

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the Institutionalization of the Work Group Party through the Post-Reformation Value Infusion Theory in Tasikmalaya City. Golkar is a very historic party in the new order regime and is able to live in a period of transition of the new order to the reform order. Since the new order Golkar has very strong political power or has become a vehicle for the government in developing its country through Golkar politics. This research is focused on providing an overview of the institutionalization of the Golkar party in the reform era through Randall theory, especially value infusion, specifically the City of Tasikmalaya.

The research method used was Qualitative with a case study approach, selected informants who understood the context of the problem being studied, collected data using documentation and in-depth interviews and data analysis using data triangulation analysis techniques.

Golkar in terms of the structure of its institutionalization must be strong through its development or the transition from the new order to reform, at that time Suharto was ousted by students because it supported democracy, the people wanted democracy not an authoritarian government, wanted politics that supported one by one Suharto stepped down, this became a negative political issue for the Golkar party, but with the strength of Golkar. Officially, sociologists of course the people who actively participated in Golkar, but in terms of culture in the City of Tasikmalaya is still ranked second from the PPP, but in the future Golkar must be able to embrace the scholars to participate in state no. 1 in the City of Tasikmalaya. Obstacles in the institutionalization of Golkar are of course accepted, because Golkar is not the host of the City of Tasikmalaya, it requires PPP.

Keywords: *Value Infusion Party of Work Group, Reform Era*