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Analysis of The Effectiveness of The Use of Political Party Financial Aid in The Implementation of Political Party Educational Programs Based on Law Number 2 of 2011 Concerning Amendments to Act Number 2 Of 2008 Concerning Political Parties

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Abstract

This study assesses the effectiveness of political party financial assistance in implementing political education programs in Lampung Province, Indonesia, as mandated by Act Number 2 of 2011. This Act amends the earlier Act Number 2 of 2008 concerning political parties. The research employs both normative and empirical juridical approaches, utilizing secondary and primary data from literature reviews, observations, and interviews. The findings reveal two key aspects: (1) the current use of financial assistance for political education programs, although initiated, has not been effective; and (2) the primary inhibiting factors include the inadequate quality of human resources, with a majority of members lacking essential knowledge, and the insufficiency of budgeted funds for these activities. As a solution, it is suggested that the leader of the Gerakan Indonesia Raya Party (GERINDRA) in Lampung Province should initiate specialized training programs for members to improve the management of financial aid and thereby enhance the effectiveness of political education programs.

Keywords: Effectiveness; political party financial assistance; Political Education; Lampung Province.

1. Introduction

Samad (2018) states that the Republic of Indonesia's 1945 Constitution establishes the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia as the entity tasked with protecting the human rights of its nationals. Freedom of association, assembly, and expression is a basic right, as stated in Articles 28 and 28 E paragraph (3). Act verifies that Indonesia is a very democratic nation (Hartono & Hapsari, 2019; Natamiharja et al., 2021).

A State of Act's Constitution must include three essential elements: First and foremost, there are solid assurances in place to protect the rights of every individual and citizen—furthermore, the creation of a nation's core constitutional framework. Furthermore, there is a clear distinction and restriction of constitutional responsibilities that are also of utmost importance (Eddyono, 2016; Erlina, 2023).

This is an attempt to achieve a robust national existence in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia that is self-reliant, unified, sovereign, fair, and prosperous, while also

being democratic and grounded in legislation (Natamiharja et al., 2021; Ompu Jainah et al., 2024). The right to associate and gather is crucially manifested through the establishment of political parties, which serve as a fundamental element of democracy in the Indonesian political system and are enshrined in the constitutional Act as a state system. This provides the foundation for Indonesian citizens to form an organization, including the option to establish or become a member of a political party. In a study conducted by Ali et al. (2021).

A political party is essentially a structured collective of individuals who share similar beliefs, values, and goals. Their objective is to attain political influence by democratically securing positions of power through general elections. In a study conducted by Sudjatmiko et al. (2020). A political party is essentially a well-structured collective of individuals who share similar orientations, values, and ideals. Their primary objective is to attain political power by securing constitutional positions through general elections. In a study conducted by Santoso & Zaelani (2020).

According to the relevant legislation, Political Parties are voluntary organizations comprised of Indonesian citizens who share the same will and ideals. Their purpose is to advocate for and protect the political interests of their members, society, nation, and state. Additionally, they are tasked with upholding the unity of the Republic of Indonesia, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Iskandar et al., 2019; Jainah, 2023; Natamiharja et al., 2021).

Political parties, as entities that deploy their members in legislative and executive bodies, advocate for the community's interests to be translated into government policies (Natamiharja et al., 2021; Rusli & Ompu Jainah, 2024). Thus, the establishment of political parties plays a crucial role in a democratic society. Serving as a crucial link between social forces and ideologies and official government institutions. According to Taufikkurrahman (2019), political parties serve as a connection between the governing and the governed.

The day-to-day operations of political parties cannot be funded without a budget. The government gives money to political parties so that they can do these things. There are three primary ways that political parties can raise money, as outlined in the applicable laws: dues from members, legitimate contributions, and grants and subsidies from state and federal governments. Laws provide that political groups can receive funding if they gain representation in the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council, the Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council, or the People's Representative Council. Each party's share of the aid is calculated in proportion to its vote total (Jainah et al., 2024; Kurniawan, 2021; Rusli, Jainah, et al., 2019; Smith et al., 2024; Zaini & Hakim, 2019).

Paragraph (3a) of Section 34 of Act No. 2 of 2011, which modifies Act No. 2 of 2008 about Political Parties Hey there. Utilizing financial aid from the national and regional budgets for political education has been stressed in the recent change to Government

Regulation Number 5 of 2009. The purpose of this rule is to make sure that people of all political persuasions have access to quality political education. The goals stated in the Amendments to Act Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties are consistent with the definition of Political Education in Article 34 paragraph (3b) of Act Number 2 of 2011. Pancasila, the Constitution of 1945, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia are the four cornerstones of this education, which concentrates on in-depth activities relating to them. As a whole, it's an effort to help Indonesians learn about their political rights and responsibilities, build a culture of political ethics, and organize political parties in a sustainable and organized way.

The political education program aims to achieve certain goals that can lead to positive societal changes. These goals are outlined in Article 31 paragraph (1) of Act Number 2 of 2011, which focuses on amending Act Number 2 of 2008 regarding Political Parties. The objectives include raising awareness about people's rights and responsibilities in social, national, and state matters, promoting greater political participation and community engagement, and fostering independence, maturity, and a strong national character to uphold national unity (Ali et al., 2021; Hakim et al., 2020; Rusdiyanto et al., 2024).

Despite the emphasis on providing financial assistance for political education to both political party members and the public, there are clear signs that this has not been executed to its fullest potential. This is evident from the persistently low level of public trust in political parties and limited public participation in politics, which ultimately restricts the role of political parties. Our organization is dedicated to representing the community's aspirations and advocating for improved government policies. The process of recruiting and promoting cadres for elections and regional elections remains highly transactional. The party continues to prioritize individuals who possess the necessary resources to excel in electoral and regional contests (Rusli, Ompu Jainah, et al., 2019; Su, 2014).

From the given description, the author seems to be curious about the effectiveness of political party financial assistance in implementing political party education programs, as outlined in Act Number 2 of 2011 regarding Amendments to Act Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties. Thus, additional investigation should be conducted in alignment with scientific research. The writer was intrigued by selecting a title. An analysis was conducted to evaluate the effectiveness of political party financial assistance in implementing political party education programs, as outlined in Act Number 2 of 2011. The study was based on the amendments made to Act Number 2 of 2008 concerning Political Parties (Enakesda & Jainah, 2024; Jainah & Sulaiman, 2024; Kaplan & Uzunboylu, 2015).

What is the effectiveness of utilizing financial assistance from political parties to implement education programs as mandated by Act Number 2 of 2011, which amends Act Number 2 of 2008 regarding political parties? What factors hinder the use of political party financial assistance in implementing political party education programs?

2. Research Method

Both normative and empirical approaches to the law are employed for this inquiry; nevertheless, the normative legal method is given a disproportionate amount of weight in terms of importance. Following the normative juridical technique, which is based on the utilization of legal material as its foundation, a study into legal concepts, principles, and regulations is carried out (Rusdiyanto et al., 2024). A method that is based on the empirical investigation of the legal system at large. Members of the academic community must be actively involved in the field to research the subjects that are being studied from the perspective of an empirical approach to the study of law. The collection of primary data, which includes interviews and observations with relevant respondents, is how this objective is accomplished (Rusli, Ompu Jainah, et al., 2019).

3. Discussion

According to data from the Regional Leadership Council (Dewan Pimpinan Daerah, DPD) of the Gerindra Party in Lampung Province, in 2022 the party received an appropriate allocation of financial assistance in accordance with Government Regulation No. 1 of 2018, which amended Government Regulation No. 5 of 2009. Based on Article 5 of the revised regulation, political parties that gain seats in the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) at the provincial level are entitled to receive financial aid sourced from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget (APBD).

In the 2019 General Election, Gerindra secured 529,921 votes in Lampung Province, earning 11 seats in the Provincial DPRD. This entitled the party to receive IDR 635,905,200 in financial assistance. In 2023, based on Governor's Decree No. G/182/VI.07/HK/2023, the per-vote aid amount was increased from IDR 1,200 to IDR 2,400, effectively doubling the allocated support. Accordingly, the Gerindra Party in Lampung Province was granted IDR 1,271,810,400 in 2023.

This allocation aligns with Article 34 paragraph (3a) of Act Number 2 of 2011 (which amends Act Number 2 of 2008 on Political Parties), mandating that a minimum of 60% of financial aid received by political parties must be allocated for political education. The remaining 40% may be used for secretariat operational activities (Rusli, Ompu Jainah, et al., 2019; Kurniawan, 2021). Furthermore, political parties that fail to submit accountability reports to the Audit Board of Indonesia (BPK) in accordance with Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No. 36 of 2018 (Article 33) may face administrative sanctions, including suspension of aid.

The DPD of Gerindra Party in Lampung affirmed that their financial assistance was managed in compliance with these regulations. Specifically, 60% of funds were used to support political education initiatives, including seminars, cadre training, community dialogues, party consolidation, and dissemination of the party's strategic programs. These activities are aimed at strengthening ideological understanding, cadre development, and public trust in political institutions (Ali et al., 2021; Santoso & Zaelani, 2020).

Political education, as emphasized in Article 31 paragraph (1) of the amended Act, is intended to foster civic awareness, participation, and national unity (Jainah et al., 2024; Hakim et al., 2020). Such education should instill awareness of citizens' rights and responsibilities, promote political engagement, and reinforce national identity rooted in

Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution (Natamiharja et al., 2021; Ompu Jainah et al., 2024).
Despite compliance with funding regulations, the effectiveness of these programs remains constrained. The DPD of the Gerindra Party in Lampung acknowledged challenges such as limited human resources and inadequate administrative capacity. Many party administrators lack the technical expertise to manage and evaluate the use of these funds effectively (Rusli, Ompu Jainah, et al., 2019). As a result, program implementation is often suboptimal, and outcomes do not fully meet the goals of political education. Moreover, the insufficiency of funds further limits the scope of activities, making it difficult for parties to build organizational independence and nurture qualified legislative and executive candidates (Kurniawan, 2021; Su, 2014).
These findings align with prior research indicating that political education programs are frequently underfunded and poorly implemented, leading to limited improvements in political participation and civic competence (Kaplan & Uzunboylu, 2015; Sudjatmiko et al., 2020). Moving forward, stronger capacity-building and accountability mechanisms are essential to optimize the impact of political financial assistance.

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