

**EFFORTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION COMMISSION IN
ELECTING LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS OF FIQH AL-SIYĀSAH AL-
DUSTŪRIYYAH'S PERSPECTIVE**

(Study of Countermeasures for the White Group in Gringsing District)

ESSAY

BY:

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STATE GOVERNMENT LAW STUDY PROGRAM (SIYASAH)

FACULTY OF SHARIA

ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY STATE MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

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STATEMENT OF THE AUNTENTICITY

In the name of Allah, With consciousness and responsibility toward the development of science, the writer declares that thesis entitled:

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(Study in Gringsing District)

Is truly writer's original work which can be legally justified. If this thesis is proven result of duplication or plagiarism from another scientific work, it as precondition of degree will be stated legally invalid.

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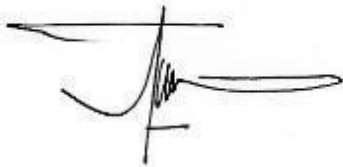
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MOTTO

"Society is not bound by individuals, but states the number of connectedness, the relationship in which these people stand"

(Karl Marx)

FOREWORD

سَمِيعُ
الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ
الْعَلِيِّمِ

Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin, who has given grace and assistance in writing a thesis entitled: **EFFORTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION COMMISSION IN ELECTING LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS OF FIQH AL-SIYĀSAH AL-DUSTŪRIYYAH'S PERSPECTIVE (Study of Countermeasures for the White Group in Gringsing District)** could we finished well. Salawat and greetings we give to the Majesty the Rasulullah Muhammad SAW. who have given uswatun hasanah to us in living this life in syar'i. By following him, may we be classified as believers and get intercession on the last day of the Last Hour. Amen.

With all the teaching, guidance / direction, and service assistance that has been provided, with all humility the writer would like to express his gratitude matchless to:

1. Prof. Dr. Abdul Haris, M. Ag, as the Rector of the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
2. Prof. Saifullah, SH, M. Hum, as Dean of the Faculty of Sharia, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.
3. Dr. M. Aunul Hakim, S. Ag., MH, as the Head of the Constitutional Law Study Program Faculty of Sharia, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
4. Khairul Umam, M.HI. as a writer supervising lecturer who has devoted time to provide direction and motivation in completing this thesis writing and as a lecturer guardian author while studying at the Sharia Faculty of the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. thank you the author gives to him who has provided guidance, advice, and motivation during lectures.
5. All lecturers at the Faculty of Sharia, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, who have provided learning to all of us. With sincere intentions, I hope their charity will all be part of worship to get the pleasure of Allah SWT.
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sincerity and intention. May their charity be part of worship to get the pleasure of Allah SWT.

7. To mamak, sir, pakde, bude, Ms. Nila Ratnasari, Ms. Syiva Avianti, Mas Tahik, Reza deck, Farda deck who have supported and prayers so that they can complete this thesis.
8. Friends of Radar Bhineka who always accompany me in the dark world of Malang
9. Friends of PMII Rayon "Radical" Al Faruq who have provided a rare process and have not been felt in any organization I have ever participated in
10. Friends of PMII Commissariat Sunan Ampel Malang who gave a real world of independence and organizational maturity
11. Thank you, Arini Sabila, friends who provide support and dynamic feelings that are quite warm so far
12. A HTQ friend who accompanied my Maba, even if only for a moment
13. JDFI's friends who provide a sense of enthusiasm and mental formation for mature public speaking
14. Friends of LADEC who provide fond memories of intellectual arguments fighting
15. A fellow major who hones soft skills in the classroom
16. HTN ICP friends who emphasize scientific dialectics
17. To all the parties that I cannot mention one by one who have helped the author during the process until the end of this thesis.

With the completion of this thesis report, it is hoped that the knowledge that we have gained during college can provide benefits to the charities of life in this world and the hereafter. As a human being who never escapes mistakes, the author really hopes that the door of forgiveness as well as criticism and suggestions from all parties for efforts to improve in the future.

Malang, 12 February 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of several fluid, connected strokes that are difficult to decipher as specific letters.

Author

TRANSLITERATION GUIDELINES

A. General

Transliteration is the transfer of Arabic writing into Indonesian (Latin) writing, not Arabic translation into Indonesian. Included in this category are Arabic names from Arabs, while Arabic names from nations other than Arabic are written as the national language spelling, or as written in the reference book. Writing book titles in footnotes and bibliography, still uses this transliteration provision

There are many options and transliteration provisions that can be used in writing scientific papers, either with international or national standards or provisions specifically used by certain publishers. Latin Arabic Transliteration Guidelines which are the result of a joint decision (SKB) of the Minister of Religion and the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number: 158 of 1987 and Number: 0543b / U / 1987.

B. Consonant

A list of Arabic letters and their transliterations into Latin letters can be seen on the following page:

Arabic font	Name	Latin letters	Name
ا	Alif	Not symbolized	Not symbolized
ب	Ba	B	Be
ت	Ta	T	Te

ث	S a	S	Ice (with dots above)
ج	Jim	J	Je
ح	Ha	H {	Ha (with the dot above)
خ	Kha	Kh	Ka and Ha
د	Dal	D	De
ذ	Z al	Z	Zet (with the dot above)
ر	Ra	R	Er
ز	Zai	Z	Zet
س	Sin	S	Ice
سین	Syin	Sy	Ice and ye
ص	S { ad	S {	Ice (with a dot on under)
ض	D } ad	D {	De (with a dot on under)
ط	T { a	T {	Te (with a dot on under)
ظ	Z } a	Z {	Zet (with a dot on under)
'Ain	ع	' _____	inverted apostrophe
غ	Gain	G.	Ge
فا	Fa	F	Eph
ق	Qof	Q	Qi
ك	Kaf	K	Ka
ل	Lam	L	El
م	Mim	M	Em
ن	Nun	N	En
و	Kite	W	We
هـ	Ha	H	Ha
ء/أ	Hamza	_____'	Apostrophe
ي	Yes	Y	Ye

the word then in its transliteration follows a vowel, is not denoted by a comma above (,) , reversed with a comma (,) to replace the lambanag “ع”.

C. Long Vowels and Diphthongs

Every Arabic writing in the form of fathah vowel is written with "a", kasrah with "i", dlommah with "u", while the long reading is written in the following way
Vocal (a)panjang= â misalnya قال becomes qâla Vowel (i)long= î for example قيل becomes qîla Long vowel (u) = û for example دون become dûna

Khusus untuk read an ya 'nisbat, then it cannot be replaced by "î", but it is still written with "iy" so that it can describe the ya' nisbat at the end. Likewise for the sounds of diphthong, wawu and ya 'after fathah are written with "aw" and "ay". Consider the following example:

Diphthong (aw) = و for example قول become qawlun

Diftong (ay) = ي misalnya خير be khayrun.

D. Ta'marbûthah(ة)

Ta 'marbûthah transliterated with "t" if it is in the middle of a sentence, but if ta 'marbuthah is at the end of the sentence, then

transliterated using "h" eg للمدرسة

consists of an arrangement of mudlaf and mudlaf ilayh, then
with

transliterated

use "t" which is

connected to the next sentence, for example هلل

رحمة ر في becomes fi *rahmatillâh*.

E. Word Clothing and Lafadz al-Jalâlah

The article in the form of "al" (ال) is written in small letters, unless it is located at the beginning of a sentence, while "al" in lafadh jal is in the middle of a leaning sentence (idhafah) then it is omitted. Consider the following examples:

1. Al-Imâm al-Bukhâriy said
2. Al-Bukhâriy in the muqaddimah of his book explains
3. *Masyâ'Allah kânâ wa mâlam yasyâ lam yakun.*
4. Billâh 'azza wa jalla.

F. Name and Indonesianized Arabic Words

In principle, every word that comes from Arabic must be written using a transliteration system. If the word is an Arabic name from an Indonesian or Indonesianized Arabic, it does not need to be written using a transliteration system. Consider the following example:

"... Abdurahman Wahid, the former fourth president of the Republic of Indonesia, and Amin Rais, former chairman of the MPR at the same time, have

made an agreement to eradicate nepotism, collusion and corruption from the face of the Indonesian earth, by however ...Pay attention to the writing of the names "Abdurahman Wahid", "Amin Rais" and the word "salat" written using the Indonesian language writing procedure adapted to the writing of his name. Even though these words come from Arabic, they are in the form of Indonesian names and have been Indonesianized, for that it is not written in the way "Abd al-Rahmân Wahîd", "Amîn Raîs", and is not written as "shalât".

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Adhien Nugroho, 17230063, **EFFORTS OF THE GENERAL ELECTION COMMISSION IN ELECTING LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS OF FIQH AL-SIYĀSAH AL-DUSTŪRIYYAH'S PERSPECTIVE (Study of Countermeasures for White Group in Gringsing District)**. Thesis, Department of Constitutional Law, Faculty of Sharia, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Advisor: KHAIRUL UMAM, S.HI., M.HI.

Keywords: Law; General Election Commission; White Group;

PeLegislative general election is a form of political participation as the implementation of the people's sovereignty, because at the election moment the people become the most decisive actors for the political process in a region by casting direct votes. Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states: "that sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the Constitution". The constitutional mandate is to fulfill the demands of democratic development in line with the growth of the life of the nation and state

The formulation of the problem is: 1) How the efforts of the General Election Commission (KPU) in suppressing the Golput rate when carrying out the 2019 legislative elections in kec. Gringsing? 2) What is the perspective of Fiqh al-siyāсах al-dustūriyyah on efforts to suppress Golput numbers that occur in the implementation of democratic Legislative Elections in Kec. Gringsing?

This type of research is Sociological Empirical Juridical. The data collection method used is in the form of interviews and documentation as well as in the form of scientific books, theses, research reports and journals.

The results of this study indicate that elections are the implementation of democracy, in the implementation of elections the people's sovereignty is highly respected and people's rights must be protected. As a right, the act of Golput cannot be convicted but inviting someone to Golput can be subject to criminal action in accordance with Law No.7 of 2017 article 510 and article 515. In practice, although the law has regulated the prohibition of Golput campaigns, the Golput campaign or calls for Golput still occur during the General Election. Golput in the 2019 Election has decreased even though the Golput campaign is very intense, especially on social media. In overcoming the increasing number of Golputs, Election administering institutions (KPU and Bawaslu) have involved the public directly in the delivery of information, implementation and supervision of elections.

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Adhien Nugroho, 17230063, **UPAYA KOMISI PEMILIHAN UMUM DALAM PEMILIHAN ANGGOTA LEGISLATIF PERSPEKTIF *FIQH AL-SIYĀSAH AL-DUSTŪRIYYAH* (Studi Penanggulangan Golongan Putih di Kec. Gringsing)**. Skripsi, Jurusan Hukum Tata Negara, Fakultas Syariah, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Pembimbing: KHAIRUL UMAM, S.HI.,M.HI.

Kata Kunci: Undang-Undang;Komisi Pemilihan Umum; Golongan Putih;

Pemilihan umum legislatif adalah bentuk dari partisipasi politik sebagai pelaksanaan dari kedaulatan rakyat, karena pada moment pemilu rakyat menjadi pelaku yang paling menentukan bagi proses politik di suatu wilayah dengan memberikan suara secara langsung. Pasal 1 ayat (2) Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia tahun 1945 menyatakan : “bahwa kedaulatan berada ditangan rakyat dan dilaksanakan menurut Undang- Undang Dasar”. Amanat konstitusi tersebut untuk memenuhi tuntutan perkembangan demokrasi yang sejalan dengan pertumbuhan kehidupan berbangsa dan bernegara

Rumusan Masalahnya ialah:1) Bagaimana upaya Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) dalam menekan angka Golput ketika melaksanakan pemilihan legislatif 2019 di kec. Gringsing ? 2)Bagaimana Prespektif *Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah* terhadap upaya penekanan angka Golput yang terjadi dalam pelaksanaan Pemilu Legislatif yang demokratis di Kec. Gringsing?

Jenis Penelitian ini adalah Yuridis Empiris Sosiologis. Metode pengambilan data yang digunakan yaitu. berupa wawancara dan dokumentasi serta berupa buku ilmiah, skripsi, laporan penelitian dan jurnal.

Hasil Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Pemilu merupakan implementasi demokrasi, dalam pelaksanaan Pemilu kedaulatan rakyat sangat di junjung tinggi dan hak-hak rakyat harus dilindungi. Sebagai suatu hak, tindakan Golput tidak dapat dipidana akan tetapi mengajak seseorang untuk Golput dapat dikenai tindakan pidana sesuai dengan UU no 7 tahun 2017 pasal 510 dan pasal 515. Dalam prakteknya, meskipun dalam undang- undang telah diatur larangan kampanye Golput, akan tetapi kampanye Golput atau ajakan Golput masih terjadi pada pelaksanaan Pemilu. Golput dalam Pemilu 2019 mengalami penurunan meskipun kampanye Golput sangat gencar khususnya di media sosial. Dalam mengatasi meningkatnya angka Golput, lembaga penyelenggara Pemilu (KPU dan Bawaslu) telah melibatkan masyarakat secara langsung dalam penyampaian informasi, pelaksanaan dan pengawasan Pemilu.

نبذة مختصرة

محمد أدين زوغرو هو ، سبعة عشر مليون و مائتان و ثلاثون ألف و ثلاثة و ستون ، جهود لجنة الانتخابات العامة في انتخاب الأعضاء التشريعيين الصياغة الدستورية (دراسة التلغيب على المجموعات البيضاء في منطوة غرينغينغ). (أطروحة ، نسم القانون الدستوري ، كلية الشريعة ، جامعة الدولة الإسلامية مولانا M.HI. ، S.HI. ، مالك إبراهيم النج ، المشرف: خيرالم الكلمات المنحاحية: قانون ؛ لجنة الانتخابات العامة ؛ المجموعة البيضاء

الانتخابات التشريعية هي شكل من أشكال المشاركة السياسية كتنفيذ لسيادة الشعب ، ألنه في لحظة الانتخابات يصبح الناس أكثر الفاعلين حسم في العملية السياسية في منطوة ما من خلال التصويت المباشر تنص النقرة (2) (من المادة الأولى من دستور جمهورية إندونيسيا لعام 1945 على أن "السيادة في يد الشعب وتنفيذ ونوا للدستور". "التفويض الدستوري هو تلبية مطالب التزمية الديمقراطية التي تتماشى مع نمو حياة الأمة والدولة

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في نضع رقم جولبوت عند (KPU) صياغة المشكلة هي: 1 (ما هي جهود مفوضيات الانتخابات العامة؟ 2 (ما هو منظور نوة الصياغة الدستورية Gringsing. إجراء الانتخابات التشريعية 2019 في المنطوة تجاه الجهود المبذولة لوضع عدد غولبت الذي حدث في تنفيذ الانتخابات التشريعية الديمقراطية في مدينة Gringsing؟ الكويز

نوع هذا البحث هو علم الاجتماع القانوني التجريبي بطريقة جمع البيانات المسخدمية هي. على شكل مقابلات وتوثيق وكتب علمية ورسائل علمية وتقارير بحثية ومجلات

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن الانتخابات العامة هي تطبيق للديمقراطية ، وفي تنفيذ الانتخابات نحظى لكن دعوة Golput سيادة الشعب باحترام كبير ويجب حمايته حقوق الناس بحقوق ، ال يمكن تجريم أفعال شخص ما إلى مجموعة بيضاء يمكن أن تخضع لإجراءات جنائية ونق القانون رقم 7 لعام 2017 المادة والمادة 515. في الممارسة العملية ، على الرغم من أن الفنون قد نظم حظر حملات مجموعة 510. بيضاء، إل أن ال نزال حملة مجموعة بيضاء أو الدعوة إلى مجموعة بيضاء حدث أثناء الانتخابات انخفض مجموعة بيضاء في انتخابات 2019 على الرغم من أن حملة مجموعة بيضاء كمنفعة لا غاية ، خاصة على وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي. في التعامل مع العدد المتزايد من غير الناخبين ، قامت مؤسسات إدارة بإشراك المجتمع بشكل مباشر في توصيل المعلومات وتنفيذ الانتخابات (KPU و Bawaslu) والإشراف عليها

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CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

A. Background

PeLegislative general election is a form of political participation as the implementation of the people's sovereignty, because at the election moment the people become the most decisive actors for the political process in a region by casting direct votes. Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia states: "that sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the Constitution".¹ The constitutional mandate is to fulfill the demands of democratic development in line with the growth of the life of the nation and state.

His enthusiasmIn voting, it is very necessary in a country with a democratic ideology, either directly or through representation. Election sustainability is a form of people's human rights to elect people's representatives in the DPR, DPD and DPRD, as well as the President and Vice President constitutionally

Di era 4.0 this world experiences tofragile sufficient values and norms destroyed. Crisisethics and morals national life, especially a crisis of values in aspectslaw-politics is so pronounced. Deviation of private ethics and public ethics in the state experience increase and toshock the norm seems to continue in practiceek governance country so it's in our globalization atmosphere easy mengface him, denga■ progressive attitude²

ProcessElection is the easiest indicator in determining whether a country adheres to the principles of democracy or not, because Elections are the process of society in choosing the development of a country by participating in the implementation of the Election. Because of the high participation of the community,

¹ The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia

² Jimly Asshiddiqie, Upholding Election Organizer Ethics, raja grafindo, Jakarta, 2013 pp. 22, and 29-30

it can affect the formation of good government in a country. From 1955 to 2019 the Indonesian nation has held general elections 12 times. Elections were first held in 1955, then in 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019. In every Election there are several people who do not use their voting rights and this phenomenon tends to increase. In every Election, whether in regional head elections (Pilkada), legislative elections (Pileg), and the presidential election (Pilpres). A group of people who do not exercise their voting rights are known as the white group (Golput). The level of political participation in the implementation of the General Election in 1955 was 37,875,299 or 87.65% of 43,104,464. who have registered cast their votes legally.³ However, 12.35% of people who do not vote or do not use their votes in the General Election at that time.

In 1971, the level of political participation reached the community as many as 54,696,387 out of 57,535,752 people who already have the right to vote. This means that around 95% of the people have exercised their right to vote in the implementation of elections. In the 1977 general election, 63,495,479 out of 70,110,007 people participated in the election. This figure shows that 90% of the people have used their vote in the election. There has been a decrease in public participation from the implementation of the General Election in the previous period of around 5%. In the 1982 elections, the level of political participation and the Golput

³Herbert Feith, ab Nugroho Katjasunga, et al. General Election 1955 in Indonesia, (Jakarta: Popular Gramedia Library, 1999), 57

rate was almost the same. The public participation rate at that time was 75,126,306 out of 81,629,250 registered people. Meanwhile, the number of Golputs reached 6,502,944 or 7.97%.⁴ Researchers in conducting this research presented a white class problem that was already considered normal by the people in Gringsing sub-district, in the April 17 2019 legislative elections simultaneously held in Indonesia for the first time, but there are many important notes that must be remembered both from their strengths and weaknesses. Gringsing Subdistrict is located in the eastern Batang area which is very close to Kendal Regency because the distance between other sub-districts is further away than Weleri Subdistrict in Kendal Regency, Central Java so the majority of people in Gringsing prefer to work and earn a living in Kendal Regency than in Kabupaten Trunk.

PemLegislative ilu in Gringsing is a form of the formation of people's political rights and the delegation of these rights by the Gringsing people to people's representatives to carry out the wheels of government. In addition, Election is the process of forming people's sovereignty based on Pancasila. The purpose of the General Election is to elect people's representatives who occupy the seat of government to convey the aspirations of the people.⁵

Loyal In the implementation of the General Election, it is not uncommon for an increase in the white group (hereinafter abbreviated as abstain) in one blood, one of which is in the Gringsing District, which often results in election problems. These problems arise due to dissatisfaction with the election organizers, in this case the

⁴ Muhammad Asfar, *Elections and Voting Behavior 1955-2004*, (Surabaya: Pustaka Eureka, 2006), 76 -77

⁵ M. Rusli Karim, *Competitive Democratic Election*, (Yogyakarta; PT. Tiara Wacana Yogyakarta, 1991), p. 2.

Election Management Commission (hereinafter abbreviated as KPU), such as inappropriate decisions / policies that harm election participants, inaccuracy in vote counting, to indications of taking sides with one of the election participants. Problems also arise due to irregularities and fraud committed by election participants, such as falsification of identity, intimidation and money politics to voters. If these problems are ignored and there is no clear and firm settlement mechanism (legal mechanism), disturbing the smoothness / success of the Election and resulting in low election credibility and legitimacy. In turn, this can threaten and ignore the constitutional rights of election participants and society in general. Therefore we must understand how the KPU's efforts in carrying out one of the democratic parties, namely the Legislative Election which took place on April 17, 2019 in Kab. Stems in the perspective of Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah.

Golput is a group of individuals who exercise their voting rights in the election. Meanwhile, the General Election is a manifestation of the needs and interests of society. Through this election, the aspirations of the people will be channeled which can influence the actions or decisions to be taken by the government in providing a binding policy.⁶ Therefore, the General Election is a common interest in realizing and improving the nation and state by elaborating the process of maturing society by participating in the political realm, namely the Election.

Novel Ali argues that in Indonesia there are two groups of Golput, namely: First, lay abstentions. People who do not use their right to vote in the implementation of the General Election due to economic reasons, busyness and so on. The political ability of the lay Golput group is not at the level of analysis, but only at the descriptive level. Second, is the choice of Golput. Namely people who do not use their voting rights in the implementation of the General Election for political reasons. An example is not being satisfied with the quality of politics at that time. People belonging to this

⁶ Miriam Budiarjo, *Democracy in Indonesia Between Parliamentary Democracy and Democracy Pancasila*, (Jakarta: Gramedi Pustaka Utama, 1994), 185.

second group have good political analysis skills. Not only at the descriptive level, but at the evaluation level⁷

Potential Golput in democratic parties, one of which is the Legislative Election in Kab. Batang in particular is very worrying for the development of a quality democracy. Because, the increase in the number of Golputs can have implications for the paralysis of democracy. The reality of Golput shows that when democracy is taking place in society, at that time there is also a sense of apathy in society.

Pemilu and matters relating to its implementation are political activities (al-siyāsah). Al-Mawardi argues that shari'ah values exist when humans or communities establish a state and appoint a head of state to meet social needs, create peace and balance in life.⁸ Therefore, in a country, a leader who is elected by deliberation or election is needed. The verse which implies the need to establish a state or government begins with an understanding of the verse al-Nisā 'verse 59:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا أَهْلَ
وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولَى الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ فَإِن
تَنَزَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى أَهْلِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِن
كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِأَهْلِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ
وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا

Meaning: O you who believe, obey Allah and obey the Prophet (Him), and ulil amri among you. Then if you have different opinions about something, then return it to Allah (Al Quran) and Rasul (Sunnah), if you really believe in Allah and the day after. This is greater (for you) and better as a result. (QS al-Nisa verse: 59)

⁷ Novel Ali, Civilization of Political Communication, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 1999), 22

⁸ Imam Al-Mawardi, Constitutional Law and Leadership in Islamic Measures, (Jakarta: Gema Insani, 2000), p. 15.

Formk ulil amri in the above paragraph is directed at power, namely the government as a political force in which there are several elements with each of its functions which aim to manage, handle and govern society. So the meaning of the word obey in the verse is obedient to ulil amri or leader as the subject whose job is to regulate the life of the people. This obedience can be carried out if it is preceded by efforts to uphold leadership for the benefit of the people.

Matters relating to the state, leadership, government, constitution, legislation, democratic institutions and deliberation in Islam are discussed at al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah. In addition, the study in al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah also discusses the concept of a rule of law and the reciprocal relationship between the government and citizens and the rights of citizens that must be protected.⁹

Ilmu al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah began to get the spotlight from the public who wanted to know the criteria for a good candidate for leader. There is a method that must be considered in studying fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah. The method used is not much different from other fiqh methods, namely using ilm ushul al-fiqh and qawa'id al-fiqh. The use of ilm ushul al-fiqh and qawa'id al-fiqh in studying fiqh siyāsah is very important because the issue of al-siyāsah is not regulated in detail in the Al-Quran and Al-Hadith.

Ilmu al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah began to get the spotlight from the public who wanted to know the criteria for a good candidate for leader. There is a method that must be considered in studying fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah. The method used is not much different from other fiqh methods, namely using ilm ushul al-fiqh and qawa'id al-fiqh. The use of ilm ushul al-fiqh and qawa'id al-fiqh in studying fiqh siyāsah is very important because the issue of al-siyāsah is not regulated in detail in the Al-Quran and Al-Hadith.

⁹ Muhammad Iqbal, *Fiqh Al-Siyāsah`` Constitutionalization of Islamic Political Doctrine "*, (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2014), 177.

Fikih al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah is divided into three parts, namely:¹⁰

- 1) *Al - Siyāsah al-tashri'iyyah*, regulates ahl al-hali wa al-aqdi, people's representatives. Relations between citizens, laws and other regulations;
- 2) *Al - Siyāsah al-tanfidyyah*, set in trouble *bai'ah*, *wizarah*, *waly al-ahadi* and so forth;
- 3) *Al-siyāsah al-qaḍaiyyah*, discuss about judicial issues.
- 4) *Al-siyāsah al-idâriyyah*, discuss about personnel administration.

When viewed in Islamic law, the authority between the State Institutions is regulated in Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah which is part of the siyasah fiqh which discusses the problems of state legislation. In this case it also discusses, among other things, constitutional concepts (the country's basic law and the history of the birth of legislation in a country), legislation (how to formulate laws), democratic institutions and shura which are important pillars of legislation. In the legislation. In addition, this study discusses the concept of a rule of law both siyasah and the reciprocal relationship between the government and citizens as well as the rights of citizens that must be protected.¹¹ As a good citizen, every citizen has a political obligation by keeping the wheels of government running, this is reflected in the involvement of the community by using their voting rights as citizens in the implementation of elections.

Acting If there is a threat of Golput against the state, the Indonesian Ulama Council (MUI) as the most authoritative fatwa institution in Indonesia does not remain silent to respond with a fatwa approach.¹² MUI hang outn fatwa that it is haram for Indonesian Muslims who do not use their right to vote in the General Election. To disseminate this fatwa regarding the prohibition of Golput, MUI mobilizes preachers to disseminate this fatwa to Muslim communities throughout Indonesia.

¹⁰ A. Djazuli, *Fikih Siyasah Implementing the Benefit of the People in Sharia Signs*, (Jakarta: Pustaka Grafika, 2018), 47.

¹¹ Muhammad Iqbal, "Fiqh Siyasah, Constitutionalization of Islamic Political Doctrine". (Jakarta, Prenadamedia Group. 2014) p. 177.

¹² Results of Ijtima 'Ulama Commission of the Indonesian Ulama Council III Year 2009 in Padang Panjang, Commission A on Masail Asasiyah Wathaniyah

The fatwa issued by the MUI agrees with al-Ghazali's thought that choosing a legal leader is mandatory. According to al-Ghazali, choosing a legal leader is obligatory because it aims to maintain world order, world order is obligatory for religious order, and religious order is obligatory for success in the hereafter. The existence of this opinion is based on the history of government after the death of the prophet Muhammad SAW at the time of khulafā al-rāshidin and the caliphs after their leadership, both from the Umayyads and the Bani 'Abbasids. In the rules of al-ushul al-fiqh stated

ما ال مُم لِّ وا وَا وَا
 ال ال ال ال ال ال
 ح ح ح ح ح ح
 ح ح ح ح ح ح

An obligation is not perfect unless there is something (means or means), then something is obligatory ”.

Alat to uphold leadership is the state, therefore not only electing a leader, enforcing the rule of law is also obligatory.¹³ Likei which has been written in the history of Islamic governance, the prophet Muhammad SAW never gave a testament about who would replace him as leader after he died. He left it up to the Muslims to determine it. For this reason, not long after the Prophet's death, before his body was buried, several figures from among the Muhajirin and Anshor circles gathered at

baother city of Saqifah, Medina.¹⁴ Until then there was a dispute of opinion between the Muhajirin and the Anshor in debating who will replace the Prophet.

AfterIf the dispute occurred, it was decided that Abu Bakr was chosen to replace the Prophet's position as leader. Abu Bakr was chosen because of the expertise and courage of Abu Bakr then Abu Bakr. The election was through deliberation and several considerations from the Muslims who were present at the time. Thus Abu Bakr

¹³ Muhammad Iqbal, and Amin Husein Nasution, Islamic Political Thought: From Classical to Contemporary Periods, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2010), 18

¹⁴ Muhammad Iqbal, *Fiqh Al-Siyāsah `` Constitutionalization of Islamic Political Doctrine "*, (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2014), 45.

became the first Caliph as leader of the country to replace the Prophet. The first Bai'at is a special Bai'at because it is only done by a small group of Muslims who are present at Saqifah. While the second pledge was carried out the next day at the mosque which was carried out by the people of Medina.¹⁵

AdanyThis history shows that Islam requires a leader in a country. However, the prophet did not determine how to choose a leader, the prophet left everything to the Muslims. What the Muslims did at that time was deliberation until Abu Bakr was elected as the first Caliph. In the current context, deliberations carried out by Muslims at that time can also be referred to as elections, namely a form of deliberation conducted by individuals as citizens. Elections are held to form state and government institutions, namely the executive and legislative bodies (representatives or parliament).

HistoryRegarding the process of choosing Abu Bakr as caliph, it can be concluded that choosing a leader to run a country is very important to protect religion and regulate people's lives. From the explanation above, the problems raised by the author are very interesting when analyzed from the perspective of al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah fiqh, thus the author does not only discuss from the perspective of constitutional law, but the author also presents an analysis in the perspective of Islamic law. Based on the background described above, this study will raise the main problem regarding the analysis of fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah on Golput in the implementation of democratic elections.

The government's effort to prevent Golput rates is through regulations or legislation. One of them is about the prohibition of inviting Golput as stated in the law, to be precise in Law 8 of 2012, there are three articles related to voter participation which explain the threats to those who invite people to abstain, namely articles 292,

¹⁵ J. Suyuti Pulungan, *Fikih al-Siyāsah: teachings, history and thoughts* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo

homeland, 2002), 106

293 and article 301 paragraph 3. In addition The Election Law contains law No. 7 of 2017 article 515 which discusses Golput.

Based on the results of the recapitulation of the vote counting of legislative voters in Batang Regency, there was a stagnation in the number of voters that occurred. Based on the author's online interview to Mr. Abdul Latif as PPID KPU Kab. The lowest participation percentage is in Kec. Gringsing amounted to 69.08%. This is what attracts research writers The Efforts of the General Election Commission in the Election of Legislative Members from the Perspective of Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah. Researchers want to know and obtain the results of analysis of positive law and Islamic law to answer the presumptions that arise from groups who choose to be the white group who are a threat in every election that takes place.

This research uses qualitative research methods, namely descriptive research methods and tends to use analysis. Process and meaning (subject perspective) as well as supporting theories.

B. Scope of problem

the limitation of the problem in this study is intended to discuss the efforts made by the KPU in carrying out the 2019 legislative elections by looking at the overcoming of white numbers in Batang Regency.

C. Formulation of the problem

Referring to the background, the main problems raised in this study are "The Efforts of the General Election Commission in the Election of Legislative Members from the Perspective of Fiqh Siyasah.". From these main problems, the derivative problems that will be asked in more specific research questions are:

1. How the efforts of the General Election Commission (KPU) in suppressing the Golput rate when carrying out the 2019 legislative elections in kec. Gringsing?

2. Howa Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah perspective on efforts to suppress Golput numbers that occurred in the implementation of democratic Legislative Elections in Kec. Gringsing?

D. Research purposes

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To explain the efforts made by the KPU in suppressing the Golput rate when carrying out the 2019 legislative elections in Batang Regency.
2. To describe the perspective of Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah on the efforts to suppress the Golput rate that occurred in the implementation of democratic Legislative Elections in Batang district.

E. Benefits of research

1. The theoretical aspect
 - a. Hopefullyn can provide insight and knowledge about the Election and Golput that occurred in the State of Indonesia
 - b. ResearchThis n is expected to provide references in the academic field and as a Library of Constitutional Law
 - c. It is hoped that it can provide an objective view for observers of the law
2. Practical Aspects
 - a. BagThe author of the research results can be used as a guide when there are problems that discuss Golput in the implementation of democratic elections.
 - b. Can add insight into how the efforts of the Batang Election Commission in the 2019 Legislative Election in the perspective of Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah.
 - c. For Writers to get a Law Degree

F. Operational Definition

Operational definition is an element of research that is related to the variables contained in the research title or included in the research paradigm in accordance with the results of the problem formulation. This theory is used as a basis or reason why something concerned can indeed influence the dependent variable or is one of the causes.¹⁶

In this study, it is quite large that the researcher wants in discussing this research regarding the state of the 2019 Legislative Election Kab. Batang, First, the researcher wants to explore the role of the KPU Kab. Batang in carrying out the overall socialization to the people of Kab. Stems and how big is the impact of the socialization in the delivery of information and technical procedures. Second, the implementation of the 2019 Legislative Election Kab. Batang became the focal point in this study because researchers wanted data about the efforts made by the KPU Kab. Stems in running a democratic party for the election of people's representatives. The process carried out when input and output is for the realization of a quality Legislative Election. Third, In terms of internal State Institutions, namely the KPU, it requires decentralization in terms of Human Resources and Funding Resources which the Researchers will follow up together. Fourth, the White Group that develops in society becomes a polemic in every agenda of the People's Democratic Party, this is the author's spirit in seeing, looking for, and researching what conditions and needs the White Group wants for not participating in the 2019 Legislative Pemilu Kab. Trunk.

In this study using *Kajian Al-Siyāsah al-tashri'iyah* as a knife of analysis from research because it is obtained in regulating ahl al-hali wa al-aqdi, people's representatives. Relations between citizens, laws and other regulations;

¹⁶ J. Supranto. 2003. *Statistical Legal Research Methods*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta. page 332

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Research

Previous research is information that contains what previous researchers have done, in the form of journals and articles that have been published or in the form of a dissertation, a thesis that has not been published, and also has a relationship with research problems in order to avoid duplication and explain the originality of the research and show differences. previous research.¹⁷

In Past Research, it can assist Researchers in positioning the research and show the originality of the research. In this section, the researcher lists some of the results of previous research, both from thesis titles and research titles related to research that has been published or not yet published (Thesis, thesis, dissertation and others). The research used as a guide in this study are as follows:

1. **This researcher named Siti Laelatul Badriyah**, researcher a student of the Faculty of Sharia and Law of the State Islamic University of North Sumatra in 2017 with a thesis entitled "The Impact of the White Group (Golput) in the 2014 Presidential Election in North Sumatra Province and the Solution According to the Lecturers of the Faculty of Syari'ah and Law Uin North Sumatra". This researcher formulates the first problem is how to study the law about golput, the second, What are the views of the Syari'ah and Law Lecturers of UIN North Sumatra on golput for the 2014 election for the President and Vice President of North Sumatra, The third How is the impact of golput and its solution according to the views of the lecturers of the Faculty of Syari'ah and Law, UIN North Sumatra. This study uses research with an empirical approach and is associated with a conceptual approach.

¹⁷ Drafting Team, Guidelines for Scientific Work, (Malag: Faculty of Sharia, 2015), 27

2. **This researcher named Raimon**, researcher, a student majoring in Law and Social Sciences, Faculty of Social Sciences Gorontalo State University in 2017 in the form of a thesis entitled "The Role of Gorontalo District Election Commission in Minimizing Golput Voters in the 2015 Regent Election (Case Study of Golput Voters in Balahu Village, Tibawa District)". This researcher formulates the first problem is how the role of the Gorontalo District Election Commission in minimizing golput voters in the 2015 regent election, the second is the factors that become obstacles to the Gorontalo District KPU in minimizing golput voters in Balahu village in the 2015 regent election. with a qualitative and descriptive type.
3. **This researcher is named Nadia Erisanti**, researcher someone student Faculty of Law, University of Bengkulu in 2017 in the form of a thesis entitled "Efficiency and Effectiveness of Direct Regional Head Elections according to Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government". This researcher formulates the first problem is how the efficiency and effectiveness of direct regional head elections according to Law 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, the second What is the positive and negative impact of direct regional head elections. This research uses normative research and legal research which is carried out by examining library materials or secondary data.
4. **This researcher is named Nila Amania**, researcher a student of the Faculty of Law, Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta in 2009 with a thesis entitled "Judicial Review of Election Crime During the Campaign Period at the Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council (Case Study in Semarang District Court)" . This researcher formulates the first problem is what is the basis for consideration of judges in adjudicating election crimes during the campaign period at the Semarang District Court, the second, How is the settlement of election criminal cases during the campaign period at the Semarang District Court. In this research, the writer

used normative research with descriptive research method. The approach used uses a statute approach and a case approach. This research was conducted at the Semarang District Court.

5. **This researcher named Kurniawan Anshar**, researcher a student of the Faculty of Sharia Law and Law of the State Islamic University alauddin Makassar in 20019 with the form of a thesis entitled "Golput in the Perspective of Sharia Siyasaḥ (Studikasus Against the Political Behavior of Makassar City)". This researcher formulates the first problem is how the existence of Golput when it is associated with democracy that is happening in Makassar City, the second is how Golput is in the perspective of siyasaḥ sharia with the Maqāṣid Sy-Syarī‘ Ah approach. In this research, the writer used empirical research with descriptive research method.

No.	Researcher Name	Title	Difference	Renewal
1.	This researcher is named Siti Laelatul Badriyah, a researcher who is a student of the Faculty of Sharia and Law at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra in 2017	The Impact of the White Group (Golput) in the 2014 Presidential Election in North Sumatra Province and the Solution According to the Lecturers of the Faculty of Syari'ah and Law Uin North Sumatra	The first researcher discusses the impact of golput in the presidential election, while the second researcher examines the role of the kpu in eradicating abstention in the legislative election from the perspective of fiqh siyasah.	The issue of the 2019 Legislative Election is a renewal for the non-voting problem among these studies. As well as the case location which is characteristic because it is located on the border of Batang Regency.
2.	This researcher is named Raimon, a researcher who is a student majoring in Law and Social Sciences, Faculty of Social SciencesGorontalo State University in 2017	The Role of the Gorontalo District KPU in Minimizing Golput Voters in the 2015 Regent Election (Case Study of Golput Voters in Balahu Village, Tibawa District)	The first researcher only focuses on minimizing the second researcher focuses on the abstention factor by using fiqh al-siyāṣah al-dustūriyyah	This research examines the legislative elections which are rarely reviewed by previous research.

3.	This researcher is named Nadia Erisanti, a student researcher Faculty of Law, University of Bengkulu in 2017	Efficiency and Effectiveness of Direct Regional Head Election According to Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government	The first researcher discusses more about regional elections without siyasah dusturiyah perspective. Meanwhile, the second researcher discusses the role of the KPU in responding to abstention from the perspective of fiqh siyasah.	The issue of the 2019 Legislative Election is a renewal for the non-voting problem among these studies. As well as the case location which is characteristic because it is located on the border of Batang Regency.
4.	This researcher is named Nila Amania, a researcher at the Faculty of Law, Sebelas Maret University Surakarta in 2009	Juridical Review of Election Crime During the Campaign Period at the Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council (Case Study at the Semarang District Court)	The first researcher discusses more about the criminal act of regional election without the perspective of siyasah dusturiyah. Meanwhile, the second researcher discusses the role of the KPU in responding to abstention from the perspective of fiqh siyasah	fiqh siyasah dusturiah and the deepening of the white group are the renewal in this research.
5.	This researcher is named Kurniawan Anshar, a researcher who is a student of the Faculty of Sharia and Law of the Alauddin State Islamic University in Makassar in 2019.	Golput in the Perspective of Siyasah Syariah (Case Study of the Political Behavior of Makassar City Society) "	The first researcher discusses the discussion of Golput in the perspective of siyasah dusturiyah. Meanwhile, the second researcher discusses the role of the KPU in responding to abstention from the perspective of fiqh siyasah	The issue of the 2019 Legislative Election is a renewal for the non-voting problem among these studies. As well as the case location which is characteristic because it is located on the border of Batang Regency.

B. Conceptual framework

1. Fiqh al-Siyāsah al-Dustūriyyah

The problems discussed in fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah are the relationship between the leader and the people and existing institutions. In al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah fiqh the discussion is limited to regulations and legislation in the state with religious principles and is a realization for benefit human beings and meet their needs.¹⁸

Fikih al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah cannot be separated from two main discussions, namely: first, the argument of kully, both verses of the Al-Quran and hadith, maqasid syari'ah and Islamic teachings that regulate society that will not change despite changes in society. because the proposition of Kully is a dynamic element in society. Second, rules that can change due to changing situations and conditions, including the results of the ulama's ijtihad¹⁹

Fikih al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah does not only discuss the relationship between the people, government, institutions and the constitution alone. However, it also discusses people's rights which so far have not been explained much to the public. What is meant by this right is the people's knowledge of the criteria in choosing a good leader according to Islamic law.

Al-Mawardi is of the opinion that the law of choosing a leader is farḍu kifayah, meaning that if someone has chosen a leader, other obligations will be annulled because the obligatory status is farḍu kifayah. However, if no one is appointed as caliph, then two groups must be formed, these two groups have the privilege of appointing a leader:

- a. The group of voters in charge of choosing the khilāfah for the ummah.
- b. The Imamate group which has the duty to appoint one of them as a leader.²⁰

¹⁸A. Djazuli, *Fiqh Al-Siyāsah ,Implimentation of the benefit of the Ummah in Sharia Signs'*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2004), p. 47

¹⁹A. Djazuli, *Fiqh Al-Siyāsah*, p. 47

²⁰Imam Al-Mawardi, *Ahkâm Sultâniyyah (Islamic Khilafah Government System)*, trans. Khalifurrahman and Fathurrahman, (Jakarta: Qisthi Press, 20154), p. 10.

2. Election (General Election)

The results of tracing elections from time to time in the ever-valid constitution, for example, concluded that in the 1945 Constitution prior to the amendment, there were no explicit provisions that mention the words General Election (Pemilu) or general election institutions. However, based on an understanding of the articles related to the House of Representatives, constitutional experts concluded that the elections in Indonesia had already obtained a constitutional basis in the 1945 Constitution.²¹

In general, elections are formed from the conceptions and ideas of a democratic system by guaranteeing freedom, justice and equality for every citizen. In a democracy there are participatory values and sovereignty that must be exercised and upheld by every citizen and instruments of government. The community is given space to be able to play an active role in the democratic process.²²

General elections are believed to be a democratic means of electing political elites, this democratic nature makes the implementation of election activities involving citizens to participate in their success.²³ FunctionalThe main aspects of General Election are the establishment of the legitimacy of the ruler and the government, the formation of people's political representatives, the circulation of the ruling elite and political education.²⁴

In addition, in Ibn Khaldun's *Muqaddimah*, it is written that a country is originally built on the solidarity of the people. This solidarity comes from the

²¹ Topo Santoso and Ida Budhiati, *Elections in Indonesia: Institutional, Implementation, and Supervision*, (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2019, first printing) p. 12

²² Badri Khaeruman et al., *Islam and Democracy Reveals the Abstinence Phenomenon* (Jakarta: PT Nimas Multima, 2004), p. 69.

²³ Riswanda Imawan, *Dissecting the Politics of the New Order*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1997), p. 3.

²⁴ Arbit Sanit, *Parties, Elections and Democracy*, (Yogyakarta: Student Library, first printing, 1997), pp. 158-159

union of several groups. In this unity and solidarity there are a number of distinguished persons who can lead and rule the rest. Among these prominent people will be chosen as leaders for a larger group.²⁵

3. Democratic

Democracy comes from the word democracy is a form of the political system of a country and is a political culture in a nation. Wilson Churchill admits that democracy is not the best system of government, but there is no other system that is better than a democratic system. This shows that the democratic system is a unique political system. Many of the political regimes claim to be adherents of a democratic system, even though what is said and done between one regime and another often has substantial differences. The history of the conception of a democratic system is a very complex history and many are marked by conflicts.²⁶

The position of the people in the conception of democracy is placed in a very strategic position in the constitutional system, although at the level of implementation there are often differences between countries. Because there are various variants of the implementation of the democratic system, the state literature has several terms of democracy, including constitutional democracy, Pancasila democracy, guided democracy, parliamentary democracy, people's democracy, national democracy, national democracy, and so on.²⁷

The definition above shows that a democratic country is a country that adheres to a government system where sovereignty is in the hands of the people to run the wheels of government in the country. Issues regarding democracy are always related to issues of human rights. One of the efforts of mankind to

²⁵ Ibnu Khaldun, *Muqaddimah*, (Jakarta: Pustaka Firdaus, 2014), 202-203

²⁶ Anwar Arifin, *Political Science Perspective*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2015), p. 154.

²⁷ Moh. Koesnardi and Bintan R. Saragih, *State Sciences*, (Jakarta: Gaya Media Pratama, 1988), pp. 167- 191

protect and guarantee human rights is by fighting for the enforcement of democracy, because democracy is a political system that respects basic human rights. The elements of democracy are the existence of certain political or social foundations, for example regarding the principle of equality before the law, freedom of opinion and belief, social justice, and so on, so these rights are written in the Koran.

Although these rights vary, sometimes these rights are referred to as the rights of Allah, the rights of Allah and his servant and belong only to humans. However, the value is one, that is, humans, whether in a democratic or Islamic system, will be guaranteed to get this right.²⁸ Indonesia is one of the countries that adheres to principles of democracy. Democracy in Indonesia has a slogan from the people, by the people and for the people. One of the means of implementing democracy in Indonesia is the implementation of elections to elect people's representatives and leaders in running the government of the Indonesian state.

4. White Group (GOLPUT)

Golput or white group is a designation for a group of individuals who do not use their voting rights in the implementation of elections to determine a leader. The term Golput originated from the movement of students and youth to protest against the running of the democratic party in 1971 which was the first election in the New Order era. There were 10 political parties participating in the General Election at that time, in which there were fewer Election participants than the 1955 Election which was attended by 172 political parties. The figure of the Golput movement is Arief Budiman. However, the originator of the term Golput was Imam Waluyo. Use the term "white" because in this movement it is recommended that when casting a

²⁸Abdul Chalikh, Islam, the State and the Future of Political Ideology, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2017) p. 176

ballot that is punched in white or a ballot paper outside the image of the political parties participating in the General Election.

Besides that, the white group was also used as an opponent for the Karya Group, which was one of the dominant political parties during the New Order era.²⁹ Initially Golput was a "moral movement" which was sparked on June 3, 1971 at the Jakarta Cultural Center. This moral movement was carried out one month before the voting in the first election in the New Order era. In developing countries such as Indonesia, the emergence of the Golput movement was caused by the disappointment of the people with the government and the election results that were less trustworthy which viewed democratic values as not making the people prosperous.³⁰

²⁹ Badri Khaeruman et al., *Islam and Democracy Reveals the Abstinence Phenomenon* (Jakarta: PT Nimas Multima, 2004), p. 69.

³⁰Varma, SP, *Modern Political Theory* (Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2001), p. 295.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Types of research

Soerjono Soekanto argues that legal research is a scientific activity, which is based on certain methods, systematics and thinking, which aims to study something or certain laws by analyzing them.³¹

In this thesis, the type of research conducted is juridical empirical research. Empirical juridical research is an approach to problems regarding matters of a juridical nature and the existing facts regarding juridical matters, in other words, sociological legal research and or what is called Field research, which examines the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality to society.³²

Empirical juridical research is legal research regarding the enactment or implementation of normative legal provisions in action at any particular legal event that occurs in society. Empirical juridical research is also called a research

³¹ ³¹ Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research* (Jakarta: UI Press, 1981), p. 43.

³² Suharsimi arikunto, *Procedures for a Practice approach*, (Jakarta, Rineka Cipta, 2012), p. 126

conducted on actual conditions or real events that occur in society in which to know and be able to find the required facts and data.³³

Empirical legal research or sociological research, namely legal research using primary data. According to the empirical approach, knowledge is based on facts obtained from research results and observations.³⁴ The research carried out is a study of the KPU's efforts in carrying out the 2019 legislative election using the perspective of *Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah* so that the white group numbers can be certain or written law whose purpose is to identify the basic understanding of rights and obligations, legal events, relationships law and legal objects.³⁵

B. Research Approach

Bahder John Nasution argues that the research approach is a problem related to the way a person looks at and approaches the issue in accordance with his scientific discipline.³⁶

The approach method used in this research is the sociological juridical approach (Sociological Approach) in Soerjono Soekanto's opinion, which is to identify and conceptualize law as a real and functional social institution in a real life system.³⁷

This approach is carried out in a community or community environment in order to find facts and the purpose of finding facts (fact-finding), and leading to identification (problem identification) and finally solving the problem (problem-solution).³⁸

³³ Bambang Waluyo, *Legal Research in Practice* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2002), p. 15.

³⁴ Ronny Hanitijo Soemitro, *Legal and Jurimetric Research Methodology*, Ghalia Indonesia, Jakarta, 2009, p. 10.

³⁵ Zainuddin Ali, *Legal Research Methods*, Jakarta, Sinar Grafika, 2009, pp. 25-26.

³⁶ Bahder John Nasution, *Legal Science Research Methods* (Bandung: Mandar Maju, 2008), p. 130.

³⁷ Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research* (Jakarta: UI Press, 1986), p. 51.

³⁸ Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research* (Jakarta: UI Press, 2007), p. 10.

What is used in this paper is the statutory approach (statute approach) and the case approach because what is being studied is the various legal rules and cases of white class problems that are the focus as well as the central theme of a study and the conceptual approach, namely examining views. legal doctrine that develops in legal science.³⁹ However, in this study the author also wants to present The research approach is a method or way of conducting research.⁴⁰ There are three approaches used in this research, namely the sociological approach, the historical approach, the juridical approach and the Islamic legal approach. In the sociological approach, the author will discuss what factors the Batang KPU made in holding the 2019 Legislative Election and what made people choose Golput in a democratic party.

C. Research sites

Research location is a place or area where some research samples are taken and the research data is collected for the results of the research. The research location chosen by the researcher was at the General Election Commission Office, Kab. Batang Central Java. The sampling site is in the Gringsing District,

D. Types and Sources of Data

The type of data used in this research is divided into 2 (two), namely primary data and secondary data. Sources of data that will be used in this research are information gathering from the source, the data sources used in this research are:⁴¹

a. Primary data

³⁹ Johny Ibrahim, Normative Law Research Theory & Methodology, Cet III, Bayu media Publishing, Malang, 2007, p. 300

⁴⁰ Suharsimi Arikunto, Research Procedures for a Practice Approach, (Jakarta: Rieneka Cipta, 2002) p.23

⁴¹ Soekanto Sarjono, Normative legal research (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2006), p. 11.

Primary data is data obtained directly from the community as the first source through field research. Obtaining primary data from field research can be done either through observation, interviews or questionnaires.⁴²What is the desire of the author in adding data information through interviews with Mr. Abdul Latif as PPID KPU Kab. Stems related to the data needed in later research and Mr. Taufan as Chairman of the KPU Kab. Trunk to obtain data that becomes reinforcement and support of the data presented.

b. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained through library research, which is classified into:⁴³

1. BahaThe primary laws in this study are:
 - a) 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
 - b) The law for implementing the General Election is Law No.7 of 2017
 - c) Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council
 - d) Law No. 10 of 2008 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council
 - e) Other laws and regulations relating to research

⁴²Bambang Sunggono, Legal Research Methods, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta, 2007, p. 18

⁴³ Soerjono Soekanto, Introduction to Legal Research, University of Indonesia (UI-Press), Jakarta, 1984, p. 52.

f) Tuorally discussing Golput and Election in the form of journals or books

2. Secondary Legal Materials

Bahan secondary law as supporting information which becomes reinforcement in providing explanations of primary legal materials, including legislation, journals, previous research, in which there are recorded legal experts' opinions, papers or seminars that are related to the object of discussion in research .

Penulis conducted interviews as research supporting information. The source of information in the interview to explore data related to the object of research was the Chairman of the Batang KPU, namely, Nur Taufan

3. Tertiary Legal Materials

Bahan Tertiary law is information that can provide an explanation as a support or reinforcement of primary and secondary legal materials, for example, such as legal dictionaries and encyclopedias, sites published by state institutions and websites published by universities.

E. Method of collecting data

Data collection in this study uses the following techniques:

a. Live Interview

Namely the data collection technique by answering only between the interviewer who asked the question, and the interviewee who gave the answer to the question.⁴⁴

Interviewing is a role situation between individuals face to face, when someone, namely the interviewer, asks questions designed to obtain answers that are relevant to the research problem to the respondent. The interview is a process of question and answer in research that takes place orally in which two or more people face to face directly listen to information or statements. Interviews were conducted freely openly by using a tool in the form of a list of questions that had been prepared (as an interview guide) in accordance with the problems to be searched for without closing the possibility of adding other spontaneous questions in connection with the answers given by the respondent.⁴⁵

a) Interviews in this study were conducted by:

1) 2 Employees of the General Election Commission of Kab. Stems, including:

- Mr. Nur Tofan, who served as Chairman of the Batang Regency KPU (first resource person)
- Mr. Abd. Latif, who is a member of the PPID KPU Batang Regency (second resource)

2) 2 community leaders Gringsing Kab. Batang, namely Mr. Nur Khafit and his wife (second informant)

3) 1 Gringsing community member, namely Munadhiroh

b. Observation

⁴⁴ Soerjono Soekanto, Normative legal research (Jakarta: Rajawaki pers, 2006), p. 11.

⁴⁵ Amiruddin and Zainal Askin, 2004, Introduction to Legal Research Methods, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, p. 49.

Observation is a technique of collecting data by making observations including the activity of focusing attention on the object using all the senses so that observing can be done by making the five senses.⁴⁶

Observations in this study were carried out to find out several important things related Law Number 8 of 2012 concerning the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council. This is due to the strengthening of the Golput rate and causing problems related to how the above implementation is actually in the field.

c. Documentation

Documentation is a technique for obtaining data through books and the like that are relevant to research. Besides that, you can also take data in the field which can be in the form of photos and so on.

F. Data Processing Methods

a. Data processing techniques

The data processing method used by the researcher after getting all the data for the research is as follows:⁴⁷

1. Data checking (Editing)

This process is the first process in data processing. Data checking or editing is reviewing the records in the data that have been obtained to find out whether the records are good enough to be prepared for the next process. The data examined by researchers here is by collecting

⁴⁶Sarjono Soekanto, normative legal research, (Jakarta: Rajawali pers, 2006) h. 13

⁴⁷Peter Mahmud Marzuki, Legal Research ([np]: [n.pub.], 2010), p. 55.

data from field studies, namely the results of interviews and from the documentation process related to the theme The role of the KPU in overcoming golput Apart from the field, researchers also collect data from collected websites, journals and books. .

2. Clarification (Classifying)

Clarification or Classifying is classifying the data that has been collected so that it can be easily analyzed in accordance with the required data. This stage aims so that the data obtained with the problem can be solved and can limit some of the data that should not be included and not used in this study. Researchers will read again and will explore all the data obtained from both interviews and documentation. At this stage, the researcher conducted an in-depth classification of the problems that exist in the Gringsing community.

3. Verification (Verifying)

Verification is a step and activity carried out to review the information back that has been obtained from the field in order to know the truth and clarity. Verification, which means double-checking, so that the data obtained by the researcher is checked again whether the truth and clarity in general can be recognized. This verification is done by meeting the data source (informant) and providing the results of the interview with him to respond to whether the data obtained is in accordance with the information by the informant or not. Researchers conducted research directly to the research location, namely the Batang Regency KPU Office.

4. Data compiler

Data systematization, namely the arrangement of data regularly so that the data can be analyzed according to the correct and precise arrangement.

b. Data analysis

Data analysis is a process of simplifying data into a form that is even easier to read so that it can make it easier for researchers to carry out analysis activities and draw conclusions from research results. Data and information that has been collected from the results of the research, both interviews with the village head, the head of the neighborhood association and the local community, are then analyzed descriptively analytically, which is a data analysis method by grouping and selecting data obtained from research according to quality and truth, then the data linked to theories and regulations.

c. Making Conclusions

Making conclusions or concluding is a stage to draw conclusions from the process carried out by researchers in this study which will produce an answer to the researcher's questions contained in the problem formulation. Conclusions come from facts or logical relationships and contain answers to the questions posed in the formulation of the problem. Overall answers focus on the scope of the question and the number of answers is adjusted to the number of problem formulas posed. The conclusion is the final process of data processing, so that the researcher provides a short statement that represents the explanation of the researcher's results.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

A. The Role of the KPU in Conducting Outreach to the Public

1.1. Overview of the General Election Commission of Kapupaten Batang

The General Election Commission of Batang Regency or KPU Batang is located in the Batang Regency government complex, Jl. RA Kartini No. 12, until now the status of the Batang KPU building still

belongs to the Batang Regional Government. The Batang KPU has the task of holding General Elections and Pilkada with the working area of the Batang Regency KPU, which is the entire area of Batang Regency with 15 Districts, 248 villages / wards divided into 5 electoral districts.

KPU employees consist of 2 elements, namely the Commissioner and the Secretariat. The commissioner has the authority to make and make policies while the secretariat is tasked with assisting administratively and technically with the policies that have been made by the commissioner with reference to the provisions of laws and regulations. year. The Commissioner for KPU Batang consists of 1 Chairperson and 4 members who are responsible for their respective divisions. Meanwhile, the KPU Batang Secretariat consists of 14 civil servants and 7 supporting staff.

In readiness to face Election and Election activities, the Batang Regency KPU carries out Human Resources development through internal training and KPU scholarship education, Development of facilities and infrastructure such as the construction of Election Smart Houses to meet the information needs of the general public regarding Election nationally and within the scope of the Regency. Stems in particular. so it is hoped that the Batang Regency KPU will be able to hold the General Election and Pilkada well.

1.2. Traffic Police Vision and Mission

- **VISION**

"The realization of the General Election Commission as the organizer of the General Election that has integrity, is professional, independent, transparent and accountable, for the sake of creating a quality Indonesian democracy based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia."

- **MISSION**

1. To build an election management institution that has the competence, credibility and capability in holding general elections;
2. Organizing General Elections to elect Members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, Regional People's Representative Council, President and Vice President as well as Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, fairly, accountably, educatively and civilized;
3. Improve the quality of the implementation of a clean, efficient and effective General Election;
4. Serve and treat every General Election participant fairly and equally, and consistently enforce the

Election regulations in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations;

5. Increase people's political awareness to participate actively in General Elections for the realization of the aspirations of a democratic Indonesian society.

1.2.1. Main Duties and Functions of the General Election Commission

The main duties and functions of the Batang Regency KPU are regulated in:

1. Article 7, Article 10 of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2007 concerning General Election Organizers
2. General Election Commission (PKPU) Regulation Number: 05 of 2008 concerning the Work Procedures for KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency / City KPU
3. KPU Regulation Number: 06 of 2008 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedures of the

KPU Secretariat General, Provincial KPU Secretariat and
Regency / Municipal KPU Secretariat

4. KPU Regulation Number 21 of 2008 concerning PKPU
Amendment No: 05/2008
5. KPU Regulation No: 22/2008 concerning PKPU
Amendment No: 06/2008.
6. KPU Regulation Number: 04/2010 concerning Job
Description of the Implementing Staff at the KPU
Secretariat General, Provincial KPU Secretariat and
Regency / Municipal KPU Secretariat.

In Article 10 of Law Number 3 of 1999 concerning General Elections and Article 2 of Presidential Decree Number 16 of 1999 concerning the Establishment of the General Election Commission and the Establishment of the Organization and Working Procedures of the General Secretariat of the General Election Commission, it is explained that to carry out General Elections, the KPU has the task of authority. as follows :

1. planning and preparing for the implementation of the General Election;
2. receive, research and determine the political parties that are entitled to participate in the General Election;
3. forming an Indonesian Election Committee, hereinafter referred to as PPI, and coordinating General Election activities starting from the central level to

the polling stations, hereinafter referred to as TPS;

4. determine the number of seats for DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II members for each electoral district;
5. determine the overall results of the General Election in all electoral districts for DPR, DPRD I and DPRD II;
6. collect and systematize materials and data on the results of the General Election;
7. leading the stages of General Election activities.

In Article 2 of Presidential Decree Number 16 of 1999, there are additional letters:

1. other duties and authorities stipulated in Law Number 3 of 1999 concerning General Elections.

Meanwhile, Article 11 of Law Number 3 Year 1999 is also added, that in addition to the duties and authorities of the KPU as referred to in Article 10, at the latest 3 (three) years after the General Election is held, the KPU evaluates the General Election system.

1.2.2. The Duties and Authorities of the Tangerang Regency Kpu in Organizing the Election for Members of DPR, DPD and DPRD, including:

1. Describe the program and implement the budget as well as set a schedule in Tangerang Regency;

2. Carry out all stages of implementation in Tangerang Regency based on statutory regulations;
3. Establish PPK, PPS and KPPS in the working area of Tangerang Regency;
4. Coordinating and controlling the stages of implementation by PPK, PPS and KPPS in the Tangerang Regency working area;
5. Updating voter data based on population data and determining voter data as a voter list;
6. Submit the voter list to the Provincial KPU;
7. Determine and announce the results of the recapitulation of vote counting of the General Election of members of the Tangerang Regency DPRD based on the results of the recapitulation of vote counts in PPK by preparing a vote recapitulation report and a vote recapitulation certificate
8. Conduct and announce the recapitulation of vote count results for the Election of Members of DPR, DPD and Provincial DPRD in Tangerang Regency based on the official report on the results of vote count recapitulation at PPK;
9. Prepare a vote counting report and make a vote count certificate and must submit it to witnesses participating in the General Election, Panwaslu Tangerang Regency, and Provincial KPU;
10. Issue the decision of the Tangerang Regency KPU to validate the election results for the Tangerang Regency DPRD Members and announce it;
11. Announce the elected candidates for DPRD Tangerang Regency in accordance with the allocation of the number of

seats for each electoral district in Tangerang Regency and make an official report;

12. Checking complaints and / or reports of violations of the code of ethics committed by PPK, PPS and KPPS;
13. Immediately follow up the findings and reports submitted by the Tangerang Regency Panwaslu;
14. Temporarily deactivate and / or impose administrative sanctions on members of PPK, PPS, KPU Secretary and Tangerang Regency KPU secretariat employees who are proven to have committed actions that disrupted the ongoing Election stages based on the recommendations of the Tangerang Regency Panwaslu and the provisions of legislation
15. Organizing the socialization of General Election and / or related to the duties and authorities of the Tangerang Regency KPU to the public;
16. Evaluating and preparing reports for each stage of the Election; and
17. Carry out other duties and authorities assigned by the KPU, Provincial KPU, and / or laws.

1.2.3. Description of the Tasks of the Batang Regency KPU

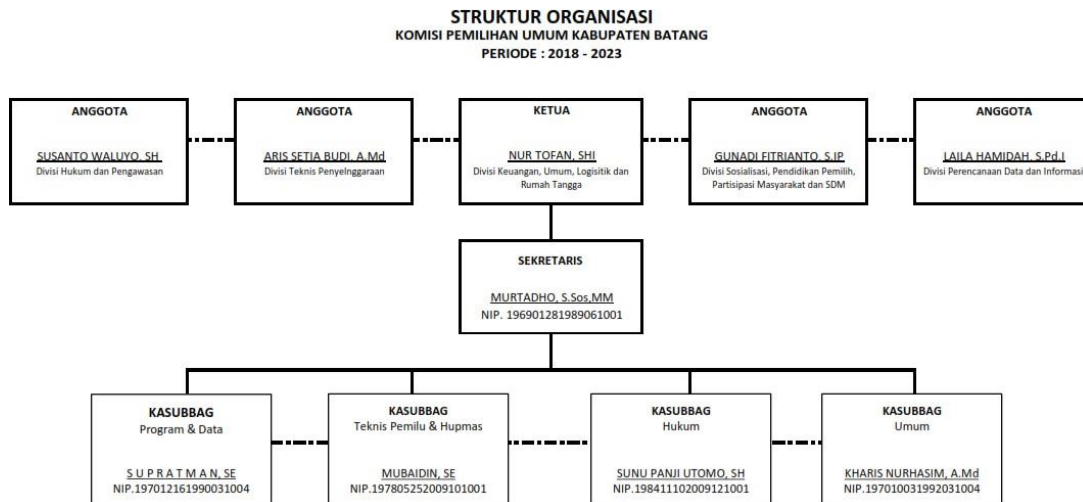
- The chairman of the Batang Regency KPU has the following duties:
 - a. chairing the Plenary Meeting and all Regency / City KPU activities;
 - b. acting for and on behalf of the Regency / Kotake outside and inside;
 - c. provide official information regarding the policies and activities of Regency / City KPU;

- d. coordinate work relations between divisions;
 - e. controlling the implementation of divis and Korwil duties;
 - f. sign all Regency / City KPU Decrees.
- . Division of Finance, General, Household and Logistics
 - a. office administration, household, and archives;
 - b. protocol and trial
 - c. management and reporting of State Property
 - d. implementation, accountability and financial reporting
 - e. proposing the inauguration of membership and implementing the oath / pledge of the Regency / City DPRD
 - f. planning, procurement of goods and services, as well as distribution logistics Pemilu Election.
 - Division of Socialization, Voter Education, Community Participation, and Human Resources
 - a. electoral socialization
 - b. community participation and voter education
 - c. publications and public relations
 - d. Election and Election campaigns
 - e. cooperation between institutions
 - f. management and provision of public information
 - g. recruitment of members of PPK, PPS, and KPPS

- h. ethical coaching and evaluation of human resource performance
 - i. development of work culture and organizational discipline
 - j. education and training, as well as human resource development
 - k. electoral research and development
 - l. management and development of human resources.
- Planning, Data and Information Division
 - a. outlines the program and budget
 - b. evaluation, research, and electoral studies
 - c. monitoring, evaluation, and program and budget control
 - d. updating and maintenance of voter data
 - e. information system relating to the Election stages
 - f. management of technology and information applications and networks
 - g. management and presentation of national election result data
- Operational Technical Division
 - a. proposing constituencies and allocation of seats
 - b. verification of political parties and DPD members
 - c. the nomination of Election Pemiludan Participants
 - d. voting, counting votes, and recapitulation of vote count results
 - e. determining the results and documenting the election and election results

- f. campaign finance reporting
- g. inter-time replacement of Regency / City DPRD members
- Legal and Supervision Division.
 - a. Preparation of draft Decree of Regency / City KPUK
 - b. law review and legal advocacy
 - c. legal documentation and publication
 - d. internal supervision and control
 - e. dispute settlement process stages, election and election results, as well as non-election and election stages; and
 - f. handling administrative violations, Code of Ethics, and Code of Conduct by PPK, PPS and KPPS.

1.2.4. Structure of the Batang Regency KPU



1.2.5. Recapitulation of the Permanent Voters List in Gringsing District

No.	Kenote	Kelurahan / Village	JmlTPS	Number of Voters		
				L	p	JML
7	GRINGSING	1 SURODADI	9	1.013	1.050	2.063
		2 SENTUL	7	817	792	1.609
		3 PLELEN	19	2.480	2.534	5.014
		4 KUTOSARI	17	2.167	2.142	4.309
		5 MENTOSARI	8	1.023	1.064	2.087
		6 GRINGSING	14	1.664	1.658	3.322
		7 YOSOREJO	14	1.779	1.785	3.564
		8 KRENGSENG	18	2.142	2.181	4.323
		9 SAWANGAN	19	2.322	2.337	4.659
		10 KETANGGAN	19	2.187	2.211	4.398
		11 LEBO	18	2.133	2.128	4.261
		12 KEBONDALEM	15	1.916	1.895	3.811
		13 SIDOREJO	11	1.342	1.380	2.722
		14 TEDUNAN	7	815	791	1.606
		15 MADUGOWONGJATI	8	1.004	1.004	2.008
Jumlah			203	24.804	24.952	49.756

1.2.6. Recapitulation of Using Voting Rights



BERTIFIKAT REKAPITULASI HASIL PENGEHITUNGAN PEROLEHAN SUARA
 CALON ANGGOTA DEWAN PERKAWILAN RAKYAT DAERAH KABUPATEN/KOTA DARI SETIAP DESA/KELURAHAN DI DAERAH PEMILIHAN DALAM WILAYAH KECAMATAN
 PEMILIHAN UMUM TAHUN 2019
 (dibina berdasarkan Formulir Model DA1-Plan0-DPPD Kab/Kota)

DOK. 004
 MODEL
 DA1-DPPD
 KAB/KOTA
 Lembar 1 dari 1

KECAMATAN/DISTRUK *) : GRINGSING
 KABUPATEN/KOTA *) : BATANG
 PROVINSI : JAWA TENGAH
 DAERAH PEMILIHAN : BATANG 3



NO	URAIAN	BIRCLAH															JUMLAH AKHIR	
		SURUGADI	BERTUL	PLESES	KUTOGARI	KENTORAN I	GRINGSING	YOBOREJO	KREKORONG	SAWARANG	KETAROGA I	LEBO	KENDODAL IRI	SEDOREJO	TEDURAN	SARUWOW OLOJATI		
A. DATA PEMILIHAN																		
1.	Jumlah Pemilih dalam DPT (Model A.3-KFG)	LK	1.013	817	2.490	2.147	1.039	1.564	1.772	2.142	2.322	3.187	2.133	1.918	1.242	815	1.004	24.804
		PR	1.050	792	2.534	2.142	1.054	1.458	1.782	2.181	2.377	2.211	2.128	1.822	1.380	791	1.004	24.952
		JML	2.063	1.609	5.024	4.289	2.093	3.022	3.924	4.523	4.659	4.269	3.811	3.222	1.606	2.008	49.756	
2.	Jumlah Pemilih dalam DPTD (Model A.4-KFG)	LK	0	1	2	4	1	4	0	0	1	0	11	0	1	1	28	
		PR	0	2	2	8	1	5	1	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	21
		JML	0	3	4	9	2	9	1	2	0	1	6	0	1	1	49	
3.	Jumlah Pemilih dalam DPR (Model A.5DK-KFG)	LK	7	5	17	16	0	22	17	7	23	9	12	21	2	1	3	161
		PR	12	2	12	12	0	31	28	13	27	14	14	30	6	1	4	222
		JML	19	7	29	28	0	53	45	30	23	26	31	8	2	7	383	
4.	Jumlah Pemilih (A.1+A.2+A.3)	LK	1.020	822	2.492	2.157	1.040	1.568	1.772	2.142	2.343	3.187	2.145	1.948	1.244	817	1.008	24.993
		PR	1.052	794	2.556	2.154	1.054	1.463	1.814	2.196	2.381	2.211	1.828	1.386	792	1.008	25.196	
		JML	2.072	1.616	5.048	4.311	2.094	3.031	4.245	4.729	5.428	4.387	3.876	3.730	1.809	2.016	50.189	
B. PEROLEHAN HAK PILIH																		
1.	Jumlah perolehan hak pilih dalam DPT (Model C1-DPT-KFG)	LK	865	724	1.816	1.685	870	1.332	1.332	1.681	1.444	1.821	1.612	1.429	1.024	892	830	19.062
		PR	913	728	1.872	1.752	987	1.339	1.383	1.643	1.481	1.817	1.674	1.295	987	796	881	19.563
		JML	1.778	1.452	3.788	3.437	1.857	2.671	2.975	3.299	3.323	3.638	3.286	2.824	2.015	1.294	1.711	38.625
2.	Jumlah perolehan hak pilih dalam DPTD (Model C1-DPTD-KFG)	LK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	
		PR	0	1	1	3	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
		JML	0	1	1	3	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	
3.	Jumlah perolehan hak pilih dalam DPR (Model C1-DPR-KFG)	LK	7	5	17	16	0	22	17	7	23	9	12	21	2	1	3	161
		PR	12	2	12	12	0	31	28	13	27	14	14	30	6	1	4	222
		JML	19	7	29	28	0	53	45	30	23	26	31	8	2	7	383	
4.	Jumlah Perolehan Hak Pilih (B.1+B.2+B.3)	LK	872	729	1.833	1.713	870	1.367	1.340	1.658	1.447	1.821	1.624	1.456	1.031	893	834	19.238
		PR	925	731	1.990	1.761	987	1.374	1.382	1.655	1.708	1.831	1.688	1.429	973	797	885	19.596
		JML	1.797	1.460	3.823	3.474	1.857	2.741	2.992	3.313	3.375	3.652	3.312	2.885	2.024	1.690	1.719	38.834

B. The Efforts of the General Election Commission in Suppressing Golput Rates When Carrying out the 2019 Legislative Elections in Kec. Gringsing

Golput is an acceptable act, but the high number of Golput is a threat to the state. Because it means that people do not have confidence in the movers of the government. This is a form of criticism of the government. The desire of some of these people to do Golput cannot be underestimated. If the people who choose Golput reach a very large number, the political participation of the community in the upcoming elections may decrease.⁴⁸The implication of this is that the election results have minimal moral legitimacy from the community. In addition, there will be public distrust of the elected government which has the potential to increase.

⁴⁸Pabottingi, Mochtar. 1998. *Suing the New Order General Election*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia p. 65

In general, suppressing the Golput rate is not only the task of the Election administrators (in this case the KPU and Bawaslu) but this is our common duty as citizens, in particular this task is the benchmark for Election administering institutions (KPU and Bawaslu). KPU and Bawaslu must work harder to keep the Golput rate to a minimum without injuring citizens' rights.⁴⁹

The amount of public participation to vote is inseparable from the efforts made by the Election organizers and the participation of the people who take part in the success of the General Election, both people who are directly involved in the field, who are active in the social media and people with awareness to exercise their voting rights. in the implementation of the Election. What needs to be underlined is that the form of community participation is not only in the form of being present at the polling stations to exercise their voting rights. Public participation has a broader meaning, namely direct community involvement in the implementation of the Election, either in the form of socialization, implementation or supervision.

The KPU has worked very optimally to minimize the Golput rate. In fact, every element of society is involved to be able to participate directly in disseminating information about the implementation of the Election. This is done both formally and informally, directly in the field and through online and offline mass media.

KPU and Bawaslu have done the right thing by involving community participation directly in the election implementation process. The KPU with its activities in disseminating information massively about the system and implementation of the General Election in the community can minimize the occurrence of Golput in the community. Because of this, the general public

⁴⁹Karim, M. Rusli. 1991. Competitive Democracy Election. Yogyakarta; PT. Tiara Discourse. P. 24

knows a lot about the General Election, starting from the date of implementation, the administrative system, the kinds of ballots, voting procedures, and so on.⁵⁰

KPU also conducts an online vote recapitulation which can be accessed on the KPU website, KPU social media accounts and the 2019 KPU RI Pemilu application online. So that the public can access for 24 hours about election information. As for the KPU RI application for the 2019 Legislative Election, it is one of the information centers about the election. All information about the Election can be seen in the application including profiles of candidates who are currently competing. Thus the public is more familiar with the candidates to be elected. This is one of the KPU's efforts to create smart voters in the implementation of elections.

Apart from the KPU, Bawaslu also involves the public directly in election supervision. This can prevent fraud and money politics as well as other violations that occur in the Election. Thus, it can eliminate community apathy and can foster community trust again. By re-fostering public trust in the implementation of the General Election, the increase in Golput voters can be avoided.

BaWaslu also has an Android-based Gowaslu application. It is hoped that the application can be used by the public to report on Election problems. With this application, Bawaslu tries to respond responsively to public complaints about the slow follow-up process to election supervision reports. Efforts to suppress Golput should not only come from election administering institutions. In the 2019 Election, the Election management institutions have worked well to make the implementation of the Election a success. Direct

Katjasangkana, Nugroho. et. al. 1999. General Election 1955 in Indonesia. Jakarta: Popular⁵⁰

community involvement is an effort to foster public trust that this time the General Election is a good and very transparent election.

Regarding the Efforts of the General Election Commission in Suppressing the Golput Rate when Carrying out the 2019 Legislative Elections, problems in the district. Gringsing can indeed be said to be reasonable because there are so many points of view that we must get to analyze the common thread of the rampant abstention that has circulated in every democratic party event that is held every 5 years, it is very unfortunate if the democratic party is a momentum to measure the quality of government the good is just useless. Researchers have collected several observational data and interviews to ensure that all procedures are running properly in accordance with the General Election Commission's mission protocol in order to create the benefit of the people and uphold justice.

Mr. Tofan as Chairman of the General Election Commission said that, "all the main tasks and functions of the General Election Commission in Batang Regency have run quite optimally because in the implementation of the legislative elections it is not fixated on socialization, preparation and mapping of human resources is also a priority. "

The next question asked by the researcher is about how the socialization stages played by the General Election Commission Election Commission to increase voters in the 2019 Legislative Election and Mr. tofan answered,

"So in the implementation of the 2019 legislative elections yesterday, there were indeed many stages of socialization that had to be carried out, starting from the socialization of the results of the Permanent Voters' Data, which we have recapitulated to then the socialization of the legislative candidates who competed for the contest. Finally, there were also socialization on how to vote for support on ballots"

The next question that the researcher asked was about how the challenges faced by the General Election Commission to increase voters in the 2019 Legislative Election and Mr. tofan answered,

"It varies mas, the first is clear in preparing pileg logistics because in the legislative election yesterday there were 5 ballot boxes that had to be prepared in one polling station so the preparation was more complex. And the second is related to the limited human resource operation because there are 5 ballot boxes so the ability of the human resources has also decreased, but if it is related to the increase in voters in the Gringsing sub-district there is clearly a geographical factor in the community. Gringsing sub-district is located on the Kendal border, so in fact, in carrying out socialization, it cannot be maximized if it is only optimized during weekdays. There are many ways that we try, one of which is the announcement in every Friday sermon and at community tahlilan events. "

From this statement, the researcher has found a bright spot in this problem, but the researcher is waiting in the field whether Mr. Tofan's statement is in harmony and has been carried out by the General Election Commission of Batang Regency in equitable socialization in every District, especially Gringsing District.

C. The Perspective of Fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah Against the Emphasis of Numbers Golput that occurred in the 2019 Legislative Election

MemElection of people's representatives in Indonesia is carried out through the legislative election mechanism. In general, elections or general elections are political practices whose goal is to form a democratic

government.⁵¹ Jika simplified definition of democracy is the political system in the highest joint decision-making through fair, honest and periodic elections. Therefore, the General Election is not only a system that merely proves whether the government is legitimate or not, but a means for every citizen to voice their aspirations and interests which are conveyed to the government for the common interest.

MUI is of the opinion that Golput is not a solution for the progress of this nation, because this attitude can cause a crisis of confidence in the ongoing leadership, even worse if the attitude of Golput or not voting during the General Election will threaten the sustainability and running of this country's government. Therefore, the recommendations stipulate that every citizen has the right to vote as stipulated in the law, it is obligatory to participate in giving his voting rights in the election.⁵²

In 2009, in an ijtima 'ulama held in Padang Panjang, West Sumatra, the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) issued a fatwa regarding its haram to vote for Golput. This fatwa is also supported by the MUI fatwa in several regions that states that the nasabul imam or appointing a legal leader is mandatory, although sometimes it does not use the term "Golput." This is an effort made to reduce the Golput rate in the implementation of the General Election.

One of the main reasons for the issuance of his fatwa on choosing Golput based on ijtihad is so that Muslims can participate in the successful implementation of elections that have consumed large amounts of state budget

⁵¹Mahendra, Yusril Ihza. 1996. The Dynamics of Indonesian State Order Compilation of Actual Constitutional Issues of the House of Representatives and the Party System. Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, p. 72

⁵²Indonesian Religious Leader. 2009. Decree of Ijma 'Ulama Seindonesia Fatwa Commission III in 2009. Jakarta: MUI,

or funds.⁵³ Community be able to assess and respond to the fatwa from the MUI well. Even though the MUI fatwa does not have legal force in our country, like the law, for most people, especially Muslims, the MUI fatwa becomes a reference or basis when there are no clear rules (qath'iy) found in the Qur'an. or Sunnah.

Jika seen from the perspective of fiqh al-siyāsah al-dustūriyyah there are two opinions regarding the law of Golput. The first opinion is about the prohibition of Golput law in accordance with the fatwa issued by MUI. Thus electing a leader or representative of the people is obligatory. The obligation to elect a leader is in accordance with al-Ghazali's opinion.⁵⁴ Actn Golput is not recommended in Islam. In line with the attitude of disobeying the commands of the Qur'an, the Word of Allah in Surah An-Nisa verse 59:

اِيَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا طُوعُوا اللَّهَ أَوْ طُوعُوا أَوْسِرَ لَلْ أَوْ وِي لَمْ كُنْتُمْ رَمَلًا

Wahai who believe, obey Allah and His Messenger and ulil amri among you.

This verse provides an explanation that it is obligatory to obey ulil amri (leader), that is, a person who has the mandate or mandate to lead a country. Obeying the head of state is mandatory, meaning that appointing a leader is also obligatory, because if there is no leader, then the obligation to obey the leader cannot be done by analogy with the leadership of appointing a leader, and elections are a means of appointing a leader so it is also obligatory to hold

⁵³Mudzar, HM Anto, and Hairul Fuad Yusuf. 2012. Fawa Indonesian Ulema Council. Jakarta: Puslitbag Leture and Religious Treasures of the Litbag Agency and the Ministry of Religion, p. 45

⁵⁴Nasution, Muhammad Arsad. The White Group (Golput) According to Islamic Law (Analysis of Al-Qur'an and Hadith), Al Istinbath: Journal of Islamic Law, Vol. 2, No. 2, 2017

elections and participate in election. Thus, not choosing a leader or Golput is the same as denying leadership.

Menurut this paragraph Election is mandatory for electing a leader. In addition, the phenomenon of Golput voters cannot be separated from the fiqh al-siyāsah with several examples of kulliyah fiqhiyah rules which state

م تديلا ام او لابلج او هفه دلا اوبج

An obligation is imperfect unless there is something (means or tool), then something is obligatory

The verses of the Koran and the above rules are clear that choosing a good leader is not easy, especially in our country, which is a candidate for leader, it is very far from the characteristics mentioned in the Koran and the hadith. If so, of course, what we have to do is choose the best of the available candidates, in this case, choose the one with the most good or the least deficiencies among the other candidates. The second opinion is, Golput is allowed as long as there are parts of our society who choose someone to be a leader. Al-Mawardi stated his opinion in al-Ahkam al-Sulthaniyah about the law of choosing a leader is farḍu kifayah, then the obligation of all other Muslims will fall.⁵⁵ WhoaIf there is no one who enforces it, two groups will be formed, namely the legislative body which is tasked with choosing a leader and the second group is the Imamate group whose task is to appoint one of them to become a leader.

Upaya to overcome the trend of Golput by suppressing the fatwa on Golput or requiring legally to vote does not solve the root of the problem, because choosing Golput is the right of every citizen protected by law. It is very

⁵⁵Al-Mawardi, Imam. 2000. Constitutional Law and Leadership in Islamic Measures (trans. Abdul Hayyie al-Kattani and Kamaluddin Nurdin). Jakarta: Gema Insani, p.

important for the Government who is leading to think about the main factors in the occurrence of Golput. Instead of only seeing those who abstain from voting, the government should look more at the emergence of the Golput phenomenon as a form of protest or rejection of competing candidates as well as rejection of the current government system as a whole. Thus, the Golput rate can be minimized by improving the quality of government subjects and the quality of the government system.

Religion Islam does not prohibit the holding of elections. Even elections are part of the teachings of Islam, namely deliberation. Power is in the hands of the people, this is a principle that exists in the Islamic government system. This principle is applied through bai'at which is carried out by the people to someone who is elected to be caliph. This means that a person will not become a leader without an election process carried out by the community. In this case, the General Election is one way to elect someone who has the ability to lead and is desired by the community to become the head of state and representative of the people. As has been written in the history of leader elections after the Prophet Muhammad SAW died. That there were several differences in the system in choosing a leader both during the time of Khulfaur Rashidin (Abu Bakr, Umar Bin Khatab, Utsman Bin Affan, Ali Bin Abi Talib) until the leadership thereafter. This happens because in the Qur'an it is not written about the absolute mechanism in choosing a leader. Apart from that the prophet Muhammad SAW also never gave an example of how to choose a leader. This is left directly to the Muslim community, there is no standard pattern regarding the procedure for appointing a caliph or head of state. Apart from that the prophet Muhammad SAW also never gave an example of how to choose a leader. This is left directly to the Muslim community, there is no standard pattern regarding the procedure for appointing a caliph or head of state. In addition, the prophet Muhammad SAW also never gave an example of how to choose a leader. This is left directly to the Muslim community, there is no

standard pattern regarding the procedure for appointing a caliph or head of state.⁵⁶

The process of appointing Abu Bakr as the successor of the Prophet's caliph which only involved a few Muhajirrin and Anshor leaders, did not involve all Muslims at that time. The author argues that this is in accordance with al-Mawardi's opinion about the law and mechanisms for selecting leaders.

The process of selecting a leader or head of state in Indonesia is carried out through the implementation of elections. The law in choosing a leader is not mandatory, because in the law participating in the election is the right of every citizen as written in the law that regulates the implementation of elections and is used as a justification for the logic of Golput in elections in Indonesia, namely Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights. Article 23 paragraph 1 and article 25 paragraph 1, in this law regulates the rights of a person to vote or believe in politics, they have the right to use their right to vote or not in an election. In the law, the sentence stated is a right not an obligation, so that when someone does not participate in the election it is not a violation,⁵⁷

Really Also in the 1945 Constitution, as stated in Article 22E, in this Law Elections are held directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly every five years. The word free in this article means that people who have been able to choose are given the freedom to exercise their right to vote or not to vote.

⁵⁶Herlambang, Saifuddin. 2018. Leaders and Leadership in the Qur'an *Sebuah Hermeneutic Study*. Pontianak: Ayunindya press.hlm 44

⁵⁷Kelsen, Hans. 2006. General Theory About Law and State. Nusa Media & Publisher Nuance: Bandung, page 32

MemElection of leaders through elections is an individual right. However, the implications of this election are comprehensive. The right to vote must be exercised directly by every individual who has the right to vote. If many do not exercise this right, the implication occurs at the level of legitimacy of the elected leaders. Even though the leader is still legitimate, his legitimacy is low. If no one runs, the election will be invalid.

Jika is analogous to an obligation in Islam, the right to vote is more or less the same as a joint obligation, namely farḍu kifayah, an individual obligation which if one carries out the other obligations will be nullified. However, if other individuals also want to carry out these obligations, then no one is allowed to prohibit them. Every citizen has the right to choose to exercise his or her voting rights or to vote for Golput. This is because voting is a right of individual citizens. However, because in its implication it is comprehensive, there will be no sanctions if there are citizens who do not exercise their rights as long as there are other people who choose to exercise their rights.

The difference in places to vote at the national or local level, Pilkada or Pileg cannot be used to abort or prohibit the rights of others to exercise their voting rights. The one who can cancel his rights is himself. Therefore, every citizen must be respected and protected in order to exercise his individual rights. Even if these citizens experience obstacles to give their rights, the state must be present to facilitate it so that these people can still exercise their rights.

Golput is the right of every citizen, but as good citizens we must have legal awareness to exercise our rights by participating in the Election process for the benefit of the people. The higher the public's awareness of the importance of participating in the political process aimed at building the country, the higher the public's participation to get involved in state activities.

Based on a religious perspective, the existence of government is very beneficial for the life and sustainability of a country. Because it is closely

related to the realization of the welfare of the community. In addition, a prospective leader must try to think clearly in his political world to make dakwah land, a place to convey amr ma'ruf nahi munkar .

D. The phenomenon that occurs in the community of Gringsing Subdistrict, Batang Regency

Kehadiran This white group actually has existed since the National Election in 1955. Election is a people's party which is held every five years and is the hope for all Indonesian people. From every election implementation, we must find people who choose not to vote or vote for Golput.

FactThis happens because some of our people feel apathetic to the implementation of the Election, so that people do not care and do not use their voting rights in the election. The increasing number of Golputs in the implementation of the General Election will certainly be dangerous for all of us. Although the number of voters who Golput exceeds the votes obtained by the winners, the phenomenon of Golput cannot invalidate the election results at all, but substantively, the high number of Golputs shows that there is a lack of public trust in candidates who are competing in the Election.

Golput can thwart votes in the election process. This is because the act of Golput can result in invalid or uncountable ballots. If we look further, this abstinence is carried out in several ways, including:⁵⁸

Khaeruman, Badri. et.al. 2004. Islam and Democracy Reveal Phenomenon. Jakarta Golput:⁵⁸
PT Nimas Multima, p. 86

1. Nopek to make choices or not to use his voting rights. This is a futile action, how can someone come to the voting booth (TPS) but do not cast one of all the candidates or candidates. It is also possible for him to leave or clear the ballot papers and his participation is only a formality.
2. Nopek chose for reasons of difficulty in managing administration Especially voters who are migrating or who are outside the domicile area of their KTP or place of birth.
3. Trys or select more than one option. In this people still come to the polling station to exercise their voting rights as citizens. However, they deliberately punched more than one ballot paper so that the ballot papers were counted invalid.
4. Deerk ballot paper. Apart from choosing more than one option, it is destructive Ballot papers are also a way of expressing Golput. They come to the TPS not to vote but to destroy them by tearing, scribbling or other things that cause their ballot papers to be counted invalid.

Problems that are a factor in the occurrence of Golput must be followed up seriously so that community participation can increase. If the factors that cause Golput are ignored, it can be ensured that in every Election implementation, public participation will decrease.

The implementation of general elections, both the election of people's representatives and the national and regional elections, should be a very important moment to run democracy properly, because democracy is the most appropriate state structure. When the researcher asked about the role of the KPU in suppressing the Golput rate in Gringsing District to Mr. Khafid as a community leader in the village of Madugowong, Gringsing District, stated,

"As far as I know, the role of the Batang Regency KPU in the 2019 legislative election has been going well, but there are several factors regarding data problems that are managed by the KPU as permanent voter data, many

data are outdated and some are not included, but I forget who is it. . Yesterday, it was widely discussed by the public during the legislative elections. "

At that instant, I was interested in asking to cut the conversation about data information that was out of date and that was not included in the DPT. My question is whether the KPU has conducted socialization regarding the incoming data, then Mr. Khafid stated,

"Wow, I don't understand, bro, but usually Moros are immediately announced at the community camp post, containing the voter data in our village"

The next question the researcher asked was about how the challenges faced by the people of Gringsing District in voting at the 2019 Legislative Election democracy party and Mr. Khafid answered with a smile,

"There are a lot of bro, there are those who work abroad, some don't choose if they are not given money, some don't want to know. So there are also mas workers in Semarang. If here, I rarely stay at home. Sometimes it returns once a month. Because looking for a job here is difficult, bro, if you don't have land to plant, then laborers with real income. So I think it's natural, bro (with a friendly smile) "

Then the next question asked by the researcher was about how the socialization that the General Election Commission had carried out to the people of Gringsing District in voting at the 2019 Legislative Election democracy party and Mr. Khafid answered,

"There must be socialization, bro, but most of the pamong men often announce it at the tahlil and Friday events. If the socialization from the KPU is sorry I don't know hehe. "

With the correct information, I was not satisfied with Mr. Khafid's statement, then I visited the Pamong's house in Tedunan Village, Gringsing District, namely Mr. Rozi, but after visiting the house it turned out that he was

not at home leaving to take care of the vehicle certificate. Then I met his wife, Mrs. Munadiroh, without thinking long. The researcher asked about the role of the General Election Commission in increasing the number of voters in the 2019 Legislative Election, he answered,

"Yesterday, during the 2019 legislative election, you often took care of it, sir, you often came to the KPU's men during the election season to ask you to find people who took care of the legislative elections yesterday, but indeed in this village few are netting at the homes of most workers"

From the statement of the mother Munadiroh it already represents all the questions and satisfaction in obtaining the data that the researchers wanted. Legitimacy in the view of democracy is the level of public participation to vote and take part in the implementation of elections as a form of involvement in determining where to make a policy. Legitimacy is one of the factors supporting power as a result of implementing democracy. If not, then the existence of democracy will be the same and even useless.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

From the analysis that has been presented, safety pins have the following conclusions:

1. Pemilu is the implementation of democracy, in the implementation of elections the people's sovereignty is highly respected and people's rights must be protected. As a right, the act of Golput cannot be convicted but inviting someone to Golput can be subject to criminal action in accordance with Law No.7 of 2017 article 510 and article 515. In practice, although the law has regulated the

prohibition of Golput campaigns, the Golput campaign or calls for Golput still occur during the General Election. Golput in the 2019 Election has decreased even though the Golput campaign is very intense, especially on social media. In dealing with the increasing number of Golputs, election administering institutions (KPU and Bawaslu) have involved the public directly in the delivery of information, implementation and supervision of elections. Direct public participation in the implementation of the Election can foster public trust in the election implementation process. Thus, it will raise public awareness and can prevent the increase in the number of Golputs in the implementation of the General Election.

2. Golput that occurs in the Indonesian state cannot be separated from the implementation process of choosing a leader. There are differences of opinion in the law of choosing a leader according to *fiqh al-siyāṣah al-dustūriyyah*, which is obligatory and *farḍu kifayah*. First, the law is obligatory to uphold the leader, according to al-Ghazali, the basis for this mandatory law is because to maintain religious order and the world, the law of not choosing a leader is haram. In Indonesia, the law of choosing Golput is forbidden by the MUI fatwa in 2009. Meanwhile, according to al-Mawardi, *faru kifayah*, if someone has voted, the other obligation to vote for him will be null and void. If the analogy is that the right to vote in the state of Indonesia is more or less the same as the joint obligation, namely *farḍu kifayah*, individual obligations, which if someone performs the other obligations. In Indonesia, people or citizens who do not participate in

electing a leader (elections) are known as Golput. Golput is the right of every citizen, but as good citizens we must have legal awareness to exercise our rights by participating in the Election process for the benefit of the people. There are differences in the limits of faru kifayah from the perspective of fiqh and the state. In Indonesia, in electing a leader, the total votes that must be obtained are 50% more. This is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution Golput is the right of every citizen, but as good citizens we must have legal awareness to exercise our rights by participating in the Election process for the benefit of the people. There are differences in the limits of faru kifayah from the perspective of fiqh and the state. In Indonesia, in electing a leader, the total votes that must be obtained are 50% more. This is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution Golput is the right of every citizen, but as good citizens we must have legal awareness to exercise our rights by participating in the Election process for the benefit of the people. There are differences in the limits of faru kifayah from the perspective of fiqh and the state. In Indonesia, in electing a leader, the total votes that must be obtained are 50% more. This is in accordance with the 1945 Constitution

Pasal 6A (3). Thus, the president and vice president can be inaugurated even though in reality there are some people who do not vote for them or choose Golput.

B. Suggestion

It is necessary to hold an evaluation to determine the factors of the occurrence of Golput in every election without neglecting that Golput is the

right of every citizen. Thus the government and election administering institutions will improve in the next Election to be able to further minimize the Golput rate. In addition, new regulations are needed regarding the requirements as candidates who will compete in the election. Because this can eliminate community apathy which is one of the reasons for society to choose Golput.

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ATTACHMENT

Attachment 1

List of questions for resource persons, including the following:

- 1) How is the socialization conducted by the KPU Kab. Trunk to Society?
- 2) What are the challenges faced by the KPU Kab. Batang in holding the 2019 Legislative Election?
- 3) What are the factors that hinder and support the implementation of the 2019 Legislative Election in Kab. Trunk?
- 4) How to solve problems faced by the KPU Kab. Trunk?
- 5) What are the factors of the existence of the White Group in the District Society. Trunks in the 2019 Legislative Election?
- 6) Is from the KPU Kab. Batang already knows the reasons why people choose to abstain from the 2019 legislative elections?

ANNEX 2



Interview was conducted with Mr. Nur Tofan as Chairman of the General Election Commission of Batang Regency regarding the role of the KPU in suppressing the Golput Rate in Batang Regency on December 9, 2020



Interviews were conducted with Mr. Khafid and his wife as Community Leaders in Madugoiwongjati in Gringsing District regarding the acceptance of the Socialization About the 2019 Pileg on January 6, 2021



The interview was conducted with Ms. Munadhiroh as the wife of Mr. Rozi Pamong in Tedunan Village, Gringsing District regarding the Implementation of Mapping Cooperation and the implementation of the 2019 Pileg on January 6, 2021



**KOMISI PEMILIHAN UMUM
KABUPATEN BATANG**

Nomor : 49 /HM.03.2-SD/3325/KPU-Kab/II/2021 Batang, 08 Februari 2021
Sifat : -
Lampiran : 1 (satu) berkas
Perihal : Pemenuhan Permintaan Data

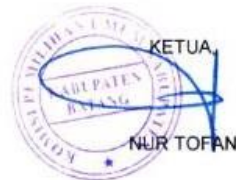
Kepada Yth.
Muhammad Adhien Nugroho
Jl. Al-Hikmah, Dk. Kepatihan Ds. Tersono kab. Batang Jawa Tengah
m.adhiennugroho@gmail.com

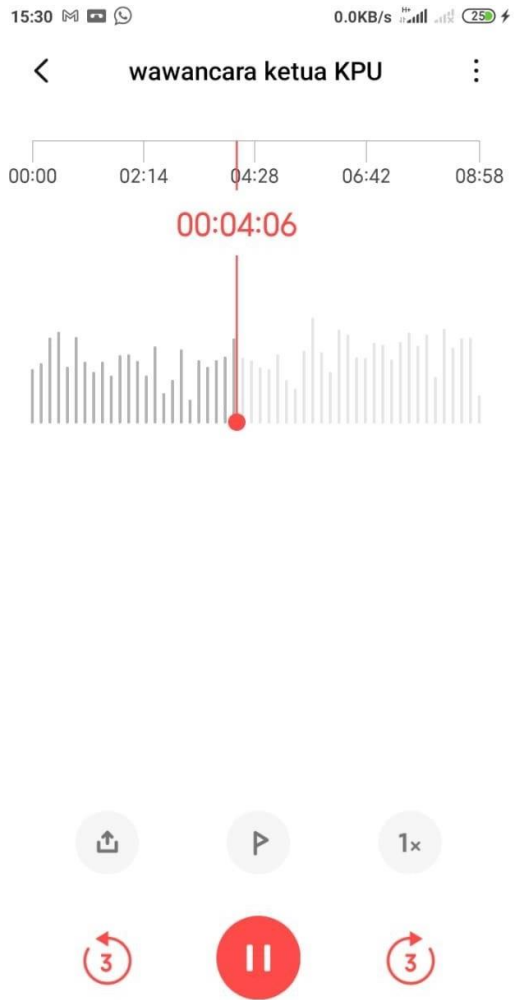
Menindaklanjuti surat Sdr. Muhammad Adhien Nugroho melalui email *m.adhiennugroho@gmail.com* pada tanggal 8 Februari 2021 yang beralamat di Jl. Al-Hikmah, Dk. Kepatihan Ds. Tersono kab. Batang Jawa Tengah perihal Permohonan permintaan data sebagai berikut :

1. DPT pileg 2019 Kecamatan Gringsing
2. DPT pileg 2019 yang menggunakan hak pilihnya Kec. Gringsing
3. Profil KPU Kab. Batang
4. Bagan struktural KPU Kab. Batang

sebagai bahan pendukung penyelesaian pembuatan skripsi, dengan hormat bersama ini kami sampaikan permintaan data dimaksud terlampir.

Demikian untuk menjadikan periksa dan guna seperlunya.


KETUA,
NUR TOFAN



Recorded interview with the Head of KPU Kab. Batang Central Java