



Parliamentary Threshold Policy as an Attempt to Reduce the Number of Political Parties in the Indonesian Parliament

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to analyze the parliamentary threshold policy as an effort to reduce the number of political parties in parliament in Indonesia. The urgency of this research appears to be that up to now there are still pros and cons and even problems in implementing the parliamentary threshold, considering that this policy will make it difficult for the president as head of state and government to obtain stable support from the legislature and make policies. The approach method in this research is normative juridical, with descriptive analysis specifications. The data used is secondary data with qualitative data analysis. The results of the research show that the Parliamentary Threshold Policy in the Indonesian constitutional system was only implemented in the 2009 election. In the 2009 election, the Parliamentary Threshold policy was regulated by Article 202 paragraph (1) of Law Number 10 in 2008, Political Parties Contesting in the Election had to meet a threshold of at least 2,5% of the number of valid votes nationally to be included in determining DPR seats. The 2014 elections are regulated by Article 208 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2012 and confirmed by Constitutional Court Decision No. 52/PUU-X/2012, it rose to 3.5%, and in the 2019 elections are regulated by Article 414 paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 in 2017, it rose again to 4%. The Parliamentary Threshold policy is not effective enough in simplifying the party system in Indonesia. The results of the 1999 DPR Election which did not implement a Parliamentary Threshold at all, instead resulted in a simple multiparty system, while the 2009 Election, 2014 Election, and 2019 Election each installed a Parliamentary Threshold for DPR Elections of 2.5%, 3.5%, and 4%, resulting in an extreme multiparty system.

Keywords: *Indonesia; Policy; Parliamentary Threshold; Political Parties; Parliamet*

Introduction

The political party in article 1 Law number 2 in 2011 about changing the law number 2 in 2008 about the political party, it was explained that it was a national and established organization by groups of

Indonesian citizens voluntarily on the basis of common will and ideals to fight for and defend the political interests of members, communities, nations and states, and maintain the unity of the republic of Indonesia by Pancasila and the constitution of the republic of Indonesia in 1945.

In Indonesia, the political party and its function are set within the law number 2 in 2008 on the political party and the law number 2 in 2011 about the change over law number 2 in 2008 on the political party. The political party played an important role in the system of government in a democracy. In fulfilling its role and function, the political party had to take a firm stand and adopt the political system of integrity.¹

During the transition from the regime of the new order to the era of the reformation, there was a big change in the political system in Indonesia, and put the political party as the pillars of the democratic system. The political party played a strategic role as mediator between the process of government administration and citizens. Moreover, political parties also have various functions that, when properly carried out, would guarantee healthy and effective democracy. In a sense, it was the politicians who created real democracy.²

Meanwhile, there is 5 (five) the function of the political party in Indonesia under chapter 11 The law number 2 year 2008 about the political party, which is: a) a political educational tool for all Indonesians to be women who are aware of their rights and obligations in civil, national, and national life; b). Create a climate conducive to the unity and unity of the Indonesian people; c). Absorb, aggregate and channel people's political aspirations in formulating and establishing state policies; d) A place where the wni can participate in politics; And e). Recruiting to fill political offices through democratic mechanisms with regard to equality and gender justice.

The diverse number of poll participants today gives the public an opportunity to vote; Where police and political cadres have vision, mission, and work programs to suit the ideals of voters. Moreover, a growing number of parpol are providing opportunities for communities wanting to participate directly in politics.³. Post-reform laws grant freedoms and human rights, including freedom of association, of assembly, of thought, as stated in article 28e (verse 3) of the constitution of 1945 The chapter on human rights is: Chapter 28 e verse (3) "everyone has the right to freedom of association, unity, and expression".⁴

As a result of the many parties born from multiparty party systems, political parties from various backgrounds with a view to striving for rights and interests were shown in the 1999 elections, with 48 competing parties held for seats in the parliament. In the 2004 elections, that figure dropped to 24 participating parties. In the 2009 elections, it increased back to 38 parties (originally 34 parties) plus 6 local parties in Aceh. In the 2014 election commission of 12 parties plus local political parties in Aceh as many as 3 parties, and in the 2019 elections there was an increase of 16 political parties in the 2019 elections plus 4 local political parties from Aceh.⁵

It is not unrelated to the interests of the political elite who fight for their political interests. It was based on increasingly rapid and growing political demands, and it was supported by the needs and desires

¹ Asshiddiqie.

² Febriansyah Kurniawan.

³ Khairul Fahmi, *Pemilihan Umum & Kedaulatan Rakyat* (Jakarta: PT Rajagrafindo Persada, Cetakan Ke 1, 2020), hlm. 93.

⁴ Okta Yuda Adiwira, "Implikasi Parliamentary Threshold Terhadap Sistem Kepartaian Di Indonesia," *Sol Justicia* Volume 2, Nomor 2 (2021.): hlm. 227–48.

⁵ Lili Romli, "Reformasi Partai Politik Dan Sistem Kepartaian Di Indonesia," *Politica* Volume 2, Nomor 2 (2021.): hlm. 199–220.

of the political elite who thought that the political world was a lucrative one. And so in the end, the growing political party became increasingly uncertain, making it possible to guarantee almost every elections in Indonesia never equated with the political party. This signaled that Indonesia had begun to exercise the concept of freedoms that had been fettered for a long time.⁶

However, it is important to be concerned that the growing political party will not affect its difficult implementation of good governance systems, as well as how hard it is to stabilize countries, not to mention the Indonesian government system of presideniii. According to Scott mainwaring,⁷ The union of presidents with multiparty parties often affects difficult problems.

The political party system became a network of connections and interoffice between the political party within a functioning political system. In Indonesia, too many political parties are an ineffective contributor system in Indonesia. The number of political parties participating in the elections caused the coalition that was built to nominate the President and vice President was too fat to involve many political parties. The enormity of the coalition resulted in the inability of the coalition's results to rule effectively because it had to weigh many interests.⁸

The number of parties entering parliament would make the position of President as head of state and government difficult to obtain steady support from the legislature and difficult to make policies. The position of the President is increasingly difficult when the majority of parliament is in control of unequal or unequal political parties.⁹ Hence there was a setting apart parliamentary threshold An alternative solution that can provide fresh wind in Indonesia's political and governmental systems.¹⁰

It was equally conveyed to djoni gunanto in her study that the multiparty system that had given birth to multiple parties with different platforms and visions that it did not ensure the quality of Indonesian democracy would be automatically improved. Many parties that still struggle with the state are pushing on parliamentary threshold In the Indonesian election system for selecting parties who have followed the containers to sit in parliament. This is no less a simplification of the existing multiparty system in Indonesia.¹¹ In conclusion, the consequences of the multiparty system would affect not only the mechanisms and efficiency of the discussion of the draft laws and regulations of the regional council or of the regional people's council but also the bureaucracy of the government that many should hold asa representation of the victorious political party.¹²

Parliamentary threshold in the law number 10 in 2008 juncto the law number 08 in 2012 about The general elections of the members of the vicarious council, the council of representatives, and the people's representative council of the region are a minimum of what the electoral political party must fulfill in order to get a candidate to legislate. Parliamentary threshold It mandated that in the system of elections there was a restriction imposed on the political parties of the electoral party that required the

⁶ Miftah Thoha, *Birokrasi Dan Politik Di Indonesia* (Jakarta: PT Rajagrafindo Persada, 2017), hlm. 96.

⁷ Thoha.

⁸ Jumadi, "Pengaruh Sistem Multi Partai dalam Pemerintahan di Indonesia," *Alauddin* Volume 4, Nomor 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24252/ad.v4i1.1501>, hlm. 140–50.

⁹ Febriansyah Kurniawan, "Masalah Pelaksanaan Fungsipartai Politik Dan Dampaknya Terhadap Konsolidasi Demokrasidi Indonesia."

¹⁰ Muhammad Febry Ramadhan, "Politik Hukum Penyederhanaan Sistem Kepartaian di Indonesia," *Jurnal Lex Renaissance* Volume 3, Nomor 1 (2020): hlm. 148–70.

¹¹ AR, *Presidensilisme Setengah Hati : Dari Dilema ke Kompromi*.

¹² Djoni Gunanto, "Multipartai Dalam Sistem Kepartaian Indonesia Pasca Reformasi," *KAIS Kajian Ilmu Sosial Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta* Volume 1, Nomor 2 (2021), jurnal.umj.ac.id/index.php/fbc, 134–47.

attainment of the voting target to be met.¹³ The target and attainment that must be met or the threshold established are government policies handed down through legislation.¹⁴

Parliamentary threshold applied First time in the 2009 elections. The political election party should meet the limit of 2.5% (two commas five hundredths) of the nationwide number of legitimate votes to be included in the parliamentary seat. Next in the 2014 elections, a 3.5% voting target should be made. Elections (simultaneously) 2019 up to 4% votes. Parliamentary threshold The effect of any holding elections is changing. Purpose of application Parliamentary threshold, The threshold of parliament was to simplify the party system.¹⁵

But this policy was not an appropriate solution for some party sympathizers, particularly small parties. Whereas multiparty systems often cause stagnation in decision making. The many parties involved in decision making broadly opened up the transaction space that led to many cases of corruption.¹⁶

Talking about parliamentary threshold is very interesting, considering to date it is still a debate on the effectiveness of effectiveness of effectiveness of effectiveness. As with former studies of lili romli, the political party faced issues related to the institution of the party. Generally, political parties face untenable party institutionalized issues, ideologies and platforms, cohesivity and conflict management, and recruitment and inequality. Moreover, the existing monetary system is found to be incompatible with the presidential system so that governments are ineffective.¹⁷ Problematic application parliamentary threshold Is an unresolved problem, so the purpose of this research is to know and analyze policy parliamentary threshold in the Indonesian system, in an effort to reduce the political party in the Indonesian parliament.

Problem Formulation

Based on the description in the above background, then the issue discussed in this study is:

- 1) How are policy parliamentary threshold In the Indonesian statewide system?
- 2) How is policy analysis parliamentary threshold In an effort to reduce political parties in the Indonesian parliament?

Research Methods

As a consequence of the selection of issues to which research subjects law (whereas law is a law code or norm in society), the type of legal research used is a normatized legal study. Research on normative law seeks to find rules of law, principles of law, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues at hand¹⁸, policy-related *parliamentary threshold* Analytical specifications, soerjono soekanto make descriptive use as research intended to provide advanced data perhaps on humans, other circumstances or

¹³ Diastama Anggita Ramadhan, "Menuju Penyederhanaan Partai Politik di Indonesia serta Dampaknya Terhadap Persatuan Bangsa," *Administrative Law and Governance Journal* Volume 2, no. Nomor 4 (2019): 570–97, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.14710/alj.v2i4.570-597>.

¹⁴ Ramadhan, "Politik Hukum Penyederhanaan Sistem Kepartaian di Indonesia."

¹⁵ Gunanto, "Multipartai Dalam Sistem Kepartaian Indonesia Pasca Reformasi."

¹⁶ Thoha, *Birokrasi dan Politik di Indonesia*.

¹⁷ Romli, "Reformasi Partai Politik Dan Sistem Kepartaian Di Indonesia."

¹⁸ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2009), hlm 93.

symptoms¹⁹. In this study, it would describe the results of policy analysis parliamentary threshold In an effort to reduce the number of political parties in the Indonesian parliament. The secondary and primary data collected are further qualitative and are drawn conclusively, from generality to special.

Discussion

1. Policy Parliamentary Threshold In Indonesian Statewide Systems

The state of Indonesia declared itself a state of law and an adherent to the principles of democracy, placing the sovereignty of the people as a national and national basis,²⁰ As stated in chapter 1 verse (2) the constitution of the republic of Indonesia in 1945, it states sovereignty in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the constitution. The implementation of the people's representative council, the local people's representative council, the presidential and vice presidential elections as well as the election of governor and vice governor and vice governor and vice regent and vice regent. The general rule of the law states that elections are an expression of public sovereignty every five years.²¹

The basis for election law in Indonesia is based on the constitution of the republic of Indonesia in 1945, section 22E-22H. This chapter provides for elections, including the right to choose and be chosen, and an honest, fair, and direct election arrangement. Further described in detail in the law Number 7 in 2017 On elections, which set up about electoral systems, presidential and vice presidential elections, people's representative councils, regional representative councils, and regional representatives councils. The basic concept of democracy within the constitution of the republic of Indonesia in 1945 also provided the legal basis for the elections, which guaranteed the active participation of people in the political process.²²

Under the law, elections in Indonesia are held democratically and transparently, to ensure the interests of people and continuity. Indonesia is one of many democratic countries, so the elections are a strategic success for Indonesia. The realization of the people's right to participate in the government is also evidence of democratization in Indonesia. As is cited in many theories that democratic governments have their inherent roots in the people, in the people, and in the people.²³ It is in this very concept that the supreme sovereignty is in the hands of the people by being exercised according to the terms of the constitution of 1945.

The existence of political parties reflects the implementation of democratic values to ensure human rights, especially to ensure freedom of assembly, opinion and association, including freedom to form and establish political parties.²⁴ But with so many parties born it needs balance, so that the President cannot have the difficulty of obtaining steady support from the legislature and to make policies, so it must be enforced parliamentary threshold In each election to be able to be an electorate and then be able to sit as a council member.²⁵

¹⁹ Soerjono Soekanto, *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: UI Press, 2008), hlm. 87.

²⁰ Djauhari, *Politik Hukum Negara Kesejahteraan Indonesia* (Semarang: UNISSULA Pers, 2008), hlm. 137.

²¹ Djauhari.

²² Sakti Ramadhon Syah, *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Tata Negara: Suatu Kajian Pengantar Hukum Tata Negara Dalam Perspektif Teoritis-Filosofis* (Makasar: CV. Sosial Politic Genius (SIGn), 2019), hlm. 142.

²³ C.-E Noviati, "Demokrasi-dan-Sistem-Pemerintahan," *Jurnal Konstitusi* Volume 10, Nomor 2 (2016): hlm.333–34.

²⁴ Komang Pradnya Sudibya Isakh Benyamin Manubulu, Gregorius Meol, "Desain Kebebasan Berpolitik Dalam Bingkai Kepartaian Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Kertha Semaya* Volume 12, Nomor 1 (2023), E-ISSN: Nomor 2303-0569, hlm. 93.

²⁵ Isakh Benyamin Manubulu, Gregorius Meol.

In connection with this matter, Indonesia held its first election in 1955. After the 1955 elections, Indonesia held a number of electoral elections, the 1971, 1977, 1982, 1992, 1997, 1999, 2004, and the Parliamentary Threshold in the Indonesian rating system were not in effect until the 2009 elections.²⁶ At the 2009 elections policy parliamentary threshold Legitimized by article 202 (1) 2008 article no. 10 - year law (1) the 2008 general election of members of the council of representatives, the council of deputies, and the local people's council of representatives, namely, "the political party participants in elections must meet the limit of 2.5% (two point five - hundred) of the national vote vote to be voted on."²⁷

In the 2014 elections policy Parliamentary Threshold Legitimized through chapter 208 verses (1) laws Number 8 in 2012 of the general election of the members of the council of representatives, the council of representatives, and the people's council of the region, namely, "the political party electoral participants must meet the limit of 3.5% (three point five percent) of the number of nationally valid votes to be made for the chairperson board of the people's representative council, the provincial people's council and the county/city municipal people's representative council." It is also legitimized by the ruling of the constitutional court No. 52/PUU-X/2012.²⁸

At the 2019 election policy Parliamentary Threshold Legitimized by article 414 verses (1) the law Number 7 in 2017 on the general election: "the political party for electoral attendees must meet the limit of at least 4% (four percent) of the number of nationally valid votes to participate in the elections for a seat on the people's representative council."²⁹ To help us understand how policies are applicable Parliamentary Threshold In Indonesia, it can be seen in table 1 as follows:

Table 1. policy Parliamentary Threshold in Indonesia

Elections 1955, 1971, 1977, 1982, 1992, 1997, 1999, 2004	Elections 2009	Elections 2014	Elections 2019
Not really	Article 202 verses (1) Law no. 10/2008	Article 208 Law no 8/2012	Article 414 verses (1) Law no. 7/2017
	The election party's political party should meet the threshold of at least 2.5% (two point five hundredths) of the number of legalized votes nationwide for the taking of seats on the people's house of representatives.	The election party's political party must meet a threshold for at least 3.5% (three point five percent) of the number of nationally acceptable votes to be included in the selection of seats for the members of the vicarious council, the provincial people's council, and the county/city municipal representative council.	The electoral political party should meet the limit of at least 4% (four percent) of the number of nationally valid votes to be in favor of the people's representative council seat.
		Putusan MK No. 52/PUU-X/2012	

Source: secondary data processing

²⁶ Dian Ekawaty Ahmad Nur Ansari Suhardiman Syamsu, "Relevansi Parliamentary Threshold dan Sistem Kepartaian di Indonesia," *Palita: Journal of Social Religion Research* Volume 7, Nomor 1 (2021), <https://doi.org/http://10.24256/pal.v7i1.2851>, hlm. 81–96.

²⁷ Ahmad Nur Ansari Suhardiman Syamsu.

²⁸ Ahmad Nur Ansari Suhardiman Syamsu.

²⁹ Ahmad Nur Ansari Suhardiman Syamsu.

Parliamentary Threshold It is the legal vote of the political party to send its representatives in parliament. An enforcement policy created to embody a modest multiparty system. A simple multiparty system would provide performance effectiveness for the representatives working in parliament.³⁰

2. Policy Viewpoints Receding In An Effort To Reduce The Number Of Political Parties In The Indonesian Parliament

The concept of the political party was adopted for the first time in the nineteenth-century competitive political system. The concept was intended for a political group that competed to achieve power in an open competition. Thus, the political party would exist only in a competitive political life.³¹ The term of the party was rigidly used only to show the political organizations that connect people to the government, the people to the state.³²

There are many different definitions of the political party, such as "the political party is an independent political organization that seeks to control governments" a group of people organized for the purpose of obtaining governmental power, by election or by any other means."³³

The existence of the political party cannot be separated in the democratic system of the country, for the implementation of the political party holds a crucial role in playing a highly strategic connecting role between governments and citizens, through the political party of aspirations and the wishes of the people can be channeled and conveyed to the government.³⁴

The political party was the pillars of democracy in a country like Indonesia. The presence of the political party had already turned an elite circulation that had previously been closed off to all societies into the open. With the political parties, political offices vying for power structures were accessible from all quarters, and the political party channel was the exception. The political channel could be done with the participation of the political party in the state elections.³⁵

The political party was interpreted as a means for citizens to participate in the state's management. The process of the party's emergence is directly proportional to the growth of democracy, particularly with respect to the equal rights of citizens.³⁶ The political party in today's modern democratic era is viewed as one of the pillars in establishing a just and prosperous society's order of life. Indonesia is one that also applies the political system of democracy to the operation of its governmental wheels. In the political system of modern democracy, the political party is an institution that is deemed important and necessary in implementing the principle of people's sovereignty.³⁷

Following the reformation in 1998 brought fundamental changes to national and state life. The reformation would require a change in order to improve living in the former state under the shadow of the

³⁰ Sri Setyadji Tata Strata, Hufron, "Ambang Batas Parlemen (Parliamentary Threshold) dan Asas Demokrasi," *Jurnal Akbar Juara* Volume 4, Nomor 5 (2022): 229–45.

³¹ Romli Mubarak, "Peran Partai Politik Sebagai Pilar Demokrasi Pasca Reformasi di Indonesia," *Jurnal Hukum dan Dinamika Masyarakat* Volume 10, Nomor 1 (2021), hlm. 3.

³² Mubarak.

³³ Mubarak.

³⁴ Maria Yeti Andrias, "Peran Partai Politik Dalam Pembangunan (Kajian Undang-Undang No. 2 Tahun 2011 Tentang Partai Politik)," *Jurnal Legal Pluralism* Volume 8, Nomor 2 (2021), hlm. 84.

³⁵ Andrias.

³⁶ Teguh Imansyah, "Regulasi Partai Politik Dalam Mewujudkan Penguatan Partai dan Fungsi Partai Politik," *Jurnal Recht Vinding* Volume 1, Nomor 3 (2020), hlm. 376.

³⁷ Imansyah.

regimes of the new order. One of the reform agendas carried back then was the fundamental amendment of the 1945 constitution.³⁸

The inclusion of change to the constitution of 1945 was due to its being judged as a fundamen that perpetuated authoritarian rule, and it also became the source of life's problems. The requirements for change to the constitution of 1945 are also based on the view that there is not enough basis for democratic living, empowering people and honoring human rights.³⁹

Based on the thought and purpose of the changing act of the 1945 law, it is understandable that people had previously had no freedom of action and action for the interests of both private and class, and that with impunity the people were forced to submit to a dictatorial regime. But after the reformation of the constitution that had been viewed as sacred began to give serious attention to freedoms and human rights, including the guarantee of freedom to unite, to gather, to form opinions and thoughts.⁴⁰

People began to struggle for the rights and freedoms that had been strictly constrained by a regime, so that, in turn, its freedoms, particularly those that revolved around freedom of union, got together and expressed political opinions. So people began to form a group based on interests.⁴¹ Of course, it is these groups that ultimately create multiparty party systems in the political world. The party's multiparty party system is increasingly gaining a strong position in Indonesia, After the statute is passed the law number 2 in 2008 juncto law number 2 in 2011 on the political party. As a result of multiparty party parties, political parties from various backgrounds came into existence with the aim of striving for rights and interests.

However, it is important to be concerned that the growing political party will not affect its difficult implementation of good governance systems, as well as how hard it is to stabilize countries, not to mention the Indonesian government system of presideniii. The number of parties entering parliament would make the position of President as head of state and government difficult to obtain steady support from the legislature and difficult to make policies. The position of the President is increasingly difficult when the majority of parliament is in control of unequal or unequal political parties. The objective here is how important the implementation of existing policies in Indonesia's political and government systems is to reduce the number of political parties in the Indonesian parliament.⁴²

policy Parliamentary Threshold Went into effect at the 2009 elections. By the law number 10 in 2008 the general election of members of the people's representative council, the local representative council, and the local people's representative council, set a standard Parliamentary Threshold People's representative council elections at 2.5%. The results of the 2009 elections show that it has reduced the number of political parties in the parliament, from 17 to 9. After an increase in parliamentary parliamentary elections was made 3.5% by the law number 8 in 2012 on the general election of members of the council of representatives, the council of deputies, and the people's council of representatives, 2014 brought the number of house parties up to 10 political parties. Then, The Law number 7 in 2017 of elections again raises the threshold for parliamentary elections of congress to 4%. The results of the 2019 elections indicate that the number of political parties fell but was insignificant, nine political parties.⁴³ The

³⁸ Andi Suwarko, "Penyederhanaan Sistem Kepartaian Pasca Orde Baru," *Jurnal Review Politik* Volume 3, Nomor 2 (2013), hlm. 279–97.

³⁹ Suwarko.

⁴⁰ isakh Benyamin Manubulu, Gregorius Meol, "Desain Kebebasan Berpolitik Dalam Bingkai Kepartaian Di Indonesia."

⁴¹ Kuswanto, "Penyederhanaan Partai Politik Dalam Sistem Pemerintahan Presidensiil Yang Multi Partai," *Jurnal Yuridika* Volume 28, Nomor 2 (2013), hlm. 15.

⁴² Kuswanto.

⁴³ Kuswanto.

three elections of the house of representatives could conclude that parliament's threshold was successful in reducing the number of political parties in the house. But the magnitude of parliament's threshold does not correlate directly with the decline in the number of political parties to the people's house of representatives;

The monetary policy system is simply defined as an interaction of political parties in the elections and in policy formulations in parliament. Satori described the party as 'system' only when they were parts (in plural); And the party system is an interaction system that results from inter-party competition. That is, the party system depended on interconnectedness, on how each party was a function (in a mathematical sense) of other parties and reacted, competitively or otherwise, to the other parties). Steven B wolinetz in his study party systems and party system types explains that there are four approaches to explaining the system-mass: (1) by number or numerical; (2) by strength and relative size; (3) the pattern of government formation; (4) ideological distance.⁴⁴

The system of civilisys-based parties that get their seats in parliament is a classic approach still used. Whereas this approach could not fully explain the severity of the system. Wolinetz, in his study modeled British elections 2005, produced 12 political parties that grabbed the seats of parliament. If using a number approach, England should be called a multiparty system. However, no one calls England a system of 12 parties. For this reason, in its development there is a method for measuring the system of privatization in parliament based on the strength and relative size of the composition of the political party's seat acquisition.

The goal of the implementation of parliament borders is to simplify the party system,⁴⁵ But after viewing the explanation of several experts on the concept and the way to calculate the system of privatization, simplifying the party system in the people's house of representatives is not necessarily synonymous with reducing the number of political parties in the people's representatives' council. Because, the party system It was not always determined by the number of political parties in the people's representative councils, but by the concentration of seats on the political parties in the people's representatives. That is, the greater the number of seats concentrated in the fewer political parties, the simpler the advance of the party; Whereas the greater the number of seats spread to many political parties, the party system increases in extremes.⁴⁶ One way to measure the concentration of the political party's seat was by using index ENPP (*effective number of parties in parliament*) That are formulated by laakso and taagepara $ENPP = 1/(\sum si)^2 = 1/ (S1+ S2+ S3+ S4..... Sn)$ Where seats of parliament, and S1, S2, Sn are the seats of the political party.⁴⁷

Counting the number of political parties on the people's representatives council and gaining seats for each political party, the index ENPP (*Effective Number of Parties in Parliament*) The results of the elections of the people's post-new order elections are as follows: the 1999 elections (4.7), the 2004 elections (7.1), the 2009 elections (6.2), the 2014 elections (8.2), and the 2019 (7.5) elections. In other words, the 1999 election produced a five-party system, the 2004 elections produced a seven-party system, the 2009 elections produced a six-party system, the 2014 elections produced an eight-party system, and the 2019 elections produced a seven-party system. That means only a 1999 election will produce a system of moderate pluralism or a modest multiparty system, while subsequent elections will produce an extreme plurality or multiparty extreme.⁴⁸

⁴⁴ Kuswanto.

⁴⁵ Kuswanto.

⁴⁶ Didik Supriyanto dan August Mellaz, *Ambang Batas Perwakilan: Pengaruh Parliamentary Threshold Terhadap Penyederhanaan Sistem Kepartaian dan Proporsionalitas Hasil Pemilu* (Jakarta: Perludem, 2011), hlm. 58.

⁴⁷ Mellaz.

⁴⁸ Mellaz.

Based on the ENPP results in 5 (5) last elections and since Parliamentary Threshold In 2009 elections, Indonesia still falls under the category of a multiparty extreme system that means increases Parliamentary Threshold Periodically from election to election have no significant impact. The 1999 elections produced a five-party system, the 2004 elections produced a seven-party system, the 2009 elections produced a six-party system, the 2014 elections produced an eight-party system, and the 2019 elections produced a seven-party system. That means only a 1999 election will produce a system of moderate pluralism or a modest multiparty system, while the next election produces an extreme pluralism or multiparty extreme Already applied.⁴⁹ To facilitate understanding election results and the ENPP index may be presented in table 2. As follows:

Table 2. The Election Results And The ENPP Index

Elections	Election political party	Parliamentary Threshold	Political party in the parliament	ENPP Index
Elections 1999	48	0%	21	4,7
Elections 2004	24	0%	17	7,1
Elections 2009	38	2,5%	9	6,2
Elections 2014	12	3,5%	10	8,2
Elections 2019	16	4%	9	7,5

Source: Constitutional Court Ruling Number 116/PUU-XXI/2023

The resulting impact of increased proportionality is the disproportionality of election results and the disproportionality of election results. Of the 38 political election parties in the 2009 elections, only nine political parties were able to transcend Parliamentary Threshold 2.5% in the house elections. In other words, there were 29 political parties who did not pass to parliament with an outcast number of 19.047.481. The number of votes wasted in the 2014 elections declined despite the increase Parliamentary Threshold 3.5%. This was because of a decline in the number of political electoral parties from 38 to 12, and only two political parties did not pass Parliamentary Threshold 3.5%, resulting in an output of 2.964.975. At the 2019 simultaneous elections, the total loss of the votes Parliamentary Threshold Again rising to 13.595.842 of the total of seven political parties who did not pass the unnoticed.⁵⁰

Conclusion

Policy Parliamentary Threshold in the Indonesian foreign rating system, new in the 2009 elections. At the 2009 elections policy Parliamentary Threshold Sets up chapters 202 verses (1) of the law Number. 10 in 2008, the party for elective elections must meet a threshold for voting at least 2.5% of the nation's registered votes to participate in making a seat on the people's house of representatives. The 2014 elections are governed under article 208 Verse (1) the law number 8 in 2012 and upheld the constitutional court Number 52/PUU-X/2012, Up to 3.5%, and elections 2019 governed article 414 verses (1) the Law number 17 in 2017, up again to 4%. policy Parliamentary Threshold is not effective enough to simplify the party system in Indonesia. The results of the 1999 elections for the people's representatives did not apply at all Parliamentary Threshold Instead, it produces a modest multiparty system, while 2009 elections, 2014 elections, and 2019 elections each install Parliamentary Threshold The people's representative council elections were 2.5%, 3.5%, and 4%, resulting in a multiparty system of extremes.

Based on these discussions and the above conclusions, it may be suggested, especially for policy-makers, it is best not to make too many resolutions to policies, before they can be seen whether they are intended to be effective, efficient or unenforced, so as not to cause fluctuations in society.

⁴⁹ Tata Strata, Hufron, "Ambang Batas Parlemen (Parliamentary Threshold) dan Asas Demokrasi."

⁵⁰ Mellaz.

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