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## The Concept and Impact of Parliamentary Threshold: Political Party Consolidation, Unconverted Votes, and Election

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## ABSTRACT

This research discusses the concept and development of the Parliamentary Threshold regulation on the consolidation of political parties, voters, and elections, with the aim of knowing concretely the impact of the Parliamentary Threshold in Indonesia. As a democratic country, it is necessary to guarantee that sovereignty is in the hands of the people. Therefore, the representation of the people in power is important. By using the normative method by examining secondary data materials in the form of literature studies, laws and regulations, and judicial review decisions of the Constitutional Court, the author tries to find the impact of this Parliamentary Threshold. The results of this research are: 1) The origin of the parliamentary threshold comes from the idea of parliament to simplify political parties, but the amount of the parliamentary threshold comes from political transactions. This is because the discussion of the Parliamentary Threshold is combined with other electoral issues so that it becomes a bargaining material. 2) The Parliamentary Threshold definitely makes voters' votes wasted. This wasted vote results in Indonesia's electoral system still being non-proportional. It also results in the non-rotation of political parties in Parliament and, worryingly, decreases the level of representation in Parliament.

Thus, this research provides suggestions in the formation of regulations regarding the Parliamentary Threshold in Indonesia, namely that it is hoped that there will be a clear foundation regarding the formation of the Parliamentary Threshold in the future which is supported by separating the issue of the Parliamentary Threshold and other General Election issues in the formation of the next General Election regulations. Then, the Parliamentary Threshold is expected to be able to accommodate more people's votes in general elections by reducing the percentage of Parliamentary Threshold to reduce the unconverted votes in general elections.

**Keywords:** Parliamentary Threshold, Political Parties, Unconverted Votes, Elections

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## **Konsep dan Dampak Ambang Batas Parlemen: Konsolidasi Partai Politik, Suara Tidak Terkonversi, dan Pemilihan Umum**

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### ***Intisari***

*Penelitian ini membahas tentang konsep dan perkembangan regulasi Parliamentary Threshold terhadap konsolidasi partai politik, pemilih, dan pemilu, dengan tujuan untuk mengetahui secara konkret dampak dari adanya Parliamentary Threshold di Indonesia. Sebagai negara demokrasi, perlu adanya jaminan bahwa kedaulatan berada di tangan rakyat. Oleh karena itu, keterwakilan rakyat dalam kekuasaan menjadi penting. Dengan menggunakan metode normatif dengan meneliti bahan data sekunder berupa studi kepustakaan, peraturan perundang-undangan, dan putusan-putusan judicial review Mahkamah Konstitusi, penulis mencoba menemukan dampak dari adanya Parliamentary Threshold ini. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah: 1) Asal mula ambang batas parlemen berasal dari gagasan parlemen untuk menyederhanakan partai politik, namun besaran ambang batas parlemen berasal dari transaksi politik. Hal ini dikarenakan pembahasan ambang batas parlemen digabungkan dengan isu-isu kepemiluan lainnya sehingga menjadi bahan tawar menawar. 2) Ambang batas parlemen jelas membuat suara pemilih terbuang sia-sia. Suara yang terbuang ini mengakibatkan sistem pemilu Indonesia masih belum proporsional. Hal ini juga berakibat pada tidak adanya rotasi partai politik di parlemen dan yang mengkhawatirkan adalah menurunnya tingkat keterwakilan di parlemen.*

*Dengan demikian, penelitian ini memberikan saran dalam pembentukan regulasi mengenai Parliamentary Threshold di Indonesia, yaitu diharapkan adanya landasan yang jelas mengenai pembentukan Parliamentary Threshold di masa mendatang yang didukung dengan memisahkan isu Parliamentary Threshold dengan isu Pemilihan Umum lainnya dalam pembentukan regulasi Pemilihan Umum. Kemudian, Parliamentary Threshold diharapkan mampu mengakomodir lebih banyak suara rakyat dalam pemilihan umum dengan mengurangi persentase Parliamentary Threshold untuk mengurangi suara yang tidak terkonversi dalam pemilihan umum.*

**Keywords:** Ambang Batas Parlemen, Partai Politik, Suara Tidak Terkonversi, Pemilihan Umum

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