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Presidential Threshold in Indonesian Election: An Islamic Law Perspective

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Presidential Threshold in Indonesian Election: An Islamic Law Perspective

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Abstrak

Pemilihan presiden secara langsung setiap lima tahun sekali adalah perwujudan demokrasi di Indonesia. Persoalan ambang sebagai syarat mengajukan calon presiden dan wakil presiden selalu belum menemukan solusi. Perubahan ambang batas yang awalnya 10% kemudian angkanya berubah menjadi 20% hingga saat ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan diantaranya melakukan evaluasi terhadap disharmonisasi dalam proses penentuan ambang batas tersebut. Metode pendekatan yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif, melalui studi kepustakaan yang dengan menggunakan bahan hukum primer dan sekunder. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa rekonstruksi ambang batas pilpres berdasarkan perspektif hukum Islam sangat dibutuhkan karena sangat rentan terjadinya friksi dan tarik menarik kepentingan di kalangan partai politik.

Kata Kunci: *Presiden, Ambang Batas, Pemilu, Hukum Islam.*

Abstract

Direct presidential election every five years is the embodiment of democracy in Indonesia. The issue of thresholds as a condition for nominating candidates for president and vice president has always not found a solution. Changes in the threshold which was initially 10% then the number changed to 20% until now. This study aims, among others, to evaluate disharmony in the process of determining the threshold. The approach method used is normative juridical, through literature study using primary and secondary legal materials. The results of this study conclude that the reconstruction of the presidential election threshold based on the perspective of Islamic law is very much needed because it is very vulnerable to friction and tug-of-war between political parties.

Keywords: Presidential, Threshold, Election, Islamic Law.

INTRODUCTION

Electoral law is the regulation that changes most often.¹ This has implications for the material of the electoral law which also changes in the run-up to the election.² This is directly related to political parties. Political parties³ in democratic countries have a strategic role as a liaison in the governance process.

This is one of the factors, why electoral laws are easy to change. In simple phrase, it can be said that our country has not yet found the right electoral system and format for democratic political development.⁴

Political parties, for example, play a role in accordance with Article 22 E paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a constitutional forum to accommodate aspirations.⁵

During the election in Indonesia, participants in the election for members of the representative council stated that a political party or coalition of political parties

participating in the election proposed a pair of candidates for President and Vice President.⁶

Since direct presidential elections have been held, the issue of the threshold requirements for nominating president and vice president candidates always comes up every time it is held. The presidential nomination threshold was 10%, then increased to 20% and continues to this day.⁷

The imposition of a threshold in presidential nominations is useful in creating a stronger presidential system and will make it easier for elected candidates to carry out their work programs in the future.⁸

The requirements for the election of the nomination of President and Vice President in Indonesia as regulated in Article 6 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia are further regulated in Law nomer 42 of 2008, which is a provision for holding presidential

¹ Prasetio, *et.al.*, (Desember, 2020), Problems of Democratic and Dignified Election in Indonesian Simultaneously Electoral Era, *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology*, Volume 9, Number (___), hlm. 17.

² Sholahuddin Al-fatih, (Oktober 2020), Electoral Regulation in Indonesia: Is It Modern Law ?, *Unnes Law Journal*, Volume 6, Number 2, hlm. 207.

³ NH Siahaan, (November, 2016), Formula Penyederhanaan Jumlah Partai Politik Di Parlemen Pada Pemilihan Umum Indonesia, *Politika: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, Volume 7, Number 1, hlm. 22.

⁴ Dewi Cahyandari, Ahmad Siboy, and Sudarsono Sudarsono, (April, 2020), Urgensi Pemisahan Kewenangan Mengadili Perselisihan Hasil Pemilihan Umum Serentak, *Arena Hukum*, Volume 13, Number 1, hlm. (___).

⁵ Achmad Zakaria, (2016), Pembatasan Partai Politik Peserta Pemilihan Umum Dalam Perspektif Demokrasi, *Jurnal Idea Hukum*, Volume 2, Number 1, hlm. 54.

⁶ Abdul Ghoffar, (September, 2018), Problematika Presidential Threshold: Decision Mahkamah Konstitusi Dan Pengalaman Di Negara Lain, *Jurnal Konstitusi*, Volume 15, Number 3, hlm. 18.

⁷ Vanu Fendabi, (2019), *Penerapan Ambang Batas Presidensial (Presidential Threshold) Sebagai Kebijakan Hukum Terbuka Dalam Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia (Analisis Decision Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor.53/Puuxv/2017)*, Skripsi, Jakarta: Ilmu Hukum UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, hlm. 76.

⁸ Andi Saputra, (5 Oktober 2020), *MK Bawa Nasib Gugatan Rizal Ramli Soal Presidential Threshold Ke RPH*, diakses pada 23 Desember 2021, detikNews: (___).

elections in Indonesia, still has fundamental problems.⁹

Among them are the provisions governing the requirements for the nomination of President and Vice President in Article 9 of Law no. 42 of 2008 regarding the provisions on the presidential candidate threshold or termed the Presidential Threshold (PT).¹⁰ The minimum requirement for support for the presidential nomination or presidential threshold in Indonesia is still being debated, especially regarding the constitutionality of these requirements.

The Constitutional Court has twice decided on the constitutionality of the presidential nomination threshold. In decision Number 51-52-59/PUU-VI/2008, the Constitutional Court stated that setting the threshold is an open legal policy, which was later reaffirmed in Decision Number 53/PUU-XV/2017.

In countries with presidential systems, such as America, Brazil, Peru, Mexico, Colombia, and Kyrgyzstan, the threshold is unknown.¹¹ They implement an open system

of candidacy without the requirement of support. However, their system of government is also relatively stable, as exemplified by the United States.¹²

If the Presidential Threshold is one way to strengthen the Presidential system through simplification of political parties with the aim of creating a stable government and not causing the running government to experience difficulties in making policies with the legislature.

On the other hand, the Presidential Threshold was previously regulated in Article 9 of the Presidential Election Law, which is wrong and contrary to Article 6 A of the 1945 Constitution.¹³ Where the Presidential Threshold of 20% in the Presidential Election Law limits the political rights of citizens to nominate themselves as candidates. President and narrow the space for the people to get quality leaders.

Previous research on the presidential threshold has been carried out by several researchers, such as:

1) Sholahuddin Al-Fatih,¹⁴

⁹ Z. Firma Aditya and Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, (Februari, 2017), Democracy and Human Rights As A Solution To Resolve The Humanitarian Crisis In Muslim Countries, in *Conference On Islamic Studies (ICIS)*, Yogyakarta.

¹⁰ Fuad Putra Perdana Ginting and Anwar Saragih, (Juli, 2018), Ilusi Demokrasi Substansial Di Indonesia: Sebuah Kritik Terhadap Implementasi Parliamentary Treshlod, *Politeia: Jurnal Ilmu Politik*, Volume 10, Number 2, hlm. 85.

¹¹ Bagus Anwar Hidayatulloh, (Oktober, 2014), Politik Hukum Sistem Pemilu Legislatif Dan Presiden Tahun 2009 Dan 2014 Dalam Decision Mahkamah Konstitusi, *Jurnal Hukum Ius Quia Iustum*, Volume 4, Number 21, hlm. 42.

¹² Zennis Helen, (Oktober, 2020), Problematika Pembentukan Regulasi Pemilu Dalam Mewujudkan Pemilu Serentak Yang Demokratis, *Ensiklopedia Sosial Review*, Volume 2, Number 3, hlm. 12.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, (2016), Eksistensi Threshold Dalam Pemilu Serentak, Thesis, Surabaya: Magister Hukum Pemerintahan, hlm. 51.

- 2) Lutfil Ansori;¹⁵
- 3) Fendabi;¹⁶
- 4) Abdul Ghoffar¹⁷ and several other researchers.

However, no one has specifically discussed the reconceptualization of the definition and function of the Presidential Threshold itself and perspective from Islamic law. Thus, it will become a novelty that provides novelty for the treasures of legal scholarship, especially electoral law, if studied and research is carried out on this matter.

Moreover, when viewed from the perspective of Islamic law, especially in the context of elections, voting and being elected is a right for every citizen. Especially, when viewed from the *maqashid sharia* or *al ahkam al khomsah*.¹⁸ Therefore, this article will study the application of the presidential threshold in the perspective of Islamic law.

This research is very important and contains a strong novelty to measure how the perspective of Islamic law sees an electoral law norm in Indonesia. Because, Indonesia is a country with a majority Muslim population,

where Islamic law grows, develops and is widely adopted into positive law.¹⁹

This research was written by a juridical-normative legal analysis research method.²⁰ Legal research is based on the legal concept used. According to Wignyoebroto, there is a normative concept, in which in this concept, the law is the norm, and that is identified as justice that must be manifested (*ius constituendum*).²¹

Norms manifested as explicit and formulated order positively and clearly (*ius constitutum*) to ensure certainty. This research in detail takes some primary and secondary legal materials. As the primary legal material, among others, in the form of legislation, such as Electoral Law and Constitutional Court Decision.

As secondary legal material in the form of national journals and international journals taken from related websites as supporting news. The journals taken are mostly in 2020-2021. The data that has been obtained is analyzed in the content of the analysis that

¹⁵ Lutfil Ansori, (Juni, 2017), Telaah Terhadap Presidential Threshold Dalam Pemilu Serentak 2019, *Jurnal Yuridis*, Volume 4, Number 1, hlm. 12.

¹⁶ Vanu Fendabi, *Lo.cit*.

¹⁷ Abdul Ghoffar, *Lo.cit*.

¹⁸ Ghofar Shidiq, (Agustus, 2009), Teori Maqashid Al-Syari'ah Dalam Hukum Islam, *Majalah Ilmiah Sultan Agung*, Volume 44, Number 118, hlm. 22.

¹⁹ Ali Sodikin, (Desember, 2012), Positifkasi Hukum Islam Di Indonesia: Prospek Dan Problematikanya, *Supremasi Hukum*, Volume 1, Number 2, hlm. 14.

²⁰ Irwanyah, (2020), *Penelitian Hukum: Pilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel*, ed. Ahsan Yunus, Yogyakarta: Mirra Buana Media, hlm. 92.

²¹ Soetandyo Wignyoebroto, (2002), *Hukum: Paradigma, Metode Dan Dinamika Masa Lalunya*, Jakarta: Huma & Elsam, hlm. 32.

will be presented descriptively to obtain an overview of the events/problems studied.²²

DISCUSSION

The Debate on Threshold in Indonesia

Thresholds, both electoral, parliamentary and presidential thresholds, began to be used in the 2004 election regime and were also adopted in the 2009 elections.²³ General elections are a means of realizing democratic ideals which do not merely determine who will sit in parliament but must be able to present the sovereignty of the people.

However, in 2009, the provisions for the threshold for obtaining parliamentary seats began to be enforced, the provisions contained in Article 202 of Law No. 10 of 2008 concerning General Elections which states that political parties participating in the general election must meet a minimum of 2.5% of the total valid votes nationally, in order to be included in determining the acquisition of seats in the DPR (House of Representative).

The presidential system is inseparable from the Parliamentary Threshold, where the Parliamentary Threshold aims to strengthen the position of the President. The implementation of policies has specific

objectives depending on the needs of each country.

If the parliamentary threshold is high, there will be fewer parties occupying the parliament and the President's position will be strong. Parliamentary thresholds are created to stabilize the relationship between the Executive and the Legislature in a democracy. The presidential system is a republican system of government in which executive power is elected through elections and is separate from legislative power. The characteristics of presidential government are:²⁴

1. Led by a president as head of government as well as head of state.
2. The executive power of the president is appointed based on people's democracy and is elected directly by them or through the people's representative body.
3. The President has the prerogative to appoint and dismiss ministers who lead departments and non-departments.
4. Ministers are only accountable to the executive power.
5. The executive power is not accountable to the legislative power.
6. Executive power cannot be overthrown by the legislature.

²² Peter Mahmud Marzuki, (2104), *Penelitian Hukum*, Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, hlm 43.

²³ Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, (April, 2019), Akibat Hukum Regulasi Tentang Threshold Dalam Pemilihan Umum Legislatif Dan Pemilihan Presiden: Kajian Decision Mahkamah Konstitusi Number 52/PUU-X/2012 Dan Number 14/PUU-XI/2013, *Jurnal Yudisial*, Volume 12, Number 1, hlm. 16.

²⁴ Ilham Fajar Septian, (2019), Mengefektifkan Sistem Pemerintahan Dan Menyederhanakan Sistem Partai Politik: Belajar Kepada Pemilu Jerman, *Majalah Hukum Nasional*, Volume 49, Number 2, hlm. 33.

53
51
13
Elections can be carried out with two kinds of systems, namely a proportional representative system and a district system (single-member-constituency).²⁵ The district system is also known as the winner's take all, because in this system the territory of the country is divided into electoral districts or electoral districts whose number is equal to the number of members of the people's representative institutions needed to be elected.

The advantage of the district system is that each candidate from a district, usually comes from the area itself or even though it comes from another area, but that person is known by the community in the area concerned. The relationship between voters and candidates for representatives has a close relationship and knows each other well. As a form of fulfilling democratic elements, elections must be held periodically, there are several factors that influence it, namely:²⁶

1. People's opinions or aspirations regarding various aspects of national and state life tend to be dynamic. External factors in people's lives are also a consideration. Change can come from international dynamics and other external factors. This

change causes the political climate to be dynamic;

2. Change character selector;
3. It needs to be done periodically to provide regeneration at the top of the power holder. It is hoped that the replacement of the leadership baton will change the condition of the country.

In the special committee (*panitia khusus/pansus*) of the Election Bill, the government and legislative bodies, the Electoral threshold was used in the previous election to become a parliamentary threshold. Threshold regulations for the 2009 elections are stated in Law No. 10 of 2008 and Law No. 42 of 2008. In the 2014 election, regulations regarding threshold provisions are regulated in Law No. 8 of 2012 concerning Legislative Elections. regarding the presidential threshold is not changed and still refers to Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning Presidential Election.

With the implementation of the threshold, the public, especially political parties, have conducted several judicial reviews to the Constitutional Court²⁷²⁸ to test or review the validity of the application of the threshold in elections.

²⁵ Bagian Analisis Teknis Pengawasan dan Potensi Pelanggaran, (2015), Kajian Sistem Kepartaian, Sistem Pemilu Dan Sistem Presidensiil, *Sekretariat Jenderal Bawaslu RI*, Jakarta: Sekretariat Jenderal Bawaslu RI, hlm. 43.

²⁶ Agus Effendi, (Juni, 2016), Studi Komparatif Pengaturan Sistem Pemilihan Umum Anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Di Indonesia, *Fiat Justisia*, Volume 10, Number 2, hlm. 11.

²⁷ Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, (September, 2017), Model Pengujian Peraturan Perundang-Undangan Satu Atap Melalui Mahkamah Konstitusi, *Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum Legality*, Volume 25, Number 2, hlm. 32.

²⁸ Mardian Wibowo, (Juni, 2015), Menakar Konstitusionalitas Sebuah Kebijakan Hukum Terbuka Dalam Pengujian Undang-Undang, *Jurnal Konstitusi*, Volume 12, Number 2, hlm. 12.

3 The reason for the reviewing is more
22 based on the protection of human rights,
22 especially civil and political rights of citizens
1 which are systemically castrated by the
1 implementation of the threshold mechanism,
54 because many voters' votes will be wasted
1 through this mechanism. According to the
25 Constitutional Court, through Decision
57 Number 3/PUU-VII/2009, it has further
18 strengthened the existence of the threshold
3 with a decision which states that the
18 application of the threshold is a natural thing
3 in elections.²⁹

57 Presidential Threshold on Simultaneous 18 Election

18 Simultaneous elections are a mandate
3 Constitutional Court Decision Number
18 14/PUUXI/2013.³⁰ Through this decision, the
3 Constitutional Court argues that the policy
18 related to the threshold is an open legal policy
3 or returned to the legislature. The dynamics of
18 implementing the presidential threshold in the
3 simultaneous elections in 2019 finally lead to
18 the decision that the magnitude of the number
3 presidential threshold as a requirement for
18 political parties to be able to carry presidential
3 and vice president candidates refers to the
18 election results in the period previously.

In the 2019 simultaneous elections, the
government through Law Number 7 of 2017
concerning General Elections, setting the
numbers presidential threshold of 20%
(twenty percent) of the number of seats in the
House of Representatives people or get 25%
(twenty five percent) of national valid votes in
elections members of the House of
Representatives.

Though the amount of the presidential
threshold in the 2019 presidential election has
not changed, but there is a stipulation that the
number presidential threshold as a
requirement for political parties to be able to
carry presidential and vice president
candidates refers to the election results in the
period before, making a lot of people
disappointed. Therefore, the enactment of
Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections
General does not necessarily provide a
solution, but instead it opens opportunities for
conflict to arise interests in society.

At least, there has been a judicial review
of the law conducted by Yusril Ihza Mahendra
as representative of the Bulan Bintang Party
and Rhoma Irama as representatives from the
Idaman Party.³¹

²⁹ Yogo Pamungkas, (April, 2014), Tinjauan Ambang Batas Perolehan Suara Berdasarkan UU No.8 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pemilihan Anggota DPR, DPD Dan DPRD Terhadap UUD 1945, *RechtsVinding*, Volume 3, Number 8, hlm. 12.

³⁰ Fitria Esfandiari and Sholahuddin Al Fatih, (Desember, 2020), Initiating a Permanent Electoral Body To Resolve Dignified Election Disputes: Assessing the Effectiveness of Gakkumdu, *Yustisia Jurnal Hukum*, Volume 9, Number 3, hlm. 75.

³¹ Yusril Ihza Mahendra, (2015), *Pemilu Serentak, Parliamentary Threshold & Presidential Threshold Tak Ada Lagi*, diakses pada 24 Desember 2021, Poskota, <http://poskotanews.com/2015/06/30/pemilu-serentak-parliamentary-treshold-dan-presidential-treshold-tak-ada-lagi/>

In the author's opinion, it should be presidential threshold does not need to be applied to the 2019 election regime. As also conveyed by Muzakir, the application of presidential threshold in simultaneous elections considered irrelevant.³²

Presidential threshold in the 2019 simultaneous elections should be not intended for presidential candidacy requirements and vice president, but rather to coalition in government. If on the 2019 election, the presidential threshold is fixed forced to enforce, then like quoting Habibullah's opinion, it should be There are two stages of elections, namely pre-election and the election itself. Pre-election aims to filter support so that the magnitude the presidential threshold applied is not in vain.³³

Unfortunately, in 2019 presidential election, the government setting the numbers presidential threshold of 20% (twenty percent) of the number of seats in the House of Representatives people or get 25% (twenty five percent) of national valid votes in elections members of the House of Representatives.

From those number, only two candidates that can fulfill the requirements, those are

Jokowi-Amin (Join) and Prabowo-Sandi (Pas). In fact, there are quite several national figures who have the potential to advance in the presidential election, but are hindered by regulations regarding the presidential threshold, such as Gatot Nurmantyo, Ridwan Kamil, Agus Harimurti Yudhoyono, Muhaimin Iskandar, Zulkifli Hasan, Anies Rasyid Baswedan, Ahmad Heryawan and more.

Presidential Threshold in Islamic Law Perspective

According to Saiful Ansori, the implementation of the presidential threshold in the 2019 simultaneous elections, the level of advantages and disadvantages, is included in the *dharuriyyah* aspect.³⁴ Because, both the implementation will have a positive or negative impact, but the implementation of elections must still be carried out. This is very important because it involves all aspects of the lives of Indonesian citizens, both in terms of security, protection, religion, culture, economy, law, politics and so on.³⁵

Because if those regulation (presidential threshold) is not implemented in the presidential election, it is feared that it will emerge in the community.³⁶ This concern is

³² Muzakir, (2016), *Pileg & Pilpres Serentak 2019, Presidential Threshold Tidak Perlu Lagi*, diakses pada 22 Desember 2021, Poskota, <http://poskotanews.com/>.

³³ Abdul Wahab Habibullah, (2015), *Pemberlakuan Presidentil Threshold Dalam Pemilu Serentak*, Surabaya: Airlangga, hlm. 142.

³⁴ Saiful Ansori, (2020), *Maqashid Syariah Dan Praktik Sistem Presidential Threshold Di Indonesia:., Jurisprudensi: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah, Perundang-Undangan, Dan Ekonomi Islam*, Volume 12, Number 1, hlm. 14.

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ Andi Saputra, *Lo.cit.*

not an exaggeration because if we look at the history of implementing the presidential threshold in Indonesia, there have been 13 decisions of the Constitutional Court that have decided cases related to the presidential threshold.

Table 1. Constitutional Court Decision on Presidential Threshold

No	Constitutional Court Decision	About
1.	Constitutional Court Decision Number 44/PUU-XV/2017	Article 222 Elction Law ³⁷ considered as an entry tool for political cartels. The presidential threshold requirement is not regulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
2.	Constitutional Court Decision 53/PUU-XV/2017	The results of the 2014 legislative elections which were used as the presidential threshold requirement for the 2019 presidential election mixed the voter's vote.
3.	Constitutional Court Decision 59/PUU-XV/2017	Article 222 Election Law considered to hinder efforts to reduce transactional politics.

4.	Constitutional Court Decision 70/PUU-XV/2017	Coalition to carry presidential and vice-presidential candidates is not known in the presidential system because the President is directly responsible to the people, not to the parliament/DPR .
5.	Constitutional Court Decision 71/PUU-XV/2017	Presidential threshold undermine the meaning of simultaneous elections according to Constitutional Court Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013.
6.	Constitutional Court Decision 72/PUU-XV/2017	The existence of a presidential threshold limits the rights of citizens to vote for presidential and vice-presidential candidates because the number of presidential and vice-presidential pairs is limited.
7.	Constitutional Court Decision 49/PUU-XVI/2018	The calculation of the presidential threshold based on the results of

³⁷ Article 222 Undang-Undang Number 7 Year 2017 about Election "Candidate Pairs are proposed by Political Parties or Combined Election Contesting Political Parties that meet the requirements for obtaining seats of at least 20% (twenty percent) of the total seats in the DPR or obtaining 25% (twenty five percent) of the nationally valid votes in the previous election for members of the DPR."

		the legislative elections of the previous period has removed the essence of the implementation of the election.
8.	Constitutional Court Decision 50/PUU-XVI/2018	The provisions on the presidential threshold discriminate against the rights of political parties participating in the new elections.
9.	Constitutional Court Decision 54/PUU-XVI/2018	The provisions regarding the presidential threshold are contrary to the values of Pancasila which are an inseparable part of the opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
10.	Constitutional Court Decision 58/PUU-XVI/2018	The implementation of the presidential threshold castrates and limits applicants from obtaining alternative presidential and vice-presidential candidates because of the high potential for a single candidate.
11.	Constitutional Court Decision	The legal standing of the

	61/PUU-XVI/2018	applicant is not clear, so the Constitutional Court does not examine the subject matter of the case
12.	Constitutional Court Decision 92/PUU-XVI/2018	The presidential threshold which stipulates that presidential and vice-presidential candidates must be endorsed by political parties and/or coalitions of political parties has limited the right of applicants to run for presidential and/or vice-presidential candidates from an independent/ind dependent path.
13.	Constitutional Court Decision 74/PUU-XVIII/2020	Post factum (in concreto), the 2019 Presidential Election has caused the loss of the constitutional rights of PSI, Perindo, the Berkarya Party and the Garuda Party to be able to nominate a presidential and vice-presidential candidate.

Source: data analyzed by author

Saiful Ansori also argued that the implementation of the presidential threshold system in the 2019 simultaneous elections, the

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scope of benefits that are caused to fall into the *Maqashidal-'Ammah* (General Maqashid) category which is a *maqashid* which includes all the problems contained in universal *tashri'* behavior such as justice, equality, tolerance, convenience and others.³⁸

Presidential threshold that implemented in presidential election from the perspective of *Maqashid Syari'ah* or Islamic law perspective, then this is an effort or means used to achieve the goals to be achieved. Although the simultaneous election system is not a perfect system for building a more democratic state administration, at least the efforts made are expected to reduce the negative impact or disadvantages result.³⁹

Moreover, Muhamad Sofi Mubarak stated that the choice of using the presidential threshold in the presidential election is part of *Ijtihad Maslahi*.⁴⁰ *Ijtihad Maslahi* (maqashid-based *ijtihad*) is interpreted as an effort study, analyze and find the goals behind the application of sharia texts, then apply them to the case for which the legal provisions are to be sought.⁴¹

Products produced by *Ijtihad Maslahi* trying to creat human benefit/advantages.

However, according to Muhamad Sofi Mubarak, *Ijtihad Maslahi* must be based on five principles so that the resulting policies are not authoritarian, namely: honesty, diligence, comprehensiveness, reasonableness and self-restrain.^{42,43}

Honest mean understanding the strength and weakness from itself.⁴⁴ Every judge who decides, where the decision has legal consequences, must honestly know his capacity. So, the decisions later will not cause injustice to the community. As is the case in the context of the application of the presidential threshold, in which the judges of the Constitutional Court decide that the policy is an open legal policy and is interpreted by lawmakers.

Why do constitutional judges not dare to honestly just cancel the implementation of the presidential threshold. Because, there are no clear parameters regarding the rules of the open legal policy. Moreover, the threshold policy, both parliamentary and presidential threshold always make horizontal conflict and persuade the public to submit judicial review to Constitutional Court.

³⁸ Ansori, *Lo.cit.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰ Muhamad Sofi Mubarak, (Desember, 2020), Membedah Anatomi Fiqh Siyasaah Dalam Decision Mahkamah Konstitusi Tentang Presidential Threshold, *Tafaqquh: Jurnal Penelitian Dan Kajian Keislaman*, Volume 8, Number 2, hlm. 34.

⁴¹ Ahmad Al-Raysuni and Muhammad Jamal Barut, (2000), *Al-Ijtihad: Al-Nass, Al-Waqi', AlMaslahah*, Beirut: Dar al-Fikr al-Mu'asir, hlm. 77.

⁴² Mubarak, *Lo.cit.*

⁴³ Muhammad Lutfi Hakim, (Juni, 2020), Hermeneutik-Negosiasi Dalam Studi Fatwa-Fatwa Keagamaan: Analisis Kritik Terhadap Pemikiran Khaled M. Abou El Fadl, *Istinbath*, Volume 19, Number 1, hlm. 42.

⁴⁴ Mubarak, *Lo.cit.*

50 However, in the Constitutional Court's decision there are two Constitutional Justices who have dissenting opinions, namely Constitutional Judge Suhartoyo and Constitutional Judge Saldi Isra (both of them give dissenting opinion that declined or denied regulation of Presidential Threshold). In the dissenting opinion it was stated that by reading the formulation of the formulation of Article 222 of the Election Law, it is difficult to argue that the message "remaining based on the provisions of the 1945 Constitution" in the Constitutional Court Decision 14/2013 was blatantly ignored by the legislators.

41 This means that the legislators stopped reading the considerations of the Constitutional Court in the *a quo decision*, only to the sentence that the requirement for the number of seats and the number of votes for political parties as a condition for nominating pairs of presidential candidates is the authority of the legislators. In fact, with the phrase "still based on the provisions of the 1945 Constitution", legislators in addition to paying attention to the provisions of Article 6A paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution must also pay attention to the provisions in Article 22E paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 27 paragraph (1) Article 28D paragraph (1) and paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which requires the guarantee of equal rights to every political party participating in the election to nominate a

presidential (and vice-presidential) candidate pair.

It was further explained at that point, that the Constitutional Court should carry out its constitutional role and function in correcting or reviewing the substance of the Act, even when the amendment to the 1945 Constitution (1999-2002) appeared enthusiastic about simplifying political parties in order to support the presidential government system. In this regard, the Constitutional Court should place or give more priority to the fulfillment of the constitutional rights of the political parties participating in the election compared to the fulfillment of the assessment that the constitutional design (constitutional design or constitutional engineering) requires the simplification of the number of political parties participating in the election. So, the Constitutional Judges can implement diligence and comprehensive interpretation on their decision.

Diligence means carefully skilled in interpreting a legal norm. Comprehensiveness means the judges or lawmakers can investigate all relevant texts holistically with the topic to be solved. From these two bases, have judges and legislators/lawmakers comprehensively reviewed and understood the origins of the presidential threshold theory, how to formulate the amount and what its function is for? Have the amounts of 20% and 25% been formulated logically so that they meet the

reasonableness principle? Are judges and legislators/lawmakers able to control themselves (self-retrain) when deciding to apply the presidential threshold?

So that the policy is not arbitrary and limits the right to be elected by people who want to run for president. So, according to the author, the best rule of *dharuriyyah* and *Ijtihad Maslahi* from Islamic law perspective or *maqashid sharia* related to the implementation of the presidential threshold policy is to remove the presidential threshold in presidential election. The mechanism for the requirements for presidential candidates is returned to the constitution (UUD NRI 1945).

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the reconstruction of the presidential threshold in the presidential election on Islamic law perspective can be done by removing the provisions regarding the presidential threshold. This is important because the regulation regarding the presidential threshold is not in accordance with the principle of people's sovereignty and has the potential to violate the people's right to vote and be elected.

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Presidential Threshold in Indonesian Election: An Islamic Law Perspective
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Abstrak
Pemilihan presiden secara langsung setiap lima tahun sekali adalah perwujudan demokrasi di Indonesia. Permasalahan ambang sebagai syarat mengajukan calon presiden dan wakil presiden selalu belum menemukan solusi. Perubahan ambang batas yang awalnya 10% kemudian anggaranya berubah menjadi 20% hingga saat ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan diantaranya melakukan evaluasi terhadap disharmonisasi dalam proses penentuan ambang batas tersebut. Metode pendekatan yang digunakan adalah yuridis normatif, melalui studi kepustakaan yang dengan menggunakan bahan hukum primer dan sekunder. Hasil penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa rekonstruksi ambang batas pilpres berdasarkan perspektif hukum Islam sangat dibutuhkan karena sangat rentan terjadinya friksi dan tarik menarik kepentingan di kalangan partai politik.
Kata Kunci: *Presiden, Ambang Batas, Pemilu, Hukum Islam.*

Abstract
Direct presidential election every five years is the embodiment of democracy in Indonesia. The issue of thresholds as a condition for nominating candidates for president and vice-president has always not found a solution. Changes in the threshold which was initially 10% then the number changed to 20% until now. This study aims, among others, to evaluate disharmony in the process of determining the threshold. The approach method used is normative juridical, through literature study using primary and secondary legal materials. The results of this study conclude that the reconstruction of the presidential election threshold based on the perspective of Islamic law is very much needed because it is very vulnerable to friction and tug-of-war between political parties.
Keywords: *Presidential, Threshold, Election, Islamic Law.*

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