

POLITICAL EDUCATION LAW DETERMINATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

The political party system in Indonesia often causes confusion among the local populace, as political parties are the primary actors in a democratic society. Political participation is crucial for a substantive democracy state, and the public needs to understand the importance of political parties through political education. Two main concerns are designing an ideal political education model to encourage political participation and reconciling with parties that do not engage in political education. The study suggests discussing a political education model for the public and promoting campaigns to encourage political parties to provide political education. The results of political parties should be evaluated through the efforts of the BPK and inspectorates, and their results should be made publicly available. The article is written using first- and second-class legal materials, using the method of defiance known

Keywords: Politic; Determination; Political Party.

Abstrak

Sistem kepartaian politik di Indonesia seringkali menimbulkan kerancuan di kalangan masyarakat setempat, karena partai politik merupakan aktor utama dalam masyarakat demokratis. Partisipasi politik sangat penting bagi negara demokrasi yang substantif, dan masyarakat perlu memahami pentingnya partai politik melalui pendidikan politik. Dua perhatian utama adalah merancang model pendidikan politik yang ideal untuk mendorong partisipasi politik dan rekonsiliasi dengan partai-partai yang tidak terlibat dalam pendidikan politik. Studi tersebut menyarankan untuk membahas model pendidikan politik untuk publik dan mempromosikan kampanye untuk mendorong partai politik memberikan pendidikan politik. Hasil partai politik harus dievaluasi melalui upaya BPK dan inspektorat, dan hasilnya harus tersedia untuk umum. Artikel tersebut ditulis dengan menggunakan materi hukum kelas satu dan dua, dengan menggunakan metode pembangkangan yang dikenal..

Kata Kunci: Politik; Tekad; Partai Politik.

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country of unity based on democracy. It is stipulated in article 28 of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 that everyone has the right to associate and assemble and express opinions either orally or in writing. The Political Party is an organization of a national nature and formed by a group of citizens of Indonesia voluntarily on the basis of common will and ideals to fight and defend the political interests of members, communities, nations and countries, as well as to preserve the integrity of the Union State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the State of Indonesia of 1945.¹ Political parties have a constitutional responsibility as a means of political participation of the people to realize the national ideals of the Indonesian nation, to preserve and preserve the integrity of the United States of the Republic of Indonesia, to develop a democratic life based on Pancasila as stipulated in the Opening of the Basic Law of the State of the Republik of Indonesia in 1945 by upholding the sovereignty of the peoples in the United Kingdom of the Republika Indonesia, and to bring about the well-being of all the people of Indonesia.²

The responsibility given by the Constitution to political parties as a means of political participation is an important aspect of a democratic state order, as well as a characteristic feature of political modernization. There is a close link between political participation and a democratic state, and political involvement influences the legitimacy of the people in the course of a government. One concrete example is that in an election, for instance, a society in elections can be seen as a system of public control over a government. In the management and decision-making of the government, the public must be able to participate in preparing, regulating and ining the growth of the nation. The form of the desire of the people comes from how often the people in giving their political participation. So society needs a mature understanding of the importance of political participation through political education. It is mandated by the Law No. 2 of 2008 on Political Parties has been stated in Article 11 paragraph (1) letter a, which reads:³

“Political parties serve as a means of political education for members and the general public to become citizens of the State of Indonesia who are aware of their rights and duties in life as a society, as a nation, and as a state”.

Political education is mandatory by a political party, not only given to the political party's cadres, but to the whole element of society, because the fact that the political parties obtain financial assistance from the APBN/APBD to be given priority in the implementation of political education, this is also regulated in Article 34 paragraph (3a) of the Law No. 2 of 2011 on Amendments to the Act No. 2, 2008 on Political Parties, which reads:

¹ Pasal 1 Angka 1 Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2011 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2008 Partai Politik.

² Jumadi, Jumadi. "Pengaruh Sistem Multi Partai dalam Pemerintahan di Indonesia." *Al Daulah: Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Ketatanegaraan* 4.1 (2015) h.140

³ Miriam Budiarjo, "Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik", (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2005), h. 159.

“Financial support from the State Purchasing Revenue Budget/Regional Purchases Revenues Budget as referred to in paragraph (3) is given priority to carry out political education for members of the Political Party and the public”.

Every political party has its interests, its aims, its desires, and its cooperation to influence the government's policies to suit the desires of the party, just as a clear political party's desires aim to obtain a public office through general elections. One of the activities of the Electoral Participants is to persuade voters to offer any vision of the mission and program that will be carried out in politics. In practice, in open campaigns, only entertainment is meant to result in the lack of education of citizens in political matters to increase or increase political participation, so it is not surprising that the symptoms that live in today's society are the rapidness of Money Politic (Money Politics) practices that are increasingly fooling people.⁴

It cannot be denied that money is essential in a political process. This is why the money factor will never be released from a political process. Then the political issue that is growing in society is the low level of public participation or what is commonly known as the White Group. (Golput). One of the most important forms of political participation by citizens is the participation in general elections. In Indonesia, the white group (Golput) has become an interesting political phenomenon in the 1970s. This is because white people are not just meant to be voters who do not exercise their right to vote. Then the symptoms that have developed over the last five years are the marks of vertical conflict between stakeholders, which is what is very disturbing to the public and has resulted in a lack of public political participation.⁵

Political parties are a variable that affects the quality of democracy. And the opposite.⁶ In the world of contemporary democracy, political education can be understood as a fundamental right of citizens. When these fundamental rights are not fulfilled, a legal sanction instrument is needed as a repressive attempt to regulate the role of political parties in order to fulfil the fundamental right of citizens to receive sustained and sustained political education. All this time, the sanctions are assumed to be given to the public only at the time of the general election, but they can be categorized as social sanctions only. Then there needs to be a sanction given by the state to a political party which is not only of an administrative nature with respect to the authority of the Government but such sanctions can touch directly on the citizen as the holder of the sovereignty of the people. Based on the above description, at least two important issues arise related to the setting of political education obligations by political parties in the realization of political participation.

⁴ Nila Sastrawati, "Simbolisme Dalam Pencitraan Partai Politik" *Al Daulah: Jurnal Hukum Pidana dan Ketatanegaraan* 4.1 (2015) h.172

⁵ Nila Sastrawati. "Peran Negara Dalam Pendidikan Politik Perspektif Gender." *JURNAL SIPAKALEBBI* 5.1: 90-107.

⁶ Manan, Munafrizal. (2012). "Partai Politik dan Demokrasi Indonesia Menyongsong Pemilihan Umum 2014". *Jurnal Legislasi Indonesia*, Vol. 9 No. 4, 2012: 505.

METHOD

This writing is a normative writing, or a reference to library writing. As a consequence of normative write, then this writing will use some writing approach. The type of research used is qualitative with descriptive analysis. The regulation of laws and regulations focuses on the rules of law on political parties in Indonesia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. *Political Education in Realizing Political Participation*

In general, political scientists usually describe the four functions of political parties. The four functions of the political party, according to Miriam Budiardjo, include means: (i) means of political communication, (ii) political socialization, (iii) measures of recovery, and (iv) conflict management. Political parties play an important role in political socialization. Political socialization is a process of forming political attitudes and orientations. Socialized political values are the ones that flourish in the life of society. One of the methods of its dissemination can be done with political education. The choice of political parties is an idea, a vision and a strategic policy that is the choice of socialized political parties to the constituents to get feedback and support from the general public. In connection with this political socialization, the party also plays a very important role in the framework of political education. It is the party that forms the structure between the intermediate structures that must play a role in destroying the ideals of the state in the collective consciousness of citizens' societies. Rusadi Kantraprawira sees political education as one of the functions of the political structure with the aim of raising the political knowledge of the people and so that they can participate maximally in their political system.

Based on the above explanation, political education is a responsibility to be carried out by political parties in the form of political socialization as an attempt to enhance political knowledge that embodies political rights in every citizen and can also increase the political participation of citizens. Society needs a mature understanding of the importance of political participation through political education. Political education here is obtained by the people from the political parties. Political education, which is mandatory for political parties, is given not only to the cadres of the political party itself, but to the whole element of society, because the fact that political parties obtain financial assistance from the APBN/APBD to be prioritized in the implementation of political education, this is contained in Article 34 paragraph (3a) of the Law No. 2 Year 2011 on Amendments to the Law Number 2 Year 2008 on Political Parties. In Gorontalo, of the twelve political parties that participated as a participant in the legislative elections in 2014, only ten political parties succeeded in having representation in the People's Representative Council of Bone Bolango District, namely PPP, PKS, PDIP, Democrats, Gerindra, UN, PKPI, HANURA, Golkar, and PAN.⁷

While the less fortunate political parties have representation are the PKB and Nasdem. The model of political education activities to the people in Bone Bolango district which is run by the two political parties, among others, is conducted per-trivulan and loaded on the workshop activities of

⁷ Muhadam Labolo dan Teguh Ilham, *Partai Politik dan Sistem Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia*, (Jakarta: PT RajaGrafindo Persada, 2015), h. 9

understanding the values of democracy that directly involve the people of Bone Bolango by the United Nations, then the activities packaged through the praise or called “The Network of Love” by the CCP.

Meanwhile, eight other political parties claim that they have not implemented political education activities to the public due to the lack of aid costs received. However, of the eight political parties interviewed, there are some political party cadres who carry out political education to the people of Bone Bolango district but are not packed in some form of cohesive and sustainable political education activities. Political education is given only at the time of a campaign aimed at attracting the hearts of the people for their political interests, not packaged in a form of political education to the society mandated by the rules formulated.⁸

This is why the symptoms that arise in society are increasingly high, with the number of symptoms living in society that means still very low political education obtained by society. Together with the state, political parties are believed to be able to fortify the political education that society has. This will never be solved if the model of political education pursued by every political party is impressed to be rigid in society, the political party focuses only on the personal interests and the interests of its party. Such a situation leads to a political life that is far from supporting the realization of the nation's well-being. This attitude and behavior has caused disappointment to the people, resulting in a crisis of confidence. A crisis of trust and leadership at any time can give rise to political mistrust. The under-education of citizens politically, causes people to tend to be passive. More than that, society cannot be involved in significantly influencing decision-making processes that are closely related to society's lives. It has become a general secret that a healthy democratic process requires the political participation of citizens. With healthy and effective political party conditions, it is possible to be able to carry out recruitment of leaders or processes of framing, political education and healthy social control.

Political education when implemented by a political party in a maximum and on the essence of the truth then will have a very good impact on the society, later society will be able to be a citizen aware of its rights and duties and the most important in the implementation of political education that the society becomes aware in giving the choice to the political party or candidate the right and sincere in terms of the welfare of the society. However, the political education that the political parties provide to the society nowadays uses only one-way methods, that is, the society only accepts without any feedback from the society. That's what makes education less effective. The ineffectiveness of the education carried out is also due to the inadequate methods of communication. The one-way communication pattern carried out does not affect the intelligence of the public, because in this case there is no dialogue process between the communicator and the recipient of the message. Then political education done for a society involves only a few communities, not the whole of society in a region, it is different from political education given by a political party to a party's cadres, political education carried out is already a program of the political party itself, which is done in a continuous and continuous manner in the form of training or political education to the cadres. So there is no balance that the political parties are doing in providing political education to the public and to the party cadres.⁹

⁸ La Ode Husen, *Negara Hukum, Demokrasi dan Pemisahan Kekuasaan* (Makassar : PT. Umitoha Ukhuwah Grafika, 2009). h.35

⁹ Kartini Kartono. 2009. *Pendidikan Politik Sebagai Bagian Dari Pendidikan Orang Dewasa*. Bandung : Mandar Maju h. 13

The Law No. 2 of 2011 defines political education as the process of learning and understanding of the rights, duties and responsibilities of every citizen in the life of the nation and the state.

The author considers that there are several problems why political education is not fully carried out by political parties, among them the provisions of Article 34 paragraph (3b) and Article 31 of Law No. 2 of 2011 on Amendment of the Law No.2 of 2008 on Political Parties have not adapted how the political party should perform its obligation in providing political education in particular to the public. There are some differences to the model of political education run by each political party. Since the model of political education has not been rigidly regulated, the author offers a model in providing political education to the public. The model offered will continue to refer to the charges of Article 34 paragraph (3b) and Article 31 of Law No. 2 of 2011 on Amendments to the Law No.2 of 2008 on Political Parties. However, the model or way of disseminating political education activities to the public gives rise to a common mechanism to be run by the entire political party. There are several charges to be taken into account in providing political education to the public, among them:

1. Political Communication

Political communication is communication that involves political messages and political actors, or relates to governmental power, government, and wisdom. Every political party founded has its own image. By flooding the information received by political consumers, each political party needs to think of strategies that can determine victory. When all political parties do the same thing, disclose their draft work programme, then the political parties need an image to distinguish one political party from the other.

Communication is the most important thing in bringing political education to society. Most of the Indonesian people have different levels of understanding. So there needs to be a formulation of how this political education can be easily accepted by the public through appropriate political communication. Political parties need to know first what the characteristics of the society that will be subsequently supplied with the material of political education, this is something to pay attention to. If a society already in the order of life has a level of understanding that is already able to understand the political world then to carry out activities such as seminars or dialogue with the community could be carried out, but if you find the characteristics of a society that still has a slightly low understanding of the world of politics, there needs to be a more persuasive approach in providing a load of political education. Thus, the whole element of society will receive or receive political education with the same understanding even if using different ways.¹⁰

2. Materials and methods of Political Education

Political education materials submitted by Firmanzah are divided according to the target. Political education is targeted at two groups: the society and the political party cadres. First, the political education material for society is about the position, rights, duties and responsibilities of every citizen in the life of the nation and the state, the state constitution and the current political constellation. Secondly, political education materials aimed at cadres are more focused on observance and development of party programmes, increased loyalty and dedication of cadres, improved quality of

¹⁰ Rusli Karim, 1989. *Peranan ABRI Dalam Politik dan Pengaruhnya Terhadap Pendidikan Politik di Indonesia*. Jakarta : CV. Haji Masagung. h. 97

cadres' ability to think futuristically Senada with political education material, methods of political education also distinguish between giving political education to managers and cadres of political parties with society. The methods of political education given by the political party to the manager and his cadres are given directly (face-to-face) and are doctrinal in nature. Whereas the political educators given to the society can be carried out directly (faceside) or indirectly (intermediate) which is usually through the media of time that the party can use as a means of giving political education to the community.¹¹

2. *What obstacles do the police face in handling the Quishing crime case in Makassar city*

Political parties have an obligation to practice Pancasila, implement the 1945 NRI UUD and the provisions of the legislation below and not to adhere to, develop and disseminate the teachings of communism, Marxism, Leninism as well as to engage in activities that endanger the integrity and security of the United Republic of Indonesia.¹⁷ When a political party fails to fulfil its jurisdictional obligations, there are sanctions and the most severe is to be dissolved.

The imposition of sanctions by the state must be seen as a form of state responsibility in overseeing a political party as an attempt to preserve the existence of the political party itself in order to run in accordance with the corridors laid down in various legislative regulations. But not only is it the responsibility of the state to oversee the actions of political parties, the empowerment of the public directly is an instrument of oversight that further encourages the political participation of the people. The instrument of sanctions is a preventive and repressive effort in order to monitor political parties. This is very important in view of the fact that without sanctions there is a possibility of a political party going out of the set path. When this happens, the credibility of a political party to the public is threatened so that the political party is no longer trusted in carrying out its functions.

In connection with the application of sanctions and the obligations of political parties as provided for in Articles 47 and 13 of the Act No. 2 of 2011 on Amendment of the Law No.2 of 2008 on Political Parties on the basis of these provisions, the imposition of penalties against political parties that do not perform their duties, namely to provide political education to the public, has no legal effect. There is a need for a model of enforcement of sanctions aimed at how political parties will truly fulfil their duty in providing political education to the public. The imposition of the said sanctions can be achieved by imposing administrative sanctions in the form of a complaint from the Government to a political party, which can then be followed by the implementation of sanctions such as the cessation of the provision of aid from the APBD when the political party still does not carry out political education to the public in a consistent and sustainable manner. If then the political parties are still doing the same thing, not implementing the obligation of the political party in providing political education to the people, the next step can be taken is the freezing of political parties issued by the authorized government agencies, the Ministry of Law and Human Rights. But at present, the authority to dissolve political parties lies with the judiciary, the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court's authority to dissolve a political party is stipulated in Article 24C (1) of the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945, which stipulates that a constitutional court may dissolution a political Party by a final and binding judgment.

As for the reasons for dissolving a political party, article 68 (2) of the Act No. 24 of 2003 on the Constitutional Court stipulates that the political party has proven to have ideology, foundations, purposes, programmes and activities contrary to the NRI Constitution of 1945. This is as stipulated in

¹¹ Prihatmoko, Joko. 2003. *Pemilu 2004 dan Konsolidasi Demokrasi*. Semarang:LP21 Press. h. 180

article 40 (2) letter a of the Political Party Act, which states that political parties are prohibited from carrying out activities in contravention of the 1945 Constitution and the regulations of the legislation. Even more extreme, political parties that adhere to, develop and disseminate the notions of communism, Marxism, and Leninism under article 40, paragraph (5) of the law of political parties must surely be dissolved because they are contrary to the ideology of the Indonesian nation. However, further problems arise when the dissolution of a political party in the Constitutional Court can only be requested by a Government which can be represented by the Attorney-General and/or the appointed Minister.

This is reflected in article 68 (1) of the Act No. 24 of 2003 on the Constitutional Court. Article 3 of the Rules of the Constitutional Court No. 12 of 2008 on the Legal Procedure in the Dissolution of Political Parties. There is a discourse about the dissolution of political parties that comes not only from the government but also from the society giving new nuances to the dimension of statehood in Indonesia. Political parties are seen as one of the public legal bodies that have a duty in achieving the objectives of the United States of the Republic of Indonesia. So in order to maintain and monitor the stability of the path of the wheel of government run by the political parties, the people must participate in the realization of the order of the country. There are several implications if the proposal to dissolve a political party remains in the hands of the government, including:¹²

- a. There is public distrust of the Government in power to propose the dissolution of the ruling political party when it has been found to have violated the provisions of the law. This was proved in the era of the Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono government where many managers of the Democratic political parties were trapped in criminal acts.
- b. The lack of accountability and monitoring mechanisms that can be implemented by the people against political parties, which clearly political parties have sources of funds from APBN/APBD that are prioritized to carry out political education to the public, because the existing is the survival of the relationship between the Government and the political parties. As a result, political parties have no fear of the sovereignty of the people, and they can use their power to gain something by violating the constitution without being interfered by the people.

On that basis, there is a need to change the charge of Article 68 (1) No. 24 of 2003 on the Constitutional Court by giving the people legal standing in order to be able to propose the dissolution of political parties in the constitutional court. Worrying about the absence of a state order is a pessimistic move, especially if in the case of the dissolution of political parties only on the Government, then only one party, the political party that has close ties with the Government benefit. According to Mahfud MD, even many legal products are more coloured by the political interests of the dominant rulers.

The party is not only an agent of democracy, but also a agent of state change. If you do not want to and do not like to be subjected to political parties, part of the state affairs are handed over to the political parties through the authority given by the NRI UUD in 1945 after the amendment. The enormous role of political parties at this state level, if not accompanied by adequate political quality and integrity, will be bound to the poor quality of the results of the selection of political officers.

¹² Asmar, Abd Rais. "Problematika Hukum Fungsi Rekrutmen Organisasi Sayap Partai Politik." *Paulus Law Journal* 2.2 (2021) h.105

Moreover, Amartya Sen argued that democracy demands an opportunity for all parties. This includes the opportunity for the people to participate in all political processes.

The freedom to form political parties is also guaranteed in the Constitution of South Korea. Nevertheless, the South Korean Constitution also requires political parties to have democratic purposes, organizations and activities and to have organizational means for forming the will of the people. If the purposes or activities of a political party are contrary to the basic order of democracy, the government may apply for the dissolution of the political party to the Constitutional Court. The Constitutional Court Act of South Korea regulates the process of dissolution of political parties in section 3 of Articles 55 to 60. The government submitted a request for the dissolution of the political party to MK based on the consideration of the Council of State (State Council). The written request must contain at least two things, namely the identity of the political party to whom the dissolution is sought and the reasons for the request for dissolution.¹³ (National Election Commission). In Indonesia, demands for public participation in post-representative democracy political processes built after the collapse of the New Order Government are considered to be incapable of substantially improving democratic quality. Once elected, the people's representatives run their own agenda. Implicitly, there's an electoral disconnect between the voters and the elected. Such a reality invites the idea of public involvement in important decisions. Then the people need to monitor the duties and functions of the political parties, also participate in the dissolution of political parties so that the political party is directly accountable to the people. However, the resolution of political party by the people in the Constitutional Court needs to have clear indicators, this is to prevent the occurrence of dissolution proposals political parties with a very large number in the constitutional court and prevent the emergence of proposals for dissolution political parties coming from political opponents.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, then the conclusion in this article is as follows there are some differences in the model of political education run by each political party. Since the model of political education has not been clearly regulated, there is a need for a model in providing political education to the public, still referring to Article 34 paragraph (3b) and Article 31 of the Act No. 2 of 2011 on Amendments to the Law No. 2, 2008 on Political Parties. But the model or way of disseminating political education activities to the public needs to have a common mechanism to be run by the whole political party, until in the end there needs to be stronger sanctions to be imposed on the party. There are several charges to be taken into account in providing political education to the public: political communication, political education materials and methods, and the enforcement of sanctions. When a political party fails to fulfil its jurisdictional obligations, there are sanctions and the most severe is to be dissolved. The imposition of sanctions by the state must be seen as a form of state responsibility in overseeing a political party as an attempt to preserve the existence of the political party itself in order to run in accordance with the corridors laid down in various legislative regulations. But not only is it the responsibility of the state to monitor the actions of political parties, the empowerment of the public directly is a monitoring instrument that more encourages public political participation. The instrument of sanctions is a preventive and repressive effort in order to monitor political parties. This is very important in view of the fact that without sanctions there is a possibility of a political party going out

¹³ C.T Simorangkir, *Kamus Hukum* (Jakarta : Sinar Grafika, 2000). h. 36

of the set path. When this happens, the credibility of a political party to the public is threatened so that the political party is no longer trusted in carrying out its functions. There is a discourse about the dissolution of political parties that comes not only from the government but also from the society giving new nuances to the dimension of statehood in Indonesia. Political parties are seen as one of the public legal bodies that have a duty in achieving the objectives of the Union State of the Republic of Indonesia.

So to maintain and monitor the stability of the path of the wheel of government which is run by the political parties then the people need to participate in the realization of the order of the country. To draw this conclusion, the author suggested that the government should be strengthened in formulating a model of political education to the public and that there should be strengthening against the imposition of strong sanctions to pressure the entire political party to comply with its obligation to provide political education not only to the political party cadres but to the society. Furthermore, it should be recognised that political education is a very important matter and is the responsibility of the whole party, not just the political party. However, the government is also involved in organizing political awareness amongst the people with the aim of enabling all citizens to know and understand their rights and duties as citizens. There needs to be a foundation of openness where there is transparency of the budget, so that the public can also make efforts to monitor the course of the wheel of government, it can also increase the participation of the public in carrying out a form of social control whether it is directed to the government or to the political parties. It is necessary to evaluate the funds of political parties through the inspectorate and BPK bonds that are not only returned to the political parties but become public information openly, given that the political party funds received through APBN are huge. It is necessary to revise article 68 (1) of the Constitutional Court Act, in terms of extending the legal standing of the applicant against the proposal for the dissolution of a political party by the public in the constitutional court. That clearly illustrates the clear responsibility of the political parties to the public. It should be recognized that with the legal expansion of the standing to the society is an expression of increased surveillance, not merely used as a tool to attack and bring down its political opponents. There needs to be a clear indicator in the case of the dissolution of political parties in the Constitutional Court, this prevents the occurrence of a dissolution proposal of a political party in a very large number in the constitutional Court and prevents that there are proposals of dissolution for political parties originating from political opponents.

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