

**PKPI<sup>1</sup>**  
**Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan Indonesia**  
**Indonesian Justice and Unity Party**

The original name of this party was Partai Keadilan dan Persatuan (Justice and Unity Party). However as the party did not pass the threshold for competing in the 2004 elections with its original name, it added Indonesia to its name. It will continue to compete in the 2009 elections using its post 1999 election rename, PKPI.

The party was formed in January 1999 as a result of a split within the ranks of Golkar. The proponents of the PKP were concerned about a perceived right-wing drift of Golkar away from its traditional State of Godliness position and towards greater accommodation with Islamist concerns under the Presidency of Prof Habibie. The founding Chair of the Party, who has previously failed to secure the Chairmanship of Golkar in its Extraordinary Congress in 1998 was Gen (ret) Edi Sudrajat while long term Golkar activist Hayono Isman as founding Secretary General. The party has maintained a firm inclusiveness approach to issue of religious culture, and has been willing to form political partnerships especially since 2004 with the Demokrat Party of President Yudhoyono.

With the death of Gen (ret) Edi Sudrajat, the State Minister for Women's Empowerment, Prof Meutia Hatta Swasono has been elected to lead the party into the 2009 elections. Former Secretary General of the Party, Hayono Isman, has now moved to join the Demokrat Party, while one of its elected MPs, Sutradara Gintings left the party to contest the 2004 elections with PDIP.

In the elections of 1999, the party secured 1% of the national vote. The party's vote was remarkably consistent across the nation. It was successful in have 4 MPs elected, 1 from each of the 4 largest provinces of the country. While the party's vote was consistent across the nation there were some areas where its vote did peak – including in the conflict ridden County of North Aceh (14%). This result was brought about as much due to the aggressive election boycott called by the then guerillas, GAM, which left few voters daring to vote – with the interesting exception of PKP voters. Other regions where the party was successful included Tana Toraja (10%) in South Sulawesi, Aceh Singkil (8%) in Aceh as well as in Sangihe Talaud and the City of Bitung both in North Sulawesi.

In 2004 the party increased its vote to 1.3%. It enjoyed stronger support off Java (2.0%) than on Java (0.8%) and in rural areas (1.3%) rather than in urban areas (0.9%). At the provincial level the party's best results were in Central Sulawesi (4.5%), East Nusa Tenggara (3.8%), Papua (3.7%) and Bengkulu (3.1%). At the local level the party's best result was in Mimika (17%) in Papua where it emerged as the largest party in that county. Other good results were in Seluma (12%) in Bengkulu and in Poso (12%) in Central Sulawesi. Meanwhile the party built its earlier

---

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.pemiluindonesia.com/parpol/partai-keadilan-dan-persatuan-indonesia.html>

successes in both Tana Toraja (South Sulawesi) and in Aceh Singkil (Aceh) securing 11% of the vote. In the cities its best result was in Bitung (9%) in North Sulawesi and Salatiga (8%) in Central Java.