

## ABSTRAKSI

Indonesia telah beberapa kali menyelenggarakan pemilihan umum (pemilu). Beberapa regulasi baru muncul di setiap periode pemilu. Seperti regulasi terkait *threshold*. Mulai dari *electoral threshold*, *presidential threshold* hingga *parliamentary threshold*. Hingga pemilu terakhir di tahun 2014 kemarin, Indonesia masih memberlakukan kebijakan mengenai *parliamentary threshold* dan *presidential threshold*. Beberapa ahli masih berharap bahwa kedua mekanisme tersebut bisa mewujudkan sistem multipartai sederhana sekaligus menciptakan mekanisme *checks and balances*. Akan tetapi, pasca keluarnya Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 14/PUU-XI/2013 yang mengamanatkan diselenggarakannya pemilu serentak di tahun 2019, beberapa pihak pesimistis terhadap keberlanjutan penerapan kebijakan *parliamentary threshold* dan *presidential threshold*. Kedua mekanisme tersebut dianggap kurang relevan dengan penyelenggaraan pemilu serentak. Selanjutnya dengan pendekatan konseptual, kasus, perundangan-undangan dan perbandingan hukum, tulisan ini menganalisis dan mengkaji keberlakuan *threshold* dalam pemilu serentak di tahun 2019 mendatang.. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat bermuara pada rekonseptualisasi gagasan mengenai *threshold* dalam pemilu serentak, sehingga mampu menghasilkan model *threshold* yang relevan dan aplikatif.

**Kata kunci :** *Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 14/PUU-XI/2013, Threshold, Pemilu Serentak*

**ABSTRACT**

*Indonesia was several times had elections. Some new regulations appeared in every election period. As regulations related threshold. Starting from the electoral threshold, presidential threshold until parliamentary threshold. Until the last election in 2014, Indonesia still enforces policies regarding the parliamentary threshold and presidential threshold. Some experts still hope that both mechanisms can realize a simple multiparty system while creating a mechanism of checks and balances. However, after the release of Constitutional Court Verdict No. 14/PUU-XI/2013, which mandates the holding of concurrent elections in 2019, some pessimistic about the sustainability of policy implementation of parliamentary threshold and presidential threshold. Both of these mechanisms are considered less relevant to the conduct of concurrent elections. Furthermore, with a conceptual approach, case approach, statue approach and comparative approach, this paper analyzes and examines the validity of the election threshold in 2019. This research is expected to lead to the reconceptualization of the idea of a threshold in the elections simultaneously, so it can provide the relevant threshold models and applicative.*

**Keywords:** *Constitutional Court Verdict No. 14/PUU-XI/2013, Threshold, Concurrent Election*