



## The Integrity of the General Election Commission is Tested on the Failed Verification of the Ummat Party for the 2024 General Election

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### ARTICLE INFO

*Keywords:* Elections,  
Democratic, Party

*Received :* 11 Desember

*Revised :* 13 Januari

*Accepted:* 20 Februari

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### ABSTRACT

At this time the Republic of Indonesia is preparing to carry out a democratic party to welcome the 2024 general election, currently various problems have occurred along with the preparation for the election itself. The first problem is the readiness of the political party information system which is still problematic, coupled with the problem of party verification which had reaped polemics as well as bad rumors about the KPU leadership itself that appeared in media reports. Serious studies and good integrity are needed to make the KPU an institution that is trusted by the public. Considering that our nation has been independent for more than 77 years, we need to be serious about running the 2024 democratic party.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Over time, elections have taken on an important place because they are related to several things. Elections are the most important mechanism for the survival of representative democracy. In this understanding, elections are seen as the most sophisticated mechanism people have invented to keep themselves in control. With the rapid development of society, the large population and spread, its activities are becoming more and more diversified, and the complexity of the problems people face are becoming more and more diversified. In such a situation, it is not possible for people to come together and discuss the issues they face seriously and fully. General elections (Pemilu) are the greatest operationalization of democracy and are not only held as an exercise of popular sovereignty, but also determine political leaders and governments. Such a combination of electoral systems is necessary for a democracy that offers multiple benefits. In terms of democracy and practice, it can also be described as a people's government run by representatives who elect themselves through democratic and regular elections. Representative democracy is necessary in elections as a mechanism for electing representatives.

Elections are a democratic national system. In fact, despite being authoritarian in nature, no country claims to be democratic without holding elections. Elections are important to discuss, including as they relate to the implications of holding elections. In the third wave of elections, democratization is the way to undermine and end dictatorships. So the embodiment of democracy in Indonesia by holding general elections is one of them. Pursuant to Law No. 15 of 2011 on the Organization of Elections, it states: Political participation by citizens in exercising their voting rights determines the outcome of elections. Citizens exercise their voting rights to participate in elections. process, followed by a 24-party administrative verification stage where she was declared dead. During the verification phase, the KPU said nine parties had passed the DPR RI and nine non-parliamentary parties had passed the fact-checking phase. Meanwhile, six other parties were declared disqualified. His six parties, which failed the administrative review, lodged complaints against his KPU with the Election Observation Commission (Bawaslu). They are People's Voice Party of Indonesia (Parsindh), PKPI, Indonesian Republican Party, People's Party Adil Makmul (Prima), Republican Party, Republican Party 1. 18 political parties passed the 2024 election review On October 14, 2022, the Communist Party issued a statement announcing the results of the administrative review as a candidate for the 2024 Local People's Representative Council elections. Expression. The nine factions that passed the screening are:

1. Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP)
2. Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS)

3. Partai NasDem
4. Partai Demokrat
5. Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB)
6. Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN)
7. Partai Golongan Karya (Golkar)
8. Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP)
9. Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya (Gerindra)

There are 5 parties participating in the 2019 election that did not qualify for parliament:

1. Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB)
2. Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat (Hanura)
3. Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (PSI)
4. Partai Perindo
5. Partai Garda Perubahan Indonesia (Partai Garuda)

There are 4 new ones that passed verification:

1. Partai Kebangkitan Nusantara (PKN)
2. Partai Gelombang Rakyat Indonesia (Gelora)
3. Partai Buruh
4. Partai Ummat

A fact-check (verfak) summary of 18 political parties as candidates for the 2024 elections on Wednesday (14.12.2022), from the results of the plenary session of the General Election Commission. Verification has shown that only the Ummat parties have failed to meet the fact verification requirements (TMS). The fact-checking itself is the investigation and comparison of his KPU with the accuracy of the required documents and the objects on the ground as a prerequisite for a political party to participate in elections. A review found that the Ummat Party did not meet membership and administrative requirements in East Nusa Tenggara and North Sulawesi. Feeling disadvantaged by this, the Umat Party sued the KPU and presented her 6,000 pieces of evidence along with lawyer Denny Indrayana. Taking the general election as an opportunity, it is only natural to seek a neutral and open way to increase public trust. Therefore, in order to maintain the public's trust as an electoral administration agency, it is only natural that Komeito should strive to carry out its duties in a sincere and appropriate manner.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEWS**

Conducting elections is very closely related to the General Election Commission. The General Election Commission is a government agency with duties and responsibilities for organizing the general election process in Indonesia, as stipulated in the Election Organizers Law No. 22 of 2007, which

regulates the conduct of general elections conducted by the General Election Commission. Compliant. National, permanent, independent. The General Election Commission, on the other hand, as it was called during the New Order era, is itself a General Election Authority. On the other hand, the General Election Commission is the government agency that organizes general elections in Indonesia, which includes general elections for members of her DPR/DPD/DPRD, general elections for the president and vice president, and general elections at the presidential level. includes the implementation of Regional Manager and Deputy Regional Manager. The General Election Commission cannot be equated with any other state agency whose powers are determined and vested in the 1945 Constitution. When it comes to organizational behavior, the role of the KPU is a component of an organization's social system, along with organizational norms and culture. "General" here may be defined or interpreted as "expectations of reasonable conduct at work". He has two types of expected behavior at work.

In this case, the organization should ensure that the roles or functions are appropriate and correctly defined. On some of the roles and powers of the KPU agency: determining political parties eligible to participate in elections, determining legislative candidates to participate in elections, determining election results, determining election processes, and planning elections. As such, the General Election Commission is the designation of the electoral authority as provided for in the Election Act. UUD 1945 Amendment of Section 22E. Explained that the name of the electoral body does not necessarily have to be "General Election Commission" but is a common term for election administration bodies and that in practice the law may provide another name for the body. I was in charge of organizing the elections. Information about the General Election Commission can be found in RI Act No. 2. Article 1(7) of 2007 on Organizers of General Elections states that the KPU is: and District/City.

KPU is an independent body as the organizer of the general elections of the Republic of Indonesia, as specified in Article 1 (6) of Law No. 22 of 2007 on Election Administration, and is state-owned, permanent and independent. I'm here. The General Election Commission (hereafter referred to as KPU) is said to be the country's permanent and independent electoral authority. Elections The KPU is tasked with conducting general elections, presidential and vice presidential elections for members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD, as well as elections for regional leaders and deputy regional leaders. The DPR and the government subsequently passed Law No. 15 of 2011 on the conduct of elections. It is further regulated by Law No. 15 of 2011 on Election Administration in relation to other bodies tasked with conducting fair and free elections. These numbers are:

- (1) Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu)
- (2) Provincial Election Supervisory Board (Provincial Bawaslu)
- (3) Regency/Municipal Election Supervisory Committee
- (4) District Election Supervisory Committee (District Panwaslu)
- (5) Field Election Supervisory Committee
- (6) Field Election Supervisor
- (7) Overseas Election Supervisors
- (8) Election Honorary Board (DKKP)
- (9) District Election Committee (PPK)
- (10) Voting Committee (PPS)
- (11) Overseas Election Committee (PPLN)
- (12) Voting Organizing Group (KPPS)
- (13) Overseas Voting Organizing Group

The KPU has an important role as an institution that plays a very important role in regulating the conduct of elections in Indonesia, and it is expected that its role will lead elections to honest and fair democracy. I'm here. Implementation related to the enforcement of the mandate of Law No. 32 of 2004 includes conducting direct regional chief elections in the regions such that each region has a regional KPU called provincial KPU, regency or city KPU. increase. Due to the obligations of Law No. 32 of 2004, there is a role to be played by his KPU in the region.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The usefulness of research can be divided into the usefulness of theoretical research and the usefulness of practical nation-building research. Types of Legal Sources and Sources Sources for legal research include primary and secondary legal sources. A primary legal source is a legal source that is meant to be authoritative or authoritative. Legal material that is binding and is the primary basis for this research, i.e. laws and regulations relevant to the subject of research. Including:

1. Law No. 22 Year 2007 on Organizers of General Elections.
2. Law No. 12 Year 2011 on Legislation.
3. Law No. 7 Year 2017 on General Elections. and
4. Provisions of the General Election Commission.

The secondary legal material used is in the form of legal books and journals related to the legal subject of this study. Especially books on voting rights and the design of legal regulations.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The general election administration committee is the name of the election administration agency stipulated by the Election Law. The 1945 Constitution amended Article 22E to declare that the name of an electoral body need not be called the General Election Commission, but since it is a general term for an electoral body, the law does not actually may provide another name for electoral bodies. Please contact the Election Commission. Pursuant to Law No. 15 of 2011 on the Organization of General Elections, Article 1, paragraph 1 states that General Elections (hereinafter referred to as Elections) shall be held directly, publicly, freely and secretly, by I have confirmed that it is a means to On the basis of Pancasila and his 1945 Constitution, Honesty and Fairness within the Republic of Indonesia, the KPU, in carrying out its principal functions, has the obligations and powers set forth in Law No. 15 of 2011 on the Conduct of General Elections. It states that it has Law No. 22 Year 2007 Concerning the Conduct of General Elections.

- a. The duties, powers and obligations of the KPU are stipulated by Article 15 Section 8 of the Law 2011. The duties and powers of the KPU to organize the election of members of the People's Representative Council, the Local Representative Council and the Local People's Representative Council include:
  1. Coordinate, organize and control all stages of elections.
  2. Conducts socialization of persons related to electoral administration and/or her KPU's duties and powers over the public.
- b. Duties and Powers of Her KPU in Organizing Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections.
  1. Plan programs and budgets and set schedules.
  2. Socialize in conducting elections and/or those related to her KPU's duties and powers to the people.
  3. Evaluating and preparing reports at each stage of the election.
- c. Duties and powers of the KPU in conducting elections for Governor, Regent and Mayor.:
  1. Development and definition of technical guidelines for each election phase after consultation with DPR and Government.
  2. Coordinating and supervising the selection process.
  3. Conduct an annual evaluation of the conduct of elections.

Putri (2015) states that the Central KPU, Provincial KPU and Regency/Municipal KPU are obliged to implement the socialization of electoral administration in relation to her KPU's duties and powers over the community. Socialization here is not just socialization that touches on procedural aspects such as election stages and election techniques, but also substantive aspects

such as explaining the benefits and importance of an election, as well as forming intelligent voters. In addition to being responsible for the implementation of elections at each stage, the KPU is also required to carry out elections in a safe and peaceful manner. Therefore, the KPU is required to work in a transparent, independent and independent manner. Independent and professional election administration officers are one of the main factors in creating democratic and peaceful elections. However, it cannot be denied that from year to year the holding of elections is inseparable from various problems, one of which is related to the unprofessionalism of the organizers. The obstacles faced by the KPU in holding elections/local elections are divided into two, namely, the existence of juridical and non-juridical obstacles. Juridical obstacles in elections are related to regulations and non-juridical obstacles related to obstacles faced directly in the field so that in preparation for holding the 2024 elections, the General Election Commission has carried out several stages including the party verification process, here the performance of the General Election Commission has been shaken by several reports that is :

1. The Ummat Party will file a lawsuit against the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) after the General Elections Commission (KPU) stated that the Ummat Party will not qualify as a participant in the 2024 election.
2. The general chairman of the Republican Party One Hasnaeni Moein alias 'Golden Woman' reported the General Election Commission (KPU) chairman of the Republic of Indonesia Hasyim Asy'ari to the Election Organizer Ethics Council (DKPP) regarding allegations of sexual harassment.  
The report was received by DKPP under number 01-22/SET-02/XII/2022 on Thursday (22/12)
3. The problem of the Political Information System (Sipol) in the 2019 Election repeated itself in the 2024 Simultaneous Election stages. At that time, according to him, Sipol could not read the duplication of data which caused problems with the data that had been entered by election participants, even the Sipol server was down so that it could not accessed.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

1. With the return of the ummah party as an election participant, it created a stigma that the KPU's performance was reckless and without consideration in deciding on activities. Because this is growing wildly in the community, the integrity of the KPU is down.
2. The report on the chairman of the Republican Party One or Hasnaeni Moein

has become a bad stigma for the General Election Commission as an Election Organizing Body, however, the KPU chairman was reported on suspicion of immorality.

3. The problem with the weakness of the Sipol system is that people's fears of trust in the KPU are decreasing due to a lack of preparedness.

The General Election Commission must have high integrity, the elections have been held several times but public dissatisfaction with the KPU's performance is still high. This needs to be the KPU's evaluation starting from:

1. The recruitment of KPU members must be reviewed, for example, at least 3 years of not being involved in organizations affiliated with politics. This is to reduce the form of nepotism and collusion in the election process.
2. It is better if cases like this are immediately resolved or put on trial, so that the KPU's marwah is well maintained.
3. It is better if the quality of KPU technology is properly tested first so that when it is used there are no errors

The KPU should start working openly and without any pressure from any party to maintain the integrity of the election.

### **ADVANCED RESEARCH**

In this study we have many limitations, hopefully further research will be better.

### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

Hopefully the 2024 election will run smoothly and have a good impact on the Indonesian nation.

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