

The Right To Inquiry: Its Influence on The Results of The 2024 General Election

Muhtar¹ Tri Setyo² Opniel Harsana B Pongkapadang³ Iwan Henri Kusnadi⁴ Diah Apriliani⁵

Universitas Pattimura, Indonesia¹ IAI Al Muhammad Cepu, Indonesia² Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Sosial Tamalanrea Makassar, Indonesia³ Universitas Subang, Indonesia⁴ Universitas Al-Ghifari Bandung, Indonesia, Indonesia⁵
muhtartisipunpatti@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this research aims to analyze the function of the People's Representative Council's right to inquiry in influencing the results of the 2024 general election. In line with the characteristics and color of sentences that researchers use in this article, this research is qualitative research with a normative/normative approach. approach to regulations and laws relating to the era of the right to inquiry, the history of the right to inquiry, the scope of the right to inquiry, the object of the right to inquiry, and the influence of the right to inquiry on the results of the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential general elections. In line with qualitative research with other descriptive approaches, research This uses secondary data in the form of statutory regulations relating to the right to inquiry, legal books, scientific articles, and various other secondary legal sources which are usually used as references in qualitative research with a normative approach. These data were analyzed using the method of grammatical legal interpretation, namely interpreting word for word in statutory regulations, legal doctrine and scientific articles. As well as a systematic legal interpretation method in accordance with the hierarchy of laws and regulations.

Keywords : Right To Inquiry, Results, General Election

INTRODUCTION

The House of Representatives' Right to Inquiry is a right to conduct an investigation which is owned by the House of Representatives (DPR) which decides that the implementation of a law in government policy is related to important, strategic matters and has a broad impact on the life of society, nation and state. with the provisions of statutory regulations. In Law Number 6 of 1945 concerning the Right to Questionnaire for the House of Representatives, at least 10 members of the House of Representatives can submit a proposal for a Questionnaire to the Leadership of the House of Representatives (Mustaqim, 2019).

Proposals are submitted in writing, accompanied by a list of names and signatures of the proposer as well as the name of the faction. The proposal is stated in a clear formulation of the matter to be investigated, accompanied by an explanation and cost plan. In article 177 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 27 of 2009 concerning the Regional Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council and the Regional People's Representative Council, it is stated that the Right to Inquiry must be proposed

by at least twenty-five people and more than one faction. , accompanied by a document containing at least policy material for the implementation of the Law to be investigated and the reasons for the investigation (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 1945).

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The plenary session of the House of Representatives can decide to accept or reject the Inquiry proposal. If the proposal for the Right to Inquiry is accepted, the People's Representative Council will form an Inquiry Committee consisting of all elements of the House of Representatives factions. If the Right to Inquiry proposal is rejected, the proposal cannot be submitted again. The Inquiry Committee carries out its investigative duties by requesting information from the government and its officials, witnesses, experts, professional organizations, and all other related parties. If in a plenary session the House of Representatives decides that the implementation of a law in government policy relating to important, strategic matters and has a broad impact on the life of society, nation and state is contrary to the provisions of statutory regulations, then the House of Representatives can exercise the right to declare opinion then the proposal for the Right to Inquiry is declared complete and the questionnaire material cannot be submitted again (ARFANDY, 2021).

Rights of the People's Representative Council article 79: The People's Representative Council (DPR) has the following rights; 1). Interpellation, 2). Questionnaire, and 3). Expressing an opinion. (1) The right of interpellation as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a is the right of the House of Representatives to request information from the government regarding government policies that are important and strategic and have a broad impact on the life of society, nation and state. (2) The right to inquiry as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b is the DPR's right to conduct an investigation into the implementation of a law and/or government policy relating to important, strategic matters and having a broad impact on the life of the community, nation and state in question. allegedly contrary to statutory regulations. (3) The right to express an opinion as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c is the right of the People's Representative Council to express an opinion (Elhadi, 1945).

The right of inquiry, which has a fairly broad scope, namely regarding the implementation of laws and regulations, is considered by some parties, especially those who are dissatisfied with the results of the General Election, to be an effective weapon in correcting

and even investigating government policies that are suspected of being fraudulent and having a significant impact on the results of the General Election, one of the presidential and vice presidential candidates. Based on this, this research aims to analyze whether the right to inquiry can influence the results of the General Election (Safitri, 2022).

RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that this research aims to analyze the function of the People's Representative Council's right to inquiry in influencing the results of the 2024 general election (Budijanto & Rahmanto, 2021). In line with the characteristics and color of sentences that researchers use in this article, this research is qualitative research with a normative/normative approach. approach to regulations and laws relating to the era of the right to inquiry, the history of the right to inquiry, the scope of the right to inquiry, the object of the right to inquiry, and the influence of the right to inquiry on the results of the 2024 Presidential and Vice Presidential general elections (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014). In line with qualitative research with other descriptive approaches, research This uses secondary data in the form of statutory regulations relating to the right to inquiry, legal books, scientific articles, and various other secondary legal sources which are usually used as references in qualitative research with a normative approach (Henni, 2015). These data were analyzed using the method of grammatical legal interpretation, namely interpreting word for word in statutory regulations, legal doctrine and scientific articles (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016). As well as a systematic legal interpretation method in accordance with the hierarchy of laws and regulations (Imam Gunawan, 2014).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Understanding the Right to Inquiry, the Purpose of the Right to Inquiry, and the Scope of the Right to Inquiry

The House of Representatives' Right to Inquiry is a right to conduct an investigation which is owned by the House of Representatives (DPR) which decides that the implementation of a law in government policy is related to important, strategic matters and has a broad impact on the life of society, nation and state. with the provisions of statutory regulations. In Law Number 6 of 1945 concerning the Right to Questionnaire for the House of Representatives, at least 10 members of the House of Representatives can submit a proposal for a Questionnaire to the Leadership of the House of Representatives (Mustaqim, 2019).

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The Right To Inquiry: Its Influence On The Results Of The 2024 General Election

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the object of the right to inquiry is the government in implementing the law and a number of related policies. In this regard, a big question arises, what should be the object of the right of inquiry. In this case, the researcher believes that the object that makes the most sense in discussing the right to inquiry is the government's policy in distributing social assistance in general elections. With this, the People's Representative Council could carry out an investigation which would then find irregularities regarding the distribution of Social Assistance and this could be taken into consideration by the Constitutional Court when deciding on requests for general election results. If this can be done, it can be concluded that the right to inquiry could influence the results of the general election. However, it is impossible for this to happen because the requirements for submitting the right to inquiry and the time for implementing the right to inquiry are too long and could even exceed President Joko Widodo's term of office. Moreover, researchers cannot see any other loopholes that the right to inquiry can influence the results of the general election.

CONCLUSION

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