

## ABSTRAK

Kajian ini di pengaruhi oleh tren pemilukada calon tunggal di Indonesia sejak tahun 2015 yang terus meningkat, latar belakang pasangan calon tunggal yang dominan petahana, sebaran pemilukada calon tunggal yang merata di semua pulau serta tingkat kompetisi pemilukada sebelumnya. Mengambil Kabupaten Pati sebagai locus penelitian untuk melihat pemilukada calon tunggal tahun 2017 dari sisi regulasi (sistemik) dan implementasinya di lapangan serta implikasinya. Kajian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif dengan perspektif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menyebutkan bahwa regulasi yang di buat hanya memperhatikan aspek pemilu saja tanpa memperhatikan aspek lain yaitu keberlangsungan pemerintah daerah. Selain itu, dipakainya logika *uncontested election* dan *contested election* secara bersamaan oleh para perumus kebijakan. Akibatnya KPUD sebagai *Electoral Management Bodies* di daerah mengalami kebingungan dalam pelaksanaannya sehingga kerap melakukan improvisasi. Pada akhirnya rekomendasi yang penulis dapat ajukan adalah harus ada pemisahan logika *contested election* dengan *uncontested election*. Apabila dimaknai sebagai *contested election* maka dapat memperkuat posisi kotak kosong. Sedangkan jika dimaknai sebagai *uncontested election* dapat menggunakan model aklamasi, referendum dan dipilih kembali oleh DPRD.

Kata kunci : *Contested Election*, *Uncontested Election*, Pemilukada Calon Tunggal

## ABSTRACT

This study is influenced by the increasing trend of sole candidate election in Indonesia which begin in 2015. Some of the aspects that are essentials was include the emerging trend that the background of a sole candidates was mostly dominated by incumbents; the occurrence of sole candidate elections were evenly distributed across the archipelago; and the level of competition within the previous elections. Pati Regency is selected as the research locus to provide detailed analysis of 2017 sole candidate regional election from multidimensional aspects including regulation (systemic), implementation and implication. This study is using qualitative research methods with a descriptive perspective. The results found that the existing regulations was merely focus on the election processes and tend to overlook another important aspects, such as the sustainability of local government. In addition, the logic of both uncontested election and contested election are being used simultaneously by the policy makers, thus informing the policy making process in a contradictory manner. As the result, KPUD as local level Electoral Management Bodies is experienced a confusion in the implementation, and therefore often need to improvised. In this sense, the recommendation proposed by the author is that there is a critical need to compartmentalize the logic of contested and uncontested election in policy making processes. Hence, if sole candidate election is interpreted as a contested election, KPUD could strengthen the position of the empty box. In contrast, if it is interpreted as uncontested election, KPUD can use the model of acclamation, referendum or re-election by the local assembly (DPRD).

*Keywords: Contested Election, Sole Candidate Election, Uncontested Election.*