

Evaluation of Verification of Political Parties Participating in the 2024 General Election

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Abstract

The verification stage is the process of checking the completeness and validity of the registered political party documents. This stage has been carried out by the KPU since July 2022 and will continue until December 2022. In this verification process, it is necessary to evaluate the implementation of existing regulations in order to realize better election governance in Indonesia. The research to be carried out is a qualitative field research. The results of the study indicate that there are still several obstacles in carrying out the verification of eligible participants. First, the use of the SIPOL application in the registration process still often results in errors that slow down the ongoing registration process. Second, there is a stigma that election organizers are unfair because they provide more space for parliamentary parties. Third, the same violations still occurred in the previous election, namely violations in cases of profiteering people's names as members or administrators of political parties.

Keywords: Verification; Political parties; General Elections

A. INTRODUCTION

Political parties are faced with quite serious institutional problems. The problem of institutionalization of political parties is a serious issue in the context of legislative and presidential elections. The improvement of political parties in Indonesia as election participants continue. This is evidenced by the existence of several rules governing the formation of political parties, the institutionalization of political parties, and the process of participating in political contestation. In addition to improving Political Parties, the process of holding General Elections is also continuously being improved by updating the Law governing Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections, Legislative elections, and Regional Head Elections. The latest rules regarding General Elections are regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017. Article 173 paragraph 1 states that "Election Contesting Political Parties are political parties that have been determined/passed the verification by the KPU". [1]

Improvements carried out as an effort to create a better election administration. But it does not rule out the possibility that the results of the revision of the law will be accepted by the whole community, especially election participants (Parpol). There are pros and cons in every ratification of the law. The stipulation of Law Number 7 in 2017 reaped pros and cons in several articles which were considered not to accommodate several political parties and were even disadvantaged by the existence of these articles. An example of an article

considered detrimental to several political parties is article 173 which regulates the verification of political parties participating in elections.

Renewal of the Law governing General Elections in Indonesia indicates that there are efforts to improve the Elections in subsequent periods so that they run well. It also aims to support the political development program in Indonesia so that it runs as desired. With the re-enactment of article 173 paragraph 1 of Law No. 7 of 2017 in accordance with the Constitutional Court (MK) Decision number 55/PUU-XVIII/2020 reaped Pros and Cons between Election Contestants.[2] The principle of justice is not felt by non-parliamentary parties or new parties. Nevertheless, the rules regarding the verification of political parties participating in the 2024 election still refer to article 173 paragraph 1. Therefore, the General Election Commission as the organizer must have an evaluation regarding the policies implemented. Based on the background above, the authors consider it important to conduct an academic study with the title "Evaluation of Verification of Political Parties Participating in the 2024 General Election".

B. METHODS

The research to be carried out is a qualitative field research. In this study using Primary data and Secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly in the field with the data source being the respondents who were sampled, as well as related parties who are considered relevant and understand the problem. Secondary data, namely research data obtained from related agencies, in the form of documents, reports and books as well as results of scientific research which are considered relevant to the problem and research objectives.[3] The informant determination technique to be used is the purposive method, in which the researcher selects informants with certain considerations and criteria that are considered knowledgeable and trustworthy to become accurate data sources. The data collection method in this study uses the Library Study Technique.[4]

The processing of the data that has been obtained by the author is then analyzed before being included in an article. There are three stages in data management, namely editing, coding and analysis. The data is processed in order to obtain scientifically justifiable results. Of the three stages, the analysis stage is very important so that later the data presented does not harm one party and presents data in accordance with the facts in the field so as to provide an explanation in accordance with research principles.[5]

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before becoming election participants, political parties must go through the stages of party registration and verification which are carried out by the General Elections Commission with the requirements set out in the election regulations. Provisions related to the requirements for political parties in Indonesia actually contain duplication of norms, namely for the process of forming and becoming a legal entity listed in Law Number 2 of 2011 concerning Political Parties and

secondly the registration and verification of political parties to become election participants as stipulated in the Law Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. Duplication of norms in two different laws means that new political parties often have to undergo a verification process twice, namely verification by the Indonesian Ministry of Law and Human Rights when they want to obtain legal entity status, and the second by the General Elections Commission (KPU) when they want to become participants. election.[6]

Registration of political parties to become participants in the 2024 election in Indonesia has been carried out since July 2022, followed by administrative verification and factual verification which took place from September to December 2022. PKPU number 3 of 2022 above relates to the stages and schedule for holding the 2024 general election , also contains the stages of verification of election participants which will be held on 29 July 2022-13 December 2022 which will then be determined on 14 December 2022.[7]

Table 1. Stages and Schedule for 2024 Election Verification

NO	STAGES	TIMETABLE	
		Beginning	End
1	Registration and Verification of Election Contestants	Friday, 29-07-2022	Tuesday, 13-12-2022
2	Determination of election contestants	Wednesday, 14-12-2022	Wednesday, 14-12-2022

Source: PKPU Number 3 of 2022.

There are several stages that political parties must go through, especially non-parliamentary political parties and new political parties, namely registration; administrative verification; factual verification; and determination. Administrative verification includes administrative verification and repair administration verification, as well as factual verification also includes factual verification and repair verification. Meanwhile, the determination includes the determination of the political parties participating in the election and also the serial number of the results of the political parties draw.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 173 paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections as interpreted by the Constitutional Court in Decision Number 55/PUU-XVIII/2020 dated 4 May 2021 that political parties are divided into three, namely parliamentary political parties (which have met the Parliamentary Threshold in the previous election), political parties that do not have representation in parliament, and political parties that are newly formed. Political parties that already have representation in parliament are only verified administratively, while political parties that do not have representation in parliament and new political parties must be verified administratively and factually.

In the process of verifying election participants in Kab. Bulukumba, there are various dynamics experienced by election organizers (KPU Kab. Bulukumba). Starting from before the verification stage was carried out, the KPU was considered unfair to non-parliamentary parties and new parties, problems related to the use of the SIPOL application, parties that lacked administrative order, to lawsuits by several political parties because they did not pass and were declared not eligible (TMS) as a participant in the 2024 election.[8]

At the beginning of the registration of election participants in 2024, non-parliamentary parties and new parties considered the KPU to be unfair in their treatment as election participants. In accordance with the Decision of the Constitutional Court (MK) number 55/PUU-XVIII/2020, political parties that have representatives in parliament only follow 1 verification stage, namely administrative verification.[9] The concept of justice in the context of general sub-districts is considered to provide more space for parliamentary parties as expressed by Mardiana Rusli as the Presidium of JADI Sulsel (Indonesian Democracy Network):

"Non-parliamentary political parties or new parties consider that there is special treatment for old parties (parliamentary parties) because they do not carry out virtual verification. In the context of general eyewear, it is considered to give more space to old parties. So when administrative requirements are problematic, for example profiteering is carried out by big parties where administratively the public's data is taken without their knowledge it happens. It also does not qualify the party. For example, party X in an area, party X is not neat in administration, there are many administrative errors, including people who are taken as part of KTA support. This means that from the aspect of the administrative mechanism, the party which is quite large is not neat in its cadre data collection and then its membership. But it doesn't disqualify, so he (ParPol) is relatively safe"

But on the other hand, Mardiana Rusli added that from the perspective of election organizers, parliamentary political parties have gone through the process of administrative and factual mechanisms from the last election (2019 Election), so they are expected to only tidy up and add the required administrative files without any factual verification.

"In the past period it was conditional and of course the next period is also conditional on the mechanism. So they have met the target of 30% of the women's quota, are registered with the KEMENKUMHAM, have a secretariat, in general the administrative requirements have been fulfilled except for the aspect of membership hearth which has not yet required administrative verification of old parties."

There needs to be an aspect of equality between parliamentary and non-parliamentary political parties. KPU responds to the negative stigma above by presenting aspects of equality to all parties so that they continue to create honest and fair elections. The equality in question is when an existing party in the parliament has passed without factual verification but provides justice for the new party by making regulations that are easier than the previous election.

Furthermore, the dynamics that occur in the stages of holding the 2024 election are the use of SIPOL which is not understood by most of the election participants. At the administrative verification stage, the Republican Party stated that SIPOL has different complexities and hinders one type of data from another.

The KPU requires the use of SIPOL as a suggestion for registering as election participants. This obligation is set forth in and refers to the General Election Commission Decree Number 195 of 2022 concerning the Application of Political Party Information Systems as a Special Application for the General Election Commission. With the mandatory use of SIPOL, if the political parties who are candidates to participate in the election do not enter data on copies of the required documents into SIPOL, they cannot register as election participants. In addition, KPU staff in Bulukumba district complained that access to the SIPOL application during the day often experienced interruptions. This happens because the use of the application during the day is too late, making it difficult to access. The following are the results of interviews with members of the KPU district. Bulukumba Mr. Wawan Kurniawan as a member of the Bulukumba district KPU Technical division:

"In carrying out the membership administration verification by the Regency KPU. Bulukumba uses the SIPOL application. This application is used by all district KPU staff throughout Indonesia, so that accessing the application simultaneously will make it difficult to access the server. The effort made by KPU staff in Bulukumba district is to access it at night."

The use of the SIPOL application that must be used in the registration process must be properly designed. Starting from an easy and efficient way of using it, to minimizing technical obstacles, such as strengthening servers so that they can be accessed by many users.

The next obstacle in the process of verifying political parties participating in the 2024 election is that there are still cases of profiteering names as members or administrators of political parties. This case has occurred in the previous election and is still occurring in the process of verifying election participants in 2024. This fact is corroborated by the results of interviews conducted with Mr. Awaluddin as a member of the KPU Kab. Bulukumba HR and Community Participation Division:

"NIK profiteering and public names are still rife, there are even KPU ad hoc members whose names are taken over. In solving problems like this we have to be more concentrated in formulating a strategy so that there is no profiteering as party members anymore."

Regarding profiteering names, the author also conducted an interview with Mr. Bakri Abu Bakar, a member of Bawaslu Kab. Bulukumba:

"There is still profiteering by political parties participating in the elections in political party membership. Profiteering is not only for ordinary people, but also State Civil Apparatuses to Election Organizers. The impact of profiteering the name is detrimental to society, especially civil servants and election organizers."

From the results of the verification carried out by the KPU Kab. Bulukumba based on SIPOL reports, there are 85 (eighty five) people who have reported being reported as members of a political party. In addition to profiteering NIK and name,

the problem that occurs is the existence of multiple memberships.

To minimize cases of profiteering, the KPU uses the SIPOL application so that people can check their respective data if they are included in the membership of a political party without their knowledge. The sipol application can be accessed at [https://infopemilu.kpu.go.id/Pemilu/Cari_nik.\(infopemilu.kpu.go.id\)](https://infopemilu.kpu.go.id/Pemilu/Cari_nik.(infopemilu.kpu.go.id)) This effort needs updating because not all people are aware of the use of the SIPOL application. Some people found out that they had been recruited during the factual verification carried out by the KPU. This factual verification was not carried out in its entirety but only as a sample so that there is still the possibility of people being named but not included in the sample data.[10]

D. CONCLUSION

There are several obstacles that need to be evaluated in the process of verifying political parties participating in the 2024 election. First, the obstacle is related to the sigma of the verification process which is unfair for several political parties which are considered to provide more space for parliamentary parties. Second, the use of the SIPOL application was not well understood by election participants, making it difficult to process the election participant administrative files. In addition, KPU staff also complained that access to the SIPOL application was sometimes difficult to connect. Third, profiteering of people's names still occurs even though this case has occurred in every general election. There needs to be a policy so that the problem of profiteering can be overcome. Evaluation regarding the verification of election participating political parties needs to be carried out in order to create better Election Governance. The KPU as the organizer must evaluate every policy that has been made, while the political parties as election participants must also carry out internal evaluations so that there are no violations in the general election process in Indonesia.

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