

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

Oleh:

Aibil Andis

Universitas Bosowa

Alamat: Sinrijala, Panakkukang, Kota Makassar, Sulawesi Selatan (90231).

Korespondensi Penulis: aibilandis13@gmail.com.

Abstract. Elections are a tangible manifestation of democracy in a sovereign nation. As the ultimate holders of power in a country, the people exercise their authority by selecting individuals or groups to represent them. In the organization of elections, as a guarantee of honesty and fairness, there must be an election organizing institution in a country. This research formulates sacred questions regarding this matter, namely the significance of the existence of election organizing institutions in Indonesia and how the check and balance mechanism operates among these institutions in Indonesia. The research methodology employed is normative legal research. The findings of this research indicate that the existence of election organizing institutions in Indonesia is essential to establish a system of check and balance in the conduct of elections. This ensures that, even though election organizing institutions are independent, they are still protected from acts of abuse of power. The check and balance process among election organizing institutions is realized through a clear delineation of powers in legislation, thus avoiding any overlapping of authority.

Keywords: Check and Balance, Democracy, Election Organizing Institutions.

Abstrak. Pemilu merupakan perwujudan nyata dari demokrasi di sebuah negara berdaulat. Sebagai pemegang kekuasaan tertinggi di suatu negara, rakyat menggunakan kewenangannya dengan memilih individu atau kelompok untuk mewakili mereka. Dalam penyelenggaraan pemilu, sebagai jaminan kejujuran dan keadilan, harus ada lembaga penyelenggara pemilu di suatu negara. Penelitian ini merumuskan pertanyaan sakral

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

mengenai hal ini, yaitu signifikansi keberadaan lembaga penyelenggara pemilu di Indonesia dan bagaimana mekanisme check and balance bekerja di antara lembaga-lembaga tersebut di Indonesia. Metodologi penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian hukum normatif. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa keberadaan lembaga penyelenggara pemilu di Indonesia sangat penting untuk membangun sistem saling mengawasi dan mengimbangi dalam pelaksanaan pemilu. Hal ini memastikan bahwa, meskipun lembaga penyelenggara pemilu bersifat independen, mereka tetap terlindungi dari tindakan penyalahgunaan kekuasaan. Proses saling mengawasi dan mengimbangi di antara lembaga penyelenggara pemilu diwujudkan melalui pembagian kewenangan yang jelas dalam undang-undang, sehingga terhindar dari tumpang tindih kewenangan.

Kata Kunci: Sistem *Checks and Balances*, Demokrasi, Lembaga Penyelenggara Pemilu.

INTRODUCTION

Based on Article 4 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI), which states that "The President of the Republic of Indonesia holds the governing power according to the Constitution," Indonesia adopts a presidential system of government juridically. A presidential system of government is one where the executive power is clearly separated from the legislative branch. In this system, the president serves as both the head of state and government, elected separately, and holds extensive executive authority. The president is not accountable to the legislative branch and can hold office without being elected or supported by legislative members. Additionally, the president has the authority to appoint and dismiss government officials and make significant decisions in public policy.

The President and Vice President, as holders of executive power, along with the People's Consultative Assembly (DPR) and Regional Representative Council (DPD), who are holders of legislative power, are directly elected by the people in a general election process. This is stipulated in Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that "Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the Constitution." Although formally the state's power is divided into three branches executive, legislative, and judicial materially, the ultimate holders of power above these three branches are the people. The implementation of this people's sovereignty is through democracy. Abraham Lincoln defined democracy as government by the people, for the

people, and of the people. Democracy is a form of government where political power is in the hands of the people or citizens, either directly or through representatives they choose. The main principle of democracy is that political decisions are made based on the majority's will while respecting the rights of minorities and protecting human rights. Democracy grants citizens the right to participate in the political decision-making process, usually through general elections to choose their representatives in legislative and/or executive bodies.

Democracy is realized through the implementation of general elections, an absolute obligation in a democratic nation where the sovereignty lies with the people. Elections are conducted to choose the President and Vice President, members of the People's Consultative Assembly (DPR), Regional Representative Councils (DPRD) at both the provincial and regency/city levels, Regional Representative Council (DPD), and even heads of provinces and regencies/cities. Based on Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it stipulates that "General elections are held directly, universally, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly every five years." Thus, both *de jure* and *de facto*, the people directly elect representatives according to their respective branches of power. (Ricardo, 2020). Elections represent a democratic process where citizens choose representatives to represent them in legislative or executive bodies. Elections are a crucial mechanism in democracy because they enable citizens to choose their leaders and participate in the political decision-making process. Through elections, the public can express their political preferences and play a role in shaping the direction of state policies.

Most countries in the world have independent institutions responsible for organizing elections, such as the Federal Election Commission (FEC) in the United States. However, the majority of these countries have only one election organizing institution. In contrast, Indonesia has three election organizing institutions: the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), and the Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP). Simply put, the KPU organizes elections, overseen by Bawaslu, and both are supervised by DKPP to maintain the ethical standards of election organizers. (Canaldhy et al., 2023). Upon closer examination, the existence of these three election organizing institutions may seem to create ambiguity. This is because if the KPU needs oversight, then Bawaslu is established, and if both need

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

oversight, then DKPP is established. The question arises, who or what institution oversees DKPP? This pattern repeats and seems endless, causing inefficiency in the institutional structure of election administration in Indonesia. Therefore, this research will examine the issue of the significance of the existence of election organizing institutions in Indonesia and how the check and balance mechanism operates among these institutions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

In general, previous research has predominantly focused on individual topics related to election organizing institutions, such as exclusively discussing the KPU, Bawaslu, or DKPP. However, one notable study by Indra Pahlevi titled "Lembaga Penyelenggara Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia: Berbagai Permasalahannya" (Election Organizing Institutions in Indonesia: Various Issues) published in the *Politica Journal* Volume 2 Number 1 in 2011, delves into the tasks and authorities of the KPU and Bawaslu based on Law Number 22 of 2007 regarding Election Organizers. It's essential to note that there has been a more recent election law, namely Law Number 7 of 2017 on General Elections, leading to significant changes in the institutional structure of election organizers (Pahlevi, 2011).

Another found research, conducted by Sri Warjiyati and titled "Penataan Struktur dan Kewenangan Komisi Pemilihan Umum, Badan Pengawas Pemilu, dan Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Pemilihan Umum yang Demokratis di Indonesia" (Arrangement of the Structure and Authorities of the General Election Commission, Election Supervisory Board, and Honorary Council of Election Organizers in Efforts to Realize Democratic Elections in Indonesia), was published in the *Aristo Journal* Volume 8 Number 1 in 2020. This study outlines the authorities of the three institutions based on legislation, but it does not elaborate on the significance and the mechanisms of check and balance among them. This differentiation is crucial and forms the focus of the current research. (Sri, 2020).

RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs the normative legal research method, also known as the doctrinal research method. The normative legal research method is an approach in legal research that concentrates on the analysis of legal documents, such as laws, court

decisions, legal doctrines, and other legal literature. The primary objective of this method is to understand, explain, and interpret the existing legal norms. Normative legal research does not involve the collection of empirical data; instead, it focuses on the interpretation and evaluation of legal texts and the development of legal arguments. This method is commonly utilized in legal research to construct in-depth legal analyses and support the development of legal theories (Benuf & Azhar, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. The Role and Position of the General Election Commission (KPU)

Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 on General Elections, this research depicts the dynamics of election organizing institutions in Indonesia, namely the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), and the Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP). According to Article 1 number (8), the KPU is a national, permanent, and independent election organizing institution. The research results indicate that the KPU plays a central role in conducting elections in Indonesia. Its national scope gives the KPU the responsibility to regulate and supervise the election process across the entire territory of Indonesia. The sustainability and independence of the KPU are crucial factors in ensuring the integrity and credibility of the democratic process in the country (Jurdi, 2019)

2. The Supervisory Function of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu)

In accordance with Article 1 number (17), Bawaslu acts as a supervisory institution tasked with overseeing the conduct of elections across the country. The research highlights the crucial role of Bawaslu in maintaining transparency, fairness, and the continuity of the election process. The dynamics of interaction between the KPU and Bawaslu also become a focus, where effective cooperation between these two institutions is key to the success of oversight and the improvement of the quality of elections.

3. The Ethical Enforcement Role of the Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP)

Then, according to Article 1 number (24), DKPP is an institution handling violations of the code of ethics by election organizers. The research shows that DKPP

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

plays a significant role in upholding the ethics and integrity of election organizers. The dynamics in the process of handling ethical violations by DKPP contribute significantly to the quality of election administration and send a strong signal regarding the accountability and professionalism of election organizers. (Tawakkal, 2022)

4. Implementation of the Check and Balance System among Election Organizing Institutions

The check and balance system is an essential concept in the governance system aimed at preventing abuse of power and maintaining a balance among government institutions. In the context of election organizing institutions in Indonesia, especially KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP, this principle becomes a crucial foundation to ensure the integrity and continuity of the democratic process. Firstly, the KPU, as regulated by Law Number 7 of 2017, has a central role in conducting elections nationally. However, the check and balance principle is realized through the role of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) as an independent supervisory institution. Bawaslu monitors the entire election process to ensure fairness, transparency, and compliance with regulations, providing a critical layer of oversight over the actions of the KPU.

5. Institutional Dynamics in the Check and Balance Mechanism

Furthermore, the dynamics of cooperation between the KPU and Bawaslu are essential in realizing the check and balance principle. Although the KPU has control over the election process, good collaboration with Bawaslu helps balance power and provides an independent assessment of the performance of the KPU. Thus, even though the KPU is an independent institution, there is still Bawaslu overseeing its performance. DKPP also plays a key role in implementing this check and balance principle. DKPP functions as an institution that handles violations of the code of ethics by election organizers, whether by members of the KPU or Bawaslu. Therefore, DKPP provides an additional guarantee that the actions of election organizers remain in line with established ethical standards, creating an important layer of balance in maintaining the integrity of the election administration (Ramadhan & Kurniawan, 2022)

Discussion

1. Concept and Development of Check and Balances in Electoral Governance

Within the institutional framework, the institutions responsible for implementing general elections are designed to play a more effective role in check and balances compared to other state institutions. In theory, the concept of check and balances is designed in the relationship between the executive and legislative branches. The legislative branch has the authority to formulate laws, while the executive branch is responsible for executing those laws. In the implementation of these laws, the legislative branch needs to continuously monitor the performance of the executive to ensure compliance with the laws formulated by the legislative branch. The oversight carried out by the legislative branch over the executive is a manifestation of the check and balances system.

In its implementation in several countries, the model of check and balances can vary. Indonesia, for example, adopts a presidential system, but the pattern of check and balances applied differs from other countries that also have a presidential system, especially the United States. Policies that have an impact on society can potentially cause harm to the public. Therefore, oversight from other state institutions is needed as a form of check and balances, so that government policies can be well-monitored and controlled. The difficulty of implementing check and balances at the branch level actually contradicts the pattern of check and balances at the level of election organizers. At the level of election organizers, which essentially are institutions with the status of auxiliary or non-main state institutions, the concept is actually easier to implement.

2. Institutional Structure of Election Organizers: KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP

Indonesia stands out as the only country implementing a strong check and balance system in election organizing institutions. The country conducts general elections involving three main institutions: the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), and the Honorary Council of Election Organizers (DKPP). This concept differs from many other countries that generally rely on a single election organizing institution as the sole body managing the electoral process. In Indonesia, the KPU is responsible for managing the implementation of elections, Bawaslu acts as a supervisory institution to ensure the process runs fairly

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

and free from fraud, while DKPP functions as an ethical institution handling violations of the code of ethics by election organizers. This approach creates a more comprehensive check and balance system, ensuring that no institution has absolute power in the electoral process. Indonesia, with its three main institutions, can be considered a more complex and meticulous model in implementing democratic principles in election organizing.

3. Constitutional Basis and Legal Policy of Electoral Oversight

Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia emphasizes that general elections will be conducted by an election commission with national coverage, a permanent nature, and independence. With an emphasis on the existence of election organizers in Article 22E paragraph (5), the implementation of elections is considered to have significant constitutional importance. In the nomenclature of Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution, it is stated that general elections are organized by "an election commission." Based on legal interpretation, this formulation indicates that the constitution mandates the existence of an election organizing institution. However, it is important to note that the text does not specify the obligation for the oversight of this institution by other authorities.

Article 22E paragraph (5) explicitly mentions the existence of an election commission, but there is also no provision prohibiting the establishment of an institution tasked with overseeing the performance of the General Election Commission (KPU). The text provides open legal policy for the formation of supervisory institutions if deemed necessary in further developments. This can be interpreted as the constitution providing flexibility to involve additional oversight institutions that can ensure transparency, accountability, and integrity in the conduct of general elections. The existence of this open-ended formulation creates room for legal dynamics that align with societal developments and justice demands. However, the need for the establishment of a supervisory institution will depend on evaluations and policy developments deemed relevant to maintaining the overall integrity of general elections.

The nomenclature "national, permanent, and independent" in Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution creates parameters that point to the specific

characteristics of the election commission. In this context, "national" indicates that the KPU's tasks involve the entire territory of the country. "Permanent" indicates that the institution has continuity or stability in its functions. Meanwhile, "independent" emphasizes that the KPU must be able to carry out its tasks independently without any undue external pressure. However, the formation of a supervisory institution over the KPU does not automatically conflict with these "national, permanent, and independent" characteristics. External oversight can be designed and implemented while adhering to these principles, ensuring that the KPU can carry out its core functions effectively and independently. In practice, a supervisory institution can be designed in such a way that it does not compromise the independence of the KPU but rather strengthens accountability and transparency in the execution of its duties.

The KPU, as the election organizer, has the responsibility to conduct elections. On the other hand, Bawaslu has the task of overseeing the conduct of elections to ensure fair and transparent elections. The presence of Bawaslu as a mechanism of check and balances on the authority of the KPU aims to ensure the compliance of elections with the prevailing laws and regulations. Similarly, the existence of DKPP serves as a form of check and balance on the KPU and Bawaslu. The KPU, as the institution responsible for organizing elections, plays a central role in all types of general elections in Indonesia at all levels. Its main tasks include preparing and conducting elections, including presidential, legislative, and regional elections. The KPU is responsible for ensuring that the electoral process is transparent, fair, and accountable throughout the country, from the national level to the local level. With its authority evenly distributed across all types of elections and in all electoral districts, the KPU serves as a key institution in ensuring public participation in the democratic process.

4. Implementation of Check and Balances through Supervision and Ethical Enforcement

The implementation of check and balances among KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP is reflected in their interrelated functions. KPU conducts elections, Bawaslu supervises and handles violations, and DKPP enforces ethical standards. This creates a layered system of mutual control and correction. In its implementation, Bawaslu functions as the election supervisory body responsible for addressing formal

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

violations in the electoral process. Its tasks include careful monitoring of election stages, from candidate registration to the voting process and result tabulation. Bawaslu has the authority to impose sanctions on parties involved in such violations, ranging from warnings and reprimands to corrective actions based on the severity of the offense. Through this role, Bawaslu contributes to maintaining the integrity, honesty, and fairness of general elections.

Bawaslu is empowered to observe the performance of the General Election Commission (KPU), including overseeing various election stages. For instance, if there are violations during the campaign process, the KPU can take action. However, if the KPU does not respond to these campaign violations, Bawaslu has the right to recommend an investigation by the DKPP into alleged ethical violations. The existence of Bawaslu as a supervisory body with the ability to impose sanctions is a crucial aspect in executing the checks and balances function within the electoral system. This aims to ensure that the democratic process in Indonesia adheres to established norms and prevents violations that could jeopardize the sustainability of the democratic system. (Anwar, 2019). In Indonesia, the principle of oversight over the ethics and conduct of members of government institutions has become an integral part of the institutional system. For example, the Constitutional Court (MK) is overseen by the Ethics Council of the Constitutional Court (MKMK), and members of the People's Consultative Assembly (DPR) are monitored by the DPR Honor Council through the application of a code of ethics.

The importance of the existence of the General Election Organizer Honor Council (DKPP) in electoral management institutions such as the KPU and Bawaslu is relevant as the democratization process becomes more complex. DKPP plays a crucial role as a body that upholds the integrity and ethics of election organizers, imposing sanctions for ethical violations committed by them. Analogous to the oversight of codes of ethics in other institutions, DKPP ensures that election organizers operate in accordance with high ethical standards. This is a crucial step in maintaining public trust in the electoral process and ensuring that elections are conducted fairly and transparently. Thus, the presence of DKPP holds significance in building the foundation of integrity and accountability in the conduct of elections in Indonesia.

In the implementation of elections, ethics play a crucial role as a guide to the behavior of Election Organizers. This behavioral guide is regulated in the Regulation of the General Election Organizer Honor Council (DKPP) Number 2 of 2017 concerning the Code of Ethics and Behavioral Guidelines for Election Organizers (DKPP Regulation No. 2/2017). The Code of Ethics is formulated with reference to the internal awareness of election organizers who voluntarily bind themselves (voluntary norms applied from the subject's consciousness). This procedure is also in accordance with the provisions of Article 157 paragraph (2) of Law No. 7/2017, where DKPP involves the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) in the preparation of the code of ethics. (Muhammad, 2020).

Logically, when the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP collaboratively draft the code of ethics, they have an obligation to adhere to the rules they have jointly formulated. The definition of the Code of Ethics for Election Organizers, as explained in Article 1 number 4 of DKPP Regulation No. 2/2017, is "a set of moral, ethical, and philosophical principles that guide the behavior of Election Organizers, including obligations or prohibitions, actions, and/or statements that are deemed appropriate or inappropriate for Election Organizers." Furthermore, Article 5 paragraph (1) explains that the Code of Ethics for Election Organizers is based on: (a) Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia; (b) Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly No. VI/MPR/2001 regarding the Ethics of National Life; (c) the oath/pledge of Members as Election Organizers; (d) the principles of elections; and (e) the principles of Election Organizers. This Code of Ethics serves as the primary guide for Election Organizers in carrying out their duties and functions, and it has a binding nature that must be complied with.

The presence of the Code of Ethics for Election Organizers enforced by DKPP actually has logical consequences for the realization of democratic elections, as mandated by Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely elections conducted directly, openly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly. The purpose of this code of ethics is to preserve the independence, integrity, and credibility of all Election Organizers, ensuring that the implementation of elections follows these principles, especially the principles of honesty and fairness.

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

The principles of honesty and fairness are integral parts of the electoral principles, integrated with the principles of directness, openness, freedom, and secrecy (known as Luber) after the reform era. Throughout the history of the establishment of the Indonesian State, there have been two changes in the principles of elections in Indonesia. Starting in 1955, elections were held based on the principles of honesty and togetherness, directness, openness, freedom, and secrecy. This is significant because compliance with the code of ethics or code of conduct is a guarantee to ensure the quality of the implementation of substantively democratic elections and integrity in the conduct of elections. The correlation between the authority of DKPP and the creation of democratic elections began with the establishment of the Honor Council of the General Election Commission (DK-KPU).

Initially, this institution was formed based on Law No. 12 of 2003 on General Elections for the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), the Regional Representative Council (DPD), and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). The Honor Council of the General Election Commission (DK-KPU) had an ad-hoc nature and was part of the General Election Commission (KPU). Later, officially, DK-KPU was transformed into DKPP on June 12, 2012, in accordance with Law No. 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of General Elections (Law No. 15/2011). Law No. 15 of 2011 was subsequently amended by Law No. 7/2017. Article 155 paragraph (1) of Law No. 7/2017 affirms that DKPP has permanent, independent characteristics, and is headquartered in the capital city.

Constitutional Court Decision No. 81/PUU-IX/2011 determined that the position of DKPP is on par with KPU and Bawaslu. These three equal institutions form a triumvirate with the function of organizing national, permanent, and independent elections. DKPP, as part of the unified function of election organization, is responsible for formulating and determining a code of ethics binding on all Election Organizers and their staff. The goal of formulating this code of ethics is to maintain the independence, integrity, and credibility of all Election Organizers, in accordance with the provisions set out in Article 157 of Law No. 7/2017. Thus, DKPP plays a crucial role in ensuring that the implementation of elections adheres to democratic principles, involving KPU and Bawaslu within a framework of equality and independence.

The system of checks and balances between the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), and the Honor Council of Election Organizers (DKPP) is designed to maintain a balance of power and ensure the smooth conduct of fair, transparent, and democratic elections. KPU, as the main organizing institution, is responsible for conducting elections directly, openly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in accordance with Law No. 7/2017. KPU also plays a role in establishing regulations related to elections, examining candidate documents and qualifications, and determining the election results, including the formation of the People's Consultative Assembly, Regional Representative Council, and Regional People's Representative Council. Meanwhile, Bawaslu functions as an independent supervisory institution responsible for ensuring effective oversight of the conduct of elections and handling election violations. Bawaslu has the authority to address administrative and criminal violations related to elections, mediate and settle disputes, and impose administrative sanctions, including involving law enforcement in addressing violations.

On the other hand, DKPP, as the Honor Council, focuses on overseeing the ethical behavior of Election Organizers. DKPP ensures compliance with the established code of ethics and examines and addresses ethical violations committed by Election Organizers. Through ethical hearings, DKPP can impose ethical sanctions such as warnings, reprimands, or dismissal of Election Organizers who violate the code of ethics. Thus, this system of checks and balances creates a mechanism for mutual oversight and correction among KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP. This system ensures the independence of each institution and guarantees integrity and transparency in the implementation of elections in Indonesia.

THE DYNAMICS OF ELECTION ORGANIZING INSTITUTIONS IN INDONESIA

CONCLUSION

Normatively, the urgency of the existence of election organizing institutions in Indonesia lies in their crucial role in realizing checks and balances among state organizing institutions, namely the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), and the Honor Council of Election Organizers (DKPP). This system of checks and balances is key to maintaining a balance of power and ensuring that each institution has clear and non-overlapping authorities. The checks and balances among KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP are manifested through a clear and non-overlapping division of authority. KPU is responsible for organizing general elections, including the presidential and vice-presidential elections, as well as the elections for members of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), and Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). Bawaslu, as the election supervisory institution, has the authority to oversee and address election violations. DKPP, as an internal supervisory body, is tasked with upholding the code of ethics and imposing sanctions on election organizers who violate the rules. Therefore, the checks and balances among KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP are crucial in maintaining the integrity and public trust in the electoral process in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- Anwar, A. H. (2019). Peran Bawaslu dalam Penegakan Hukum dan Keadilan Pemilu Role of Bawaslu in Law Enforcement and Election Justice. *Voice Justicia*, 3(2), 73–89.
- Benuf, K., & Azhar, M. (2020). Metodologi Penelitian Hukum sebagai Instrumen Mengurai Permasalahan Hukum Kontemporer. *Gema Keadilan*, 7(1), 20–33. <https://doi.org/10.14710/gk.2020.7504>
- Canaldhy, R. S., Suandi, S., & Purwanti, U. (2023). Perbandingan Sistem Pemilihan Umum Presiden Amerika Serikat Dengan Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi*, 13(1), 47–63. <https://doi.org/10.33592/jiia.v13i1.3494>
- Jurdi, S. (2019). Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) dan Penguatan Institusi : Dari Kooptasi Rejim, Kemandirian dan Penguatan Etik Penyelenggara. *Electoral Research*, 1–15. [www. Journal.kpu.go.id](http://www.Journal.kpu.go.id)
- Muhammad, M. (2020). Peran Kelembagaan Etik DKPP dalam Mewujudkan Pemilu Demokratis. *Jurnal Bawaslu Provinsi Riau*, 2(2).
- Pahlevi, I. (2011). Lembaga Penyelenggara Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia: Berbagai Permasalahannya. *Jurnal Politica*, 2(1). [10.22212/jp.v2i1.286](https://doi.org/10.22212/jp.v2i1.286)
- Ramadhan, D., & Kurniawan, B. M. (2022). LINITASI ETIKA PEMILU Evolusi dan Tantangan Penanganan Pelanggaran Etika Pemilu. *Jurnal Bawaslu Provinsi Riau*, 4(1).
- Ricardo, O. (2020). Penerapan Kedaulatan Rakyat di dalam Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia 1945. *Hukum Sasana*, 6(1).
- Sri, W. (2020). Penataan Struktur dan Kewenangan Komisi Pemilihan Umum, Badan Pengawas Pemilu dan Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu dalam Upaya Mewujudkan Pemilihan Umum yang Demokratis di Indonesia. *Arist*, 8(1). <https://journal.umpo.ac.id/index.php/aristo/article/view/wrjti>
- Tawakkal, G. T. I. (2022). *Tata Kelola Pemilu*. https://www.academia.edu/download/61649422/Buku_TKP20191231-13262-5cm9ud.pdf