atau teori legislasi kerap mencantumkan ideologi sebagai bagian dari teori legislasi. Namun, dalam kenyataannya lemahnya institusi partai politik di Indonesia mengakibatkan kerja-kerja partai yang “seharusnya” berbasis ideologi semakin bergerak kearah kecenderungan berbasis ideologi, bahkan belakangan sudah tidak ada ideologi sama sekali. Partai sejak reformasi tahun 1998 bergerak kearah semakin terkartelisasi, disamping itu menguat juga indikasi oligarki legislasi, melemahnya fungsi legislasi dan partai semakin menuju kepada partai lintas kelompok (*catch all*). Dengan demikian, penelitian ini bermaksud menjelaskan bagaimana ideologi partai politik bekerja secara nyata dalam kerja-kerja legislasi dan bagaimana kerja ideologi partai melemah akibat politik kartel, oligarki legislasi dan partai yang semakin menuju partai lintas kelompok.

Kata Kunci : Ideologi Partai Politik, Pembentukan Undang-Undang, Politik Kartel, Oligarki Legislasi.

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<sup>1</sup> Danukusuman, Jl. Gendeng GK 4 No. 1345, Baciro, Gondokusuman, Kota Yogyakarta, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

<sup>2</sup> Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada, Kompleks, Jl. Sosio Yustisia Bulaksumur No.1. Kec. Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55281.

***POLARIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTY IDEOLOGY AND ITS  
INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION OF LEGAL REGULATIONS IN  
INDONESIA  
(STUDY ON THE FORMATION OF LAW NUMBER 1 OF 2023  
CONCERNING THE KUHP AND LAW NUMBER 6 OF 2023 CONCERNING  
JOB CREATION)***

*Beckham Jufian Podung<sup>3</sup>*

*Supervisor: Dr. Zainal Arifin Mochtar, SH, LL.M.<sup>4</sup>*

*Master of Business and State Law, Faculty of Law, Gadjah Mada University*

*Abstract*

*There is not much research that discusses the workings and even theories of statutory regulations, especially studies regarding all the possibilities of a statutory regulation being affected. As a result of political configuration, legislation or law should be born containing Dworkin's term, namely as a political compromise of various elements of interest. In the context of legislation in Indonesia, these interests are based on the party's attitudes which should convey various hidden constituent interests. These constituent interests become the party's perspective which is then known as "ideology". Party ideological attitudes are often studied in political science, unfortunately they are often overlooked by legal science, especially in legislative theory, even though various legislative conceptions or theories often mention ideology as part of legislative theory. However, in reality, the weakness of political party institutions in Indonesia has resulted in work parties that were "supposedly" based on ideology increasingly moving towards ideology-based trends, even recently there is no ideology at all. Since the 1998 reform, the party has moved towards becoming increasingly cartelized, in addition to the strengthening indications of legislative oligarchy, the legislative function is weakening and the party is increasingly moving towards a cross-group party (catch all). Thus, this research aims to explain how political party ideology works in real terms in legislative work and how party work ideology is weakened due to cartel politics, legislative oligarchy and parties that are increasingly moving towards cross-party lines.*

*Keywords: Political Party Ideology, Formation of Laws, Political Cartels, Legislative Oligarchy.*

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<sup>3</sup> Danukusuman, Jl. Gendeng GK 4 No. 1345, Baciro, Gondokusuman, Kota Yogyakarta, Provinsi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta.

<sup>4</sup> Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada, Kompleks, Jl. Sosio Yustisia Bulaksumur No.1. Kec. Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55281