

RINGKASAN

Demokratisasi Politik di Madura Pasca Pemberlakuan Regulasi Otonomi Daerah Tahun 1999 (Studi Perbandingan Kabupaten Bangkalan dan Sampang)

Sejak pemberlakuan regulasi otonomi daerah tahun 1999 demokratisasi atau demokrasi politik di tingkat lokal kabupaten Bangkalan dan Sampang berpotensi mengalami perkembangan. Argumentasinya, karena otonomi daerah selain memberikan kewenangan teknik-administratif juga kewenangan politik kepada daerah untuk mengurus rumah tangganya sendiri secara akuntabel, responsif, representatif. Namun demikian demokrasi sebagai suatu sistem politik tidak dengan sendirinya berkembang tanpa adanya peran dari aktor-aktor yang terlibat di dalamnya, seperti, dukungan dari elite politik dan masyarakat yang dapat dilihat pada aspek kepercayaan dan prilakunya.

Peran (kepercayaan dan perilaku) elite politik dan masyarakat terhadap demokrasi ini dideskripsikan pada penelitian, dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif-interpretatif, tepatnya, metode perbandingan kualitatif (*qualitative comparative method*). Yakni, suatu metode penelitian yang cukup handal dalam memaparkan peran elite politik formal dan masyarakat (terkait dengan *structures of consciousness*) terhadap demokrasi politik di kabupaten Bangkalan dan Sampang.

Berdasarkan dari data penelitian, ternyata potensi demokrasi politik lokal dari regulasi otonomi daerah tidak artikulatif di kabupaten Bangkalan dan Sampang, karena demokrasi politik cenderung tidak stabil, bahkan pemerintahan tidak efektif dan terkonsolidasi terganggu oleh konflik politik berkepanjangan antarelite politik. Faktor-faktor penyebabnya, bukan hanya karena bangunan desain normatif UU Otonomi Daerah yang rapuh, tetapi juga karena pola penerimaan dan perilaku politik elite politik dan masyarakat tidak linier dengan demokrasi. Proses pemilihan bupati dan pembuatan peraturan daerah di kabupaten Bangkalan dan Sampang merupakan diantara bukti kongretnya—dimana pada proses politik ini mereka cenderung berperilaku inkonstitusional, tidak moderat, tidak toleran, demagogi, menggunakan cara-cara kekerasan, dan konspiratif.

Kemungkinan besar praktik-praktik ini berkembang subur di dua kabupaten ini, karena pola budaya paternalistik tertanam mendalam di masyarakat—dimana elite tradisional keagamaan (kyai) sangat dominan dalam berbagai dimensi kehidupan sosial. Sehingga ketika elite tersebut berkuasa di lembaga eksekutif dan legislatif masyarakat tidak berani berseberangan dengannya—karena mengambil posisi berseberangan akan mengganggu hubungan dengannya yang selama ini terjalin kuat.

ABSTRACT

Political Democratization in Madura After Application of Law Regional Autonomy 1999 (Study of Comparative Bangkalan and Sampang Regency)

This research focused on the role of political élites and society for political democratization in Bangkalan and Sampang district, after application of Law Regional Autonomy 1999. Democracy of local politics as a political system is not believed naturally developing without some significant roles of political élites and people in Bangkalan and Sampang. It meant, that legitimacy of the political democracy, as a political system is determinable by actor's pattern of acceptability—including acceptability of political élites and society.

Identifying political élite's role is very crucial and important—how the capabilities Bangkalan and Sampang regency of facing up toward regional autonomy era. For field research—the political élites and society did not taken apart very much in developing of the political democracy in these regencies. It is based on observation particularly in the election of the head of district and regional government legislation processes in the both regency governments.

Generally in Bangkalan and Sampang, the formal political élites did not given a role crucially toward process of the political democracy. Although they believed in to the legitimacy of democratic system—but there were not a consistency in such case. For example, they tent to use violence, intolerance and demagogic techniques in the election process of the head of district (*proses pemilihan kepala daerah*) in Sampang in 2000 years and Bangkalan in 2003 years. In addition, they also tent to make political conspiracy and could not give an access to the opposed people in the process of regional government legislation (*peraturan daerah*).

But, unfortunately, grassroots behaviors related with political élites behaviors—whose they also followed political conflict of violence dimension after election of the head of district in Sampang in 2000 and Bangkalan in 2003. On the other hand, the most of people in Sampang tent to receive as taken for granted of regional government legislation's product made by political élites in regional people's representative council and regency government board. At same time, the most of people in Bangkalan were not take much a role significantly, because the political élites who were ignored to democracy became more domination in the regional people's representative council and regency government board.

Finally, it can be argued that political élites is not given a role toward political democracy politics in Bangkalan and Sampang on account of their behavior which tent to ignore democracy. It happened to the grassroots people as well. The main cause is that there were challenges of political élites and arising image that they—such people—became to be a client of political élites. Exactly, the most of them were consist of muslim cleric (*kyai*), as patron client.

Key words: election of the head of district, political democracy, political elites, regional autonomy, regional government legislation, role, and society.