

ABSTRACT

This thesis is “patron-client networks in the 2019 legislative elections in Sukamukti village, Tasikmalaya Regency (study on the 2019 legislative elections in Sukamukti Village, Cisayong District, Tasikmalaya Regency” This research is based on the election of Tasikmalaya district in the highest election vulnerability index regarding

There is an interesting thing in Sukamukti Village, namely the difference in gaps and facilities between one hamlet and another, so here the researcher is curious whether there are factors from the Patrons or here are legislative candidates who practice patronage in Sukamukti Village to achieve their goals. In taking the votes of the people of Sukamukti village.

The theory used in this study is the theory of patronage and clientelism. The method chosen in this study is a qualitative research method with a case study approach. The technique of determining the informants is done by random sampling and stratified sampling and data collection is done by interview and documentation. The data analysis technique used is an interactive model, with the validity of the selected data, namely source triangulation. The results of this study contain the form and network of patro-clients in Sukamukti Village in the 2019 legislative elections. By involving legislative candidates as patrons, village officials, religious leaders, traditional leaders as brokers, then villagers as clients who are motivated by debt which then gives birth to remuneration to the legislative candidate or the patron.

In the results of this research, researchers found 5 forms of patronage and clientelism in Sukamukti village during the 2019 legislative elections, including vote buying, individual gifts, club goods, pork barrel project, and services and activities, In field observations, the researchers also found evidence of patronage and clientelism in the form of buildings such as the residents' meeting hall where the candidates who nominated candidates for the 2019 elections in the hall were displayed. In addition, there was also a mosque that was newly renovated as a result of assistance from the council. In the results of the interviews the researchers also found that the theory presented by James Scott and Edward Aspinall was proven to be true.

For example, the theory put forward by James Scott that in patronage and clientelism relationships there must be a mutually beneficial reciprocal relationship turns out to be in accordance with what the researchers found in the field, apart from that the theory presented by Aspinall such as the existence of a transactional relationship is also true in Sukamukti village.

Keywords: Patronage, clientelime, elite local.