A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, it may arrive at conclusion that the regulation of political party verification in the general elections according to Law No. 7 of 2017 and Law No. 8 of 2012 are similar. The registration and verification of political party is already suitable with the prevailing law. Political parties are required to submit document requirements, then proceed to the administrative and factual verification stage. So that the verification does not have significant problems, despite the changes that occurred after the decision of the Constitutional Court.

The political party verification between the both laws are relatively same. The difference is only the registration schedule and the verification process of political parties that qualify as election participants. This is due to the considerations of effectiveness and efficiency in the administration of elections. Article 16 (1) Law No 8 of 2012 the verification process of political parties is no later than 15 months before the voting day. While, in Article 178 (2) Law No. 7 of 2017 states that the verification process of political parties is no later than 14 months before the voting day. So that the verification process of political parties in the 2019 elections has increased based on the principle of effectiveness and efficiency.
B. Recommendation

Based on the problem that has been discussed, it can be proposed 2 recommendation for the President Republic of Indonesia and the House of Representative (DPR) for the upcoming general elections, as follows: first, there should be a consistent regulation which regulates about the political party verification without discriminate one and another parties that in the verification process there are categorized into two, the parties which need to be verified or not. Second, the General Election Commission should have longer time to process the political party verification in order to enhance the quality of verification and its result.