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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 (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).

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). 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; 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). 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 Taufikurrahman (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 (Kurniawan, 2021).

Paragraph (3a) of Section 34 of Act No. 2 of 2011, which modifies Act No. 2 of 2008 about Political Parties. 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).

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 (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 (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. 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.

3. Discussion

According to studies done by the Gerindra Party's Regional Leadership Council in Lampung Province in 2022, the party got the right quantity of money from other political groups. This sum is under the rules outlined in Article 5 of the 2018 Government Regulation No. 1, which amends the 2009 Government Regulation No. 5. Parties at the provincial level that have won seats in Lampung Province are required to APBD, according to the regulation. With 529,921 votes, the Gerindra Party of Lampung Province took 11 seats in the Provincial Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in the 2019 General Election. This means they can get 635,905,200 IDR (six hundred thirty-five million, nine hundred five thousand, two hundred rupiah) in Political Party Financial Assistance.

In 2023, the Lampung Provincial Government intends to increase the financial assistance given to political parties that win seats in the Regional People's Representative Council of Lampung Province after the 2019 General Election. Under the Lampung Governor's Decree Number: G/182/VI.07/HK/2023. The rate for each vote has been raised from Rp. 1,200.00 to Rp. 2,400.00. Based on this information, the Lampung Provincial Government will provide financial assistance to the Gerindra Party of Lampung Province in 2023. The assistance provided is valued at Rp. 1,271,810,400 (one billion two hundred seventy-one million eight hundred ten thousand four hundred rupiah).

As per the regulations stated in Article 33 paragraph (1) of Minister of Home Affairs Regulation Number 36 of 2018, political parties that do not submit an accountability report to the BPK within the given time frame or violate the provisions mentioned in Article 32 will be subject to administrative sanctions. These sanctions entail the suspension of financial aid from the APBN or APBD in the respective budget year until the accountability report is assessed by the BPK.

Political parties can advocate for their members' interests in social, national, and state matters with the help of the yearly funding they get. More specifically, the political party's secretariat will use these monies to support operational operations and promote political education projects. Funds for political education are prioritized for political parties, according to Article 34 paragraph (3a) of Act Number 2 of 2011, which changes Act Number 2 of 2008 respecting Political Parties. Pleased to meet you. Some amendments have been made to Government Regulation Number 5 of 2009, as per Government Regulation Number 1 of 2018. The new rule stresses that public and party members alike should receive the bulk of their funding for political education from the federal or state budgets. Political education must receive a disproportionate 60% of party funding.

The goal of Political Education for members of political parties and the wider community is to foster shifts in attitudes and behaviors. This is in line with the goals stated in article 31 paragraph (1) of Act Number 2 of the Year 2011, which modifies Act Number 2 of 2008 regarding Political Parties. One of the objectives is to increase awareness of people's rights and responsibilities in

social, national, and state life. b. Encouraging greater political engagement and community involvement in social, national, and state affairs. Promoting self-reliance, maturity, and a sense of national identity to uphold national unity and solidarity.

The Regional Leadership Council of the Lampung Province Gerindra Party confirmed that the use of Political Party Financial Assistance funds by the Lampung Province Gerindra Party followed the regulations of the Political Party Act. In detail, 60% of the funds were designated for political education activities, while the remaining 40% were set aside for the operational activities of the political party secretariat. The political education initiatives of the Gerindra Party in Lampung Province include seminars, interactive dialogues with the community, cadre training, consolidation, and dissemination of the party's program of struggle. This activity is designed to improve members' understanding of party ideology, the party's strategic goals, and its struggle programs. It aims to improve the necessary skills to become party cadres, while also building public trust in political parties and developing high-quality cadres. In addition, its goal is to encourage more community involvement in direct election activities, such as voting for the President, Vice President, People's Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council. This will help raise public awareness and enhance understanding of the political situation in the country.

The full realization of the effectiveness of political party education programs, as required by the amended Act Number 2 of 2011 on Political Parties, has been hindered by various factors. Firstly, the Regional Leadership Council of Lampung Province has struggled to meet the necessary human resources, leading to less-than-optimal performance. The main reason for this is the limited knowledge and understanding among political party administrators when it comes to the technicalities, utilization, and management of political party financial assistance funds. As a result, the monitoring and evaluation of political education have not been effectively conducted. Given the limited financial resources of political parties, it is quite difficult for them to meet their goals of offering financial aid for political education. This education is crucial for promoting party independence and recruiting and promoting individuals for legislative and executive roles. The lack of financial resources poses a challenge to their ability to secure funds on their own, which in turn impacts the success of their revitalization projects.

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