

# The Influence of Political Party Funds on the Acquisition of seats in the DPR RI in the legislative elections

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## ABSTRACT

This article provides evidence of the relationship between the expenditure of campaign funds for political parties participating in the 2019 legislative general election and the acquisition of the number of seats in the Indonesian People's Representative Council (DPR RI). Theoretically, campaign funds affect the number of votes. This is supported by several previous studies both domestically and abroad. Data on the use of campaign funds for all political parties participating in the 2019 legislative elections were obtained from the Central General Elections Commission (KPU) website page. The data were obtained using SPSS version 20 statistical data processing program with simple regression analysis. The results showed that the R Square value was 0.685. This value implies that the effect of political party campaign funds on the acquisition of seats in the DPR RI for political parties is 68.5%. In comparison, 31.5% of the seats in the DPR RI for political parties are influenced by other variables not examined. This article can be considered for policymakers regarding political party campaign funds in the upcoming general election.

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country that adheres to a democratic system (Suleman, 2010). One manifestation of this democratic system is the existence of general elections held every five years and the election of people's representatives according to the General Election Law for Members of the DPR, DPD, and DPRD Number 8 of 2012 Since the 1998 reform (Hanafi, 2013). Indonesia has held five general elections (1999, 2004, 2009, 2014, and 2019). The 1998 reforms had an impact on the development of political parties in Indonesia. The first general election after the reform was held in 1999 at the urging of the public, followed by 48 political parties (Pratama, 2018). After the 2009 election, only 24 political parties out of 48 political parties in the previous election passed as candidates. This number fell again in 2014 (to 12 parties), then rose to 16 parties in the 2019 election. Changes in the number of political parties entitled to participate in the general election are influenced by changes in laws and regulations related to the threshold, which is the threshold for a party to obtain votes in the general election. An election.

The ability of a political party to reach this threshold is related to the level of public trust in the party. The more voters trust a political party, the more votes they expect to receive in elections. The number of votes will determine the number of seats in parliament. According to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea seats, political parties can be divided into large, medium, and small parties. If a party gets more than 9% of the vote, then the party is classified as a major party. If the party gets 4%-9% of the votes in the general election, then the party is classified as an intermediate party. Furthermore, if the party gets less than 4% of the vote, then the party is classified as a small party (Sukmajati & Disyacitta, 2019).

The level of public trust in political parties is influenced by political socialization that is not yet optimal. People cannot obtain all information about political parties, their performance, and their interests (Sukmajati & Disyacitta, 2019). (A. Arianto, 2011) added with his findings stating that the stigma of dirty politics which justifies all the means used by politicians to enter the category of instant politics that only approaches the community when there is a political agenda such as elections, politicians who do not take root and do not fight for the aspirations of the people. , the behavior of politicians who have much conflict affects the level of public trust in political parties. Election implementation usually has the following stages: 1) Collecting candidate data and compiling voter lists, 2) Structuring and determining electoral districts, nominations for members of DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD, as well as nominations for president and vice president, 3) completion disputes regarding the determination of candidacy and logistics, 4) election campaigns, 5) reporting and examination of campaign funds, 6) quiet period, 7) voting and vote counting, 8) recapitulation of vote counts, 9) dispute resolution of election results and 10) taking the oath and promises ([www.kpu.go.id](http://www.kpu.go.id)).

A campaign is a series of planned communication actions designed to impact several people and last for a certain period (Roger and Stoney, 1987). Campaign activities usually require significant funds to finance the procurement of attributes in posters, banners, billboards, business cards, clothing, etc. Mobilization of the movement on a large scale also requires funding (i.e., transportation, food, and beverage costs). In general, these funds are known as campaign funds. Nasrullah (Bawaslu Commissioner) stated that campaign funds are vulnerable to misuse and misappropriation during the open campaign stage, the quiet period, voting, vote counting, and recapitulation. To prevent the misappropriation of the campaign funds, its implementation must be supervised by an authorized institution (Silaban, 2021). The task of Bawaslu is to supervise the campaign activities of political parties and the process of reporting political party campaign funds (Perbawaslu no.11 of 2017, Article 9 concerning the Forms of Supervisory Bawaslu). Election contestants must record, register, manage, and compile campaign finance reports and report the campaign funds to the General Election Commission (KPU) of each province, city/district (Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections).

Supervision of campaign funds aims to increase transparency and accountability of campaign funds for political parties to maintain the party's good name in the public eye (B. Arianto, 2011). The better the party is in society, the more seats the party will gain in parliament. However, looking at the election phenomenon that has passed, it is not a guarantee that the big parties will be more transparent in reporting their party's campaign funds. (Kholmi, 2010) revealed that public distrust of political parties is the basis for the emergence of demands for transparency and accountability in reporting political party campaign funds, so political parties that are not transparent in reporting their campaign funds will lead to possible early indications for money politics and corruption committed by political parties. Elements of the political elite, therefore the governance of political parties in Indonesia needs to be immediately fundamentally reformed by building transparency of its institutions, especially in disclosing information related to the management of political party campaign funds.

Like organizations in general, political parties have resources in financial and human resources that need to be appropriately managed (Purnomo, 2018). However, the specificity of political parties requires separate rules regulated by law or other regulations. The regulations governing political parties are stated in the RI Law no. 31 of 2002, which explains that a political party is an organization formed by a group of Indonesian citizens voluntarily to fight for the interests of members, society, nation, and state through elections. The law was strengthened by Law no. 2 of 2008 concerning political parties in which there are rules regarding the general provisions of political parties, formation of political parties, by-laws of political parties, principles and characteristics of political parties, objectives and functions of political parties, rights and obligations of political parties, membership, organization, management, decision making, recruitment, regulations and decisions, education, finance, prohibition, dissolution, and merger of parties, supervision, sanctions, transitional regulations, and closing regulations.

Regarding the management of financial resources, the Indonesia Corruption Word (ICW) findings state that the finances of political parties at the national and several regional levels show fundamental problems in the institutions of their political parties. This is due to political parties' lack of transparency and accountability, especially in their financial management (Simarmata, 2012). Reinforcing research results (Simarmata, 2018), (Fuad & Palupi, 2018) stated that the quality of information presented in campaign finance reports was still low, so (Kusumasari et al., 2018) developed and found the cause of the poor quality of information on campaign finance reports. The results found by (Kusumasari et al., 2018) are that the weakness of the information quality of campaign finance reports is caused by problems in mathematical calculations, donations, candidates, and non-compliance with KPU regulations and decisions. 17 of 2013. The

strong commitment of political party leaders to present their campaign finance reports transparently must, of course, be proven through the supervision carried out by the institution authorized to oversee the reporting of political party campaign funds, in this case, the Bawaslu. Bawaslu plays a role in monitoring to ensure transparency in the management of campaign funds. The role of Bawaslu is not only to supervise political parties in terms of political campaign activities but also to oversee the process of reporting political party campaign funds (see Perbawaslu number 11 article 9 of 2017), resulting in low transparency in the financial management of political parties as stated by (Simarmata, 2018 ) above can be minimized.

The lack of transparency in the financial management of political parties in Indonesia can be related to the problem of human resources in managing finances and the commitment of political party leaders. This assumption is based on the results of research conducted by Fardian (2014) and Putra (2016), which states that financial transparency is influenced by the competence of the finance department of an organization. The research was carried out in the context of a government organization. For the context of political parties, as far as the researcher is aware, no literature discusses the relationship between the two variables (quality of human resources and financial transparency of political parties. Therefore, in this study, campaign funds will be used as one of the independent variables tested for their effect on earnings)—seats in the DPR RI Political parties participating in the 2019 Legislative election.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This article is designed using a quantitative method using simple regression. The program used to process the data is the SPSS version 20 program. The data used is secondary data, namely data on campaign finance reports for all political parties participating in the 2019 legislative elections. This data was obtained from the Central General Elections Commission (KPU) Website. The data in this study will be analyzed in several stages of testing such as normality test, r square test, t-test (partial test) (Sugiyono, 2010).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before performing simple linear regression calculations, first, perform a normality test. The results of the data normality test were carried out using SPSS 20 with the results of table 1:

**Table 1. Normality Test Results**

	Kolmogorov-Smirnova			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Political Party Campaign Fund	,200	9	,200*	,931	9	,487
Acquisition of seats in the DPR RI Political parties	,226	9	,200*	,924	9	,424

\*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on table 1 tests of normality above, it shows that the data for both the variable (X) of Political Parties Campaign Funds and the variable (Y) of the DPR RI seats are typically distributed.

**Table 2. R-Square Test Results**

Model Summary<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,827 <sup>a</sup>	,685	,640	18,303

a. Predictors: (Constant), Dana Kampanye Parpol

b. Dependent Variable: Perolehan Kursi DPR RI Parpol

Based on table 2 of the summary model above, it is found that there is an influence of political party campaign funds on the acquisition of the number of seats in the DPR RI for political parties of 68.5%. The rest is influenced by other variables that are not studied.

**Table 3. Regression Test Results**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	7,255	15,675		,463	,658
	Political Party Campaign Fund	2,855	,000	,827	3,899	,006

a. Dependent Variable: Acquisition of seats in the DPR RI Political parties

a = unstandardized coefficients.

Based on table 3, the significant value coefficients (p) in the Shapiro-Wilk test is 0.487 ( $p > 0.05$ ) for the variable (X) for Political Party Campaign Funds and the variable (Y) for the Republic of Indonesia DPR seat acquisition is 0.424 ( $p > 0.05$ ). This means that the variables X and Y data are standard. They are using the Shapiro-Wilk test because the number of samples is small. Meanwhile, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test can be performed if the number of samples is large.

Meanwhile, to determine whether the regression coefficient is significant or not (in the sense that the variable that Political Party Campaign Funds Affect the Acquisition of DPR RI Seats for Political Parties Participating in the 2019 Legislative Elections. We can test this hypothesis by comparing the significant value (Sig.) with probability 0 .05 or in another way, namely comparing the value of t-count with t-table.

## CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion above, we can conclude that "Political Party Campaign Funds have an effect of 68.5%. This influence means that the more Political Party Campaign Funds a political party will have, the increase in the number of seats in the DPR-RI for that political party. Based on the study results, the authors suggest that this study only uses two variables: the political party campaign finance variable (X) and the political party's DPR RI seat acquisition variable (Y). The resulting regression model cannot be generalized. For this reason, it is necessary to add variables such as the size of political parties, money politics, and electability. This research also has an impact on political parties in making decisions that the acquisition of the number of seats in the DPR RI is not only influenced by political party campaign funds but is influenced by many factors, including the size of political parties and the electability of political parties as well as being reference material for further researches.

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