

ABSTRAK

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyebab timbulnya faksionalisasi di internal partai politik di Maluku Utara; keterlibatan aktor-aktor dalam faksi partai, Dampak dialami partai dan pengaruhnya terhadap Ummat Islam di Maluku Utara. Metode penelitian menggunakan Metode Kualitatif. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan langkah wawancara dan pengumpulan dokumen dalam studi kasus. Data diuraikan dengan menggunakan teori Boucek (2012) tentang 4 penyebab timbulnya faksionalisasi partai, Teori Bettcher (2005) tentang keterlibatan aktor dalam pengorganisasian dan motivasi faksi, Teori Boucek (2009) tentang dampak dan Rute Faksi, dampak yang ditimbulkan terhadap keberlangsungan masa depan partai dan aspirasi Ummat Islam di Maluku Utara. Temuan penelitian bahwa faksionalisasi terhadap PPP, PAN dan PKS wilayah disebabkan menguatnya jaringan faksi keluarga, dinastik dan pemodal dari etnis dalam motivasi kesejahteraan, perebutan posisi kunci partai, dan terutama semakin tingginya persaingan internal dalam Pemilu dan Pemilihan Gubernur dan Wakil Gubernur. Di tengah intervensi Pimpinan Pusat terhadap struktur wilayah dan faktor internal tentang dominannya heterogenitas etnis dalam struktur partai yang saling mendominasi bersaing, aktor politik faksi didominasi jaringan patronase dan klientelistik keluarga Kasuba di PKS, Dominasi Etnis Ternate dalam PPP dan menguatnya kecenderungan pemburu rente proyek kelompok faksi pengusaha di PAN. Faksionalisme berdampak buruk terhadap kegagalan partai dalam pemilu, perpecahan struktur partai, dualisme kepemimpinan dan diskonektivitas partai dengan Ummat Islam.

Kata Kunci: *Faksionalisme, Etnis, Pragmatisme, Patronase, Perpecahan Internal, Pemilu, Pilgub*

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the causes of factionalism in internal political parties in North Moluccas; the involvement of actors in the party faction, the impact experienced by the party and its influence on the Moslems in North Moluccasaluku. The research method uses qualitative methods. Data obtained using interview steps and document collection in case studies. Data are described using Boucek's theory (2012) about the 4 causes of party factionalisation, Bettcher's Theory (2005) about the involvement of actors in the organization and motivation of factions, Boucek's theory (2009) about the impact and Route of Faction, the impact on the party's survival future and the moslems aspiration in North Moluccas. Research findings that factionalism of United Development Party (Partai Persatuan Pembangunan, PPP), The National Mandate Party (PAN), and The Prosperous Justice Party (Partai Keadilan Sejahtera, PKS) at local level due to the strengthening of the family faction network, dynastic and business group from ethnics in motivating welfare, Struggling for Leader party positions, and especially the increasing internal competition in the Legislative and Gubernatorial Election. In the midst of the Central Leader's intervention on regional structures and internal factors regarding the dominant ethnic heterogeneity in competing dominating party structures, faction political actors that dominated by patronage networks and clientelistic Kasuba families in the PKS, Ternate's Ethnic Domination in PPP and the strengthening tendency of project rent seeking for business faction groups on PAN. Factionalism has a Bad Impact on Party Failures in Elections, polarization of party structures, leadership dualism and party disconnectivity with the moslems grass root.

Keywords: *Factionalism, Ethnicity, Pragmatism, Patronage, Intra-Cleavage, General Elections, Gubernatorial Elections.*