

THE COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ELECTION SYSTEM BETWEEN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA

by Sunarso, Suyato, Puji Wulandari K, Awang N, and Syifa A

ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the comparison of elections in Indonesia and Malaysia from the following aspects : (1) the legal basis, (2) the organizing institution, (3) a portrait of its implementation, (4) the role of political parties and, (5) the participation of citizens.

This type of research is literature research, using a qualitative approach. Data collection used documentation techniques. The data analysis technique used a qualitative descriptive analysis. The data obtained are collected, grouped, categorized, then interpreted to obtain conclusions. Interpreting data is based on concepts, theories, and critical analysis. The technique of checking the validity of the data used a *cross-check* .

Research Results: **(1)** The legal basis for elections in Indonesia is experiencing very fast dynamics compared to Malaysia. Indonesia has conducted 12 elections. Law Number 7 of 1953 concerning the Election of Constituent Members and Members of the People's Representative Council, is the first Election Law which was held in 1955. Law Number 15 of 1969 concerning the General Election of Members of the Deliberative Council / People's Representative Council, Elections 1971. Law No. 15 of 1969 amended by Law No. 5 of 1975, for the election of 1977. Act No. 2 of 1980 on Amendment a bag of Law No. 15 of 1969 , for the election of 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997. Law No. 12 of 2003 concerning Elections, for the 2004 Elections. Law no. 10 of 2008. Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections. The legal basis for the Malaysian Election also experienced dynamics: (a) the Malaysia Act of Choice Raya 1958; (b) Malaysian Law of Option Raya Deed of Error 1954 (c) PU (A) 293/2002 The Regulation of Raya Options (Voter Registration) was last amended by PU (A) 106/2012; (d) PU (A) 185/2003 Election Regulations (Election by Post) 2003; (e) PU (A) 386/1981 Regulation of the Great Choice (Implementation of Great Choice) 1981; (f) Last amended by PU (A) 134/2013. **(2)** The election organizer in Indonesia since the reform era was an independent institution called the General Election Commission (KPU), while during the New Order era it was called the General Election Institution (LPU) which was an extension of the ruling government. The election organizer in Malaysia is Suruhanjaya Options Raya (SPR), which is an extension of the government. **(3)** The Election System in Malaysia is simpler, simpler and more efficient. Even in Malaysia, the results of the votes in the General Election no longer need to be submitted to the Constitutional Court (MK) even though they are only a few points away. Malaysia uses the District Election System, which is a system based on the location of the electoral district, not the population, so that when a candidate in the electoral district wins, he / she immediately becomes a member of the DPR. The electoral system in Indonesia is more complex. Indonesia needs to consider the implementation of elections that are not too complicated. The Election System in Indonesia uses a Proportional Election System. **(4)** Malaysia is a country that is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracies, and the prime minister and the prime minister elected by the people through P emilu which takes place every five years. Both Indonesia and Malaysia adhere to a multi-party system. However, in the reform era, its party life was more democratic than Malaysia. The current system in Malaysia is similar to that of Indonesia in the New Order era. **(5)** The voter turnout rate in Malaysia is very high, reaching 85 percent, far above the voter turnout in Indonesia which is only 74 percent. From a bureaucratic perspective, the district election system is simpler. In general, in terms of democracy, the elections in Malaysia are worse than in Indonesia. Election administrators in Malaysia tend to side with government parties. In 2018, Suruhanjaya Options Raya Malaysia (SPR) prohibited diasporas in other countries from choosing to use posts because they were considered the diaspora to support opposition parties. Then in terms of regeneration, a character can be in power for a long period of time and can even last a lifetime

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