

ABSTRAK

Perubahan ambang batas pencalonan kepala daerah melalui Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 60/PUU-XXII/2024 membuka ruang kompetisi politik yang lebih luas dalam Pilkada Kota Tasikmalaya Tahun 2024. Namun, keterbukaan tersebut tidak serta-merta mengubah pola relasi kekuasaan dan strategi politik partai di tingkat lokal. Meskipun peluang pencalonan secara mandiri semakin terbuka, mayoritas partai politik tetap memilih membangun koalisi dan keputusan strategis pencalonan masih sangat dipengaruhi oleh elite partai di tingkat pusat. Kondisi ini menunjukkan adanya paradoks antara upaya perluasan demokrasi prosedural melalui perubahan regulasi dengan praktik politik yang tetap bersifat sentralistik dan pragmatis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dinamika politik Pilkada Kota Tasikmalaya Tahun 2024 pasca perubahan ambang batas pencalonan kepala daerah serta menjelaskan bagaimana partai politik merespons dan beradaptasi terhadap perubahan tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan studi kasus kualitatif melalui wawancara mendalam dengan elite partai politik, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman melalui tahapan reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perubahan ambang batas pencalonan berhasil memperluas kompetisi politik yang ditandai dengan meningkatnya jumlah pasangan calon menjadi lima kandidat. Secara prosedural, perubahan tersebut mampu menurunkan hambatan pencalonan, memperluas partisipasi partai politik, dan meningkatkan pilihan politik bagi masyarakat. Namun demikian, mayoritas partai politik tetap memilih berkoalisi berdasarkan pertimbangan rasional dan pragmatis, seperti kalkulasi peluang kemenangan, kebutuhan dukungan massa, dan kekuatan logistik politik. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa dominasi elite partai di tingkat pusat masih sangat kuat dalam menentukan arah pencalonan kepala daerah, sehingga otonomi politik partai di tingkat daerah cenderung terbatas. Konflik internal PPP Kota Tasikmalaya menunjukkan bagaimana ketegangan antara elite pusat dan daerah dapat memengaruhi konfigurasi koalisi politik secara signifikan. Di sisi lain, meningkatnya kompetisi politik belum sepenuhnya diikuti oleh penguatan demokrasi substantif karena perilaku elite politik maupun pemilihan masih dipengaruhi oleh pragmatisme politik dan kecenderungan transaksional dalam mobilisasi dukungan politik. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa perubahan ambang batas pencalonan lebih berfungsi sebagai peluang struktural yang memperluas demokrasi prosedural, tetapi belum mampu mengubah struktur relasi kekuasaan partai dan budaya politik pragmatis yang masih dominan dalam dinamika politik lokal.

Kata kunci: Ambang batas pencalonan, Dinamika Politik, Pilkada, Partai Politik, Kota Tasikmalaya.

ABSTRACT

The change in the regional head nomination threshold through Constitutional Court Decision Number 60/PUU-XXII/2024 opened wider opportunities for political competition in the 2024 Tasikmalaya City Regional Election (Pilkada). However, this openness did not automatically change the pattern of power relations and party political strategies at the local level. Although opportunities for independent candidacy became more accessible, the majority of political parties still preferred to form coalitions, and strategic nomination decisions remained heavily influenced by party elites at the central level. This condition reflects a paradox between efforts to expand procedural democracy through regulatory changes and political practices that remain centralized and pragmatic. This study aims to analyze the political dynamics of the 2024 Tasikmalaya City Pilkada following the change in the regional head nomination threshold and to explain how political parties responded and adapted to these regulatory changes. This study employed a qualitative case study approach through in-depth interviews with political party elites, observation, and documentation. Data analysis was conducted using the Miles and Huberman model through the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The findings show that the change in the nomination threshold successfully expanded political competition, as indicated by the increase in the number of candidate pairs to five contestants. Procedurally, the regulation reduced nomination barriers, expanded political party participation, and increased political choices for society. Nevertheless, most political parties continued to form coalitions based on rational and pragmatic considerations, such as calculations of electoral victory, mass support, and political logistics. This study also found that the dominance of party elites at the central level remained very strong in determining regional head nominations, resulting in limited political autonomy for local party branches. The internal conflict within PPP Tasikmalaya City demonstrated how tensions between central and local party elites could significantly influence the configuration of political coalitions. On the other hand, the increase in political competition has not been fully accompanied by the strengthening of substantive democracy, as the behavior of both political elites and voters continues to be influenced by political pragmatism and transactional tendencies in political mobilization. Thus, this study concludes that the change in the nomination threshold functions more as a structural opportunity that expands procedural democracy, but has not been sufficient to transform party power relations and the pragmatic political culture that still dominates local political dynamics.

Keywords: Regent Threshold, Political Dynamics, Regional election, Political parties, Tasikmalaya City.