

ANALYSIS OF ELECTION ADMINISTRATION LAW ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURES BASED ON LAW NUMBER 7 OF 2017 CONCERNING GENERAL ELECTIONS IN TULANG BAWANG

Novi Asih Muharam¹

¹ [Univercity of Muhammadiyah Metro, Indonesia. novighezaa@gmail.com](mailto:novighezaa@gmail.com)

Abstract

The General Election Supervisory Agency (BAWASLU) has a dominant position in handling the prosecution of election violations. Bawaslu is authorized to receive and follow up reports relating to alleged violations of the implementation of laws and regulations governing elections, examine, review, and decide on election administration violations. The problem to be discussed in this study is how the procedure for enforcing election administration law is based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections in Tulang Bawang, and what factors hinder the enforcement of election administration law. The research methods used are normative and empirical juridical, using secondary and primary data, obtained from literature studies and field studies and data analysis with qualitative juridical analysis. The results of the study show that the procedure for enforcing election administration law in Tulang Bawang has been carried out in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017 and Bawaslu Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning the Completion of General Election Administrative Violations, but it has not been maximized because there are multiple interpretations of several articles of the Election Law. The inhibiting factors of election administration law enforcement in Tulang Bawang Regency are that the Civil Service Police cannot carry out curbing due to a lack of budget and no equipment for curbing Campaign Props in hard-to-reach locations; At the hearing for the examination of election administration violations, the behavior of the community as reported and witnesses did not attend the examination hearing even though they had been invited 2 (two) times in a row properly, the community still felt afraid to submit reports of election violations to Bawaslu.

Keywords: *Administrative Law Enforcement, General Elections*

Abstrak

Bawaslu mempunyai kedudukan dominan dalam penanganan penindakan pelanggaran Pemilu. Bawaslu berwenang menerima dan menindaklanjuti laporan yang berkaitan dengan dugaan adanya pelanggaran terhadap pelaksanaan peraturan perundang-undangan yang mengatur mengenai Pemilu, memeriksa, mengkaji dan memutus pelanggaran administrasi Pemilu. Permasalahan yang akan dibahas dalam penelitian ini adalah bagaimanakah prosedur penegakan hukum administrasi pemilu berdasarkan Undang Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum di Tulang Bawang,

serta faktor apakah yang menjadi penghambat penegakan hukum administrasi pemilu. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu yuridis normatif dan empiris, menggunakan data sekunder dan primer, yang diperoleh dari studi kepustakaan dan studi lapangan dan analisis data dengan analisis yuridis kualitatif. Hasil penelitian bahwa prosedur penegakan hukum administrasi pemilu di Tulang Bawang sudah dilakukan sesuai dengan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 dan Peraturan Bawaslu Nomor Nomor 8 Tahun 2018 tentang Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Administratif Pemilihan Umum, tetapi belum maksimal karena ada penafsiran (multitafsir) terhadap beberapa pasal Undang-Undang Pemilu. Faktor penghambat penegakan hukum administrasi pemilu di Kabupaten Tulang Bawang adalah Polisi Pamong Praja tidak dapat melakukan penertiban karena minim anggaran dan tidak ada peralatan untuk penertiban Alat Peraga Kampanye di lokasi yang sulit dijangkau; Pada sidang pemeriksaan pelanggaran administrasi pemilu perilaku masyarakat sebagai terlapor dan saksi tidak hadir pada sidang pemeriksaan sedangkan telah diundang 2 (dua) kali berturut-turut secara patut, masyarakat masih merasa takut untuk menyampaikan laporan pelanggaran pemilu ke Bawaslu.

Kata Kunci: Penegakan Hukum Administrasi, Pemilihan Umum.

INTRODUCTION

Background

The owner and holder of supreme power in the Nation are the people, which is the meaning of understanding popular sovereignty. The people determine the style and manner of government and the goals to be achieved by the State.(Sitabuana, 2020) In a democratic country, general elections are held periodically.(Ahsanul, 2019) General elections in Indonesia are held every five years, in accordance with Article 22 E paragraph (1) "General elections are held directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly every five years".

Elections are a practice of realizing human rights. The embodiment of democratic elections is one part of the effort to form a government that is able to guarantee the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the formation of democratic institutions.

The realization of a good election through the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair can be realized by one of its pillars, namely election supervision. The election supervision process in the Election Law mandates the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) to ensure that the principles of free and fair elections are upheld. The main contribution of election supervision, in addition to encouraging the realization of technically qualified elections, is also an important part of the sustainability

of democratization in Indonesia.(Abdullah, 2019) Therefore, elections that are conducted without a free and independent oversight mechanism make the process of power formation vulnerable to fraud, especially in the electoral process. This makes elections lose their legitimacy and the resulting government actually lacks both integrity and accountability.

The 2019 General Election was the beginning of simultaneous elections in Indonesia, and became a new chapter in the work of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), a number of new authorities have been given by the Election Law. As an election supervisory institution, Bawaslu received additional extraordinary authority so some argue that this is the strongest Bawaslu in its history. The additional authority is as an executor and case adjudicator as referred to in Article 94 paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Election Law, namely the Adjudication authority to decide on Election Administration violations and the authority for Bawaslu to adjudicate disputes over the Election process.

The essence of elections is the process of political competition to win the support of the owners of sovereignty (the people) so that they want to represent their sovereign mandate so that it can legitimize the election winner to exercise state political power. As a competition (especially a political competition), this process is very vulnerable and prone to violations, both in the form of intentional and unintentional. The vulnerability of these violations does not only have the potential to occur during the implementation of elections but even in the process of designing the electoral system, there are opportunities for violations, in the form of designing an electoral system that tends to benefit certain parties.(McLoughlin & Oliver, 2019) The vulnerability and vulnerability of violations in these elections require systematic, regulative anticipation, as well as the development of democratic culture and legal compliance.

The Election Law is the main legal basis for dealing repressively with violations of the General Election (Pemilu). The provisions of Article 455 paragraph (1) and Article 476, regulate those election violations including violations of the code of ethics, administrative violations, election crimes, and violations of other laws and regulations that are not election violations, not election disputes, and not election crimes.

The complex process of conducting elections is usually divided into stages of implementation, each of which has its own mechanisms and procedures. In general, the stages of legislative elections include voter registration, registration of election

participants, determination of electoral districts, campaigning, voting and counting, determination of election results, and determination of elected candidates. Each stage of the election is prone to violations. Based on data from Bawaslu Tulang Bawang in the 2019 Election, administrative violations and election disputes were found at the stages of determining election participants, campaigning, voting, and counting votes.

In the implementation of the election stages, law enforcement is the most important part because it is in this area that election laws and regulations become the basis and guidelines for the implementation of elections. Thus, anyone who deviates or violates these laws and regulations can be subject to legal sanctions, either administrative sanctions imposed by Bawaslu or electoral criminal sanctions imposed by judicial institutions.

Arrangements for resolving election administrative violations are part of administrative law enforcement. (Yasin, 2019) Article 460 paragraph (1) of the Election Law stipulates that administrative violations of elections include violations of ordinances, procedures, or mechanisms related to the administration of elections in each stage of the implementation of elections. This provision distinguishes the nature of violations, namely violations regarding ordinances, procedures, and mechanisms, and the object of violation is the "administration" of the implementation of elections so that administrative violations of elections consist of three types of violations, namely violations of the 'ordinances' of the administration of the implementation of elections, violations of the 'procedures' of the administration of the implementation of elections, and violations of the 'mechanisms' of the administration of the implementation of elections.

The legislators did not formulate the legal criteria either in the body or in the article-by-article explanation. This is confusing because it is difficult to distinguish at the practical level of organizing elections.

Bawaslu has a dominant position in handling the prosecution of election violations. Bawaslu is authorized to receive and follow up reports relating to alleged violations of the implementation of laws and regulations governing elections, examine, review, and decide on election administration violations. Article 461 paragraph (1) of the Election Law states that Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and Regency/City Bawaslu receive, examine, review, and decide on election administrative violations. Meanwhile, paragraph (2) states that the Sub-district Panwaslu receives, examines, reviews, and makes

recommendations on the results of its study regarding administrative election violations to the Election Supervisor in stages.

The handling of election violations carried out by Bawaslu in accordance with Article 454 of the Election Law comes from findings of election violations and reports of election violations. Election violation findings are the result of active supervision of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-regional Panwaslu, Village Panwaslu, Foreign Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation. Meanwhile, reports of election violations are direct reports from Indonesian citizens who have the right to vote, election participants, and election observers to Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-regional Panwaslu, Village Panwaslu, Foreign Panwaslu, and/or TPS Supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation.

Findings and reports of election violations that have been reviewed and proven to be true must be followed up by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-regional Panwaslu, Village Panwaslu, Foreign Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors no later than 7 (seven) days after the findings and reports are received and registered. In the event that Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-regional Panwaslu, Village Panwaslu, Foreign Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors require additional information and the study is carried out no later than 14 (fourteen) working days after the findings and reports are received and registered. In accordance with Article 461 of the Election Law, Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu must decide on the settlement of administrative election violations no later than 14 (fourteen) working days after the findings and reports are received and registered.

The decision of Bawaslu, the Provincial Bawaslu, and the Regency/City Bawaslu for the settlement of administrative violations of the Election is in the form of administrative improvements to ordinances, procedures, or mechanisms in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; written warnings; not included in certain stages in the implementation of the Election; and other administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions in the Election Law.

Based on these regulations, it is known that in the electoral regime, the handling of administrative violations is given the flexibility to examine and explore the living values of truth and justice. So that the quality of the decisions issued is certainly more complete,

perfect, and weighty, while the handling of administrative violations that need to be resolved immediately can be taken in a fast event administrative hearing which is completed within 2 days of registration.

Experience in the 2019 Election, the types of administrative violations that occurred in the Tulang Bawang Bawaslu were in the form of campaigns not equipped with a Notification Receipt Letter (STTP), installation of Campaign Props and campaign materials that did not comply with the regulations. Meanwhile, administrative violations of fast events in the form of vote counting and recapitulation at the polling station (TPS) level and at the sub-regional/sub-regional election committee (PPK) level, including discrepancies in the number of valid and invalid votes with voters who exercise their voting rights, wrong writing and the wrong number of votes. The election supervisor recommends that administrative violations be corrected on the same day until the recount of ballots.

In the examination of election administration violations at Bawaslu Tulang Bawang, the obstacles that occurred were that the reported party did not attend the examination hearing even though they had been invited 2 (two) times in a row properly, it was difficult to present witnesses even though they had been properly invited, while Bawaslu had no authority to make forced efforts. In addition, in the implementation of controlling campaign props, Bawaslu provides recommendations to election participants/political parties to reduce campaign props that do not comply with the rules. The fact is that election participants/political parties do not take down campaign props that do not comply with the rules under the pretext that they did not install them.

If the election participants/political parties do not take down the campaign props that do not comply with the rules within the time specified by Bawaslu, Bawaslu coordinates and recommends to the Civil Service Police Unit to take down the campaign props that do not comply with the rules. In its implementation, it is still carried out by Satpol PP during the campaign stage, but the Civil Service Police strongly object if they have to carry out curbing without being accompanied by Bawaslu members.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research and is entitled "Analysis of Law Enforcement of General Election Administration Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections". (Study on the General Election Supervisory Agency of Tulang Bawang).

RESEARCH METHOD

The type of research used in this scientific paper is empirical juridical, The types and sources of data used in this research are: 1) Primary data, namely empirical data obtained from respondents based on the results of interviews. 2) Secondary data, namely data obtained through literature studies, legal references, laws, and regulations on corrections.

DISCUSSION

Law Enforcement and Enforcement of State Administrative Law Norms

In order for human interests to be protected, the law must be implemented. The implementation of the law can take place normally, and peacefully but can also occur due to violations of the law. In this case, the law that has been violated must be enforced. It is through this law enforcement that the law becomes a reality.(Mertokusumo, 1999) According to Satjipto Rahardjo, "Law enforcement is a series of processes to describe the values, ideas, ideals that are quite abstract which are the purpose of law". Law enforcement is a process to realize legal desires into reality. What is called legal desires here are none other than the thoughts of the lawmaking body formulated in the rule of law. The rule of law. The formulation of law-making thoughts as outlined in the rule of law will help determine how law enforcement is carried out.(Rahadjo, 2009) According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, "Law enforcement is the process of efforts to uphold or function of legal norms in reality as a guide to behavior in traffic or legal relations in the life of society and the state".(Jimly Asshiddiqie, 2020)

Based on the description above, it can be seen that law enforcement is a process or effort of law enforcement officials to realize what is desired by law so that it becomes a reality or the real functioning of legal norms in the life of society, nation, and state.

The purpose of enforcing the norms of state administrative law is the realization of legal order in order to protect the public interest. Law is a tool in which values or concepts about justice, truth, social benefits, and so on are contained. The content of these values is abstract. According to Satjipto Raharjo, law enforcement is essentially the enforcement of ideas or concepts that are abstract. Law enforcement is an effort to realize these ideas

into reality. Concrete law enforcement is the enactment of positive law in practice as it should be obeyed.

The purpose of applying administrative sanctions against a violation that occurs is intended as an effort by the administrative body to maintain administrative law norms that have been established in the form of laws and regulations. Maintaining administrative law norms is basically a logical consequence of the authority granted by laws and regulations to government agencies to; a) ensure the enforcement of administrative law norms; b) as an exercise of government authority derived from the rules of administrative law itself; and c) without going through the mediation of a third party (judiciary).(Susanto, 2019) Administrative law has typical types of sanctions, including; 1) government compulsion (bestuursdwang); 2) imposition of forced money (dwangsom); 3) administrative fines (administratieve/bestuurboete); and 4) withdrawal of favorable decisions (het intrekken van een begunstigende beschikking/ withdrawlicense).(Efendi & Poernomo, 2017)

Based on the description as explained above, it is known that the enforcement of state administrative law norms is a government effort the realization of a legal order to protect the interests of the general public, as an effort by government agencies to maintain state administrative law norms that have been stipulated in laws and regulations.

Elections and its Principles

Article 1(2) of the 1945 Constitution explicitly states that "Sovereignty is vested in the people and shall be exercised according to the Constitution". In paragraph (3) it is also emphasized that "The State of Indonesia is a state of law". Furthermore, the sovereignty of the people according to the 1945 Constitution in Article 22E paragraph (2) is implemented through elections that aim to elect members of the DPR, DPD, President and Vice President, and DPRD.

An election is a process where voters choose people to fill certain political positions. Political positions range from the President, to the representatives of the people at various levels of government.(Kencana Inu & Azhari, 2009) Elections are a "transmission belt", so that power originates from the people and can be transferred to state power which is then incarnated in the form of government authorities to govern and regulate the people. Elections and representation are thus a means of connecting the

political infrastructure or political life in society with the political superstructure or political life in government. Through these two institutions, the people can enter the political life of the government so that it is possible to create a government of the people, a government by the people, and a government for the people.(A.S.S, 1995)

Article 1 point 1 of Law No. 7/2017 on General Elections states that General Elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representatives Council, the President, and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional Representatives Council, which are carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

According to Article 2 of the Election Law, elections are carried out based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair.

- a. Direct means that the people elect their representatives with the rights they have, according to the will of their conscience without intermediaries. So when you vote, you vote for yourself, you don't ask your friends to represent you.
- b. General, means that all Indonesian citizens who have met the requirements in accordance with the laws and regulations are entitled to participate in elections. Regardless of gender, ethnicity, race, religion, occupation, and so on.
- c. Free, that every citizen who has the right to vote and will exercise their rights is guaranteed the security of conducting elections, free in making choices without influence, pressure, and coercion from any party in any way.
- d. Secret, meaning that the people who exercise their rights are given a guarantee that no one will know in any way who they have chosen.
- e. Honest, means that election organizers, officials, participants, supervisors, observers, voters, and all related parties must behave and act honestly in accordance with the laws and regulations.
- f. Fair, meaning that there is equal treatment of election participants and voters, no privileging or discrimination against certain participants or voters.

Based on the description above, it is known that general elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the

Regional Representatives Council, the President, and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional Representatives Council, which are held once every 5 (five) years with the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair.

Election Violations and Its Variety

The Election Law does not explain the definition of election violations, but it is found in Perbawaslu Handling of Election Findings and Reports, Article 1 point 28 states that Election Violations are actions that contradict, violate, or are not in accordance with laws and regulations related to elections.

Election Law Article 454 states that Election Violations come from findings of election violations and reports of election violations. Election violation findings are the result of active supervision of Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency / City Bawaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, Village / Village Panwaslu, LN Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation. Meanwhile, reports of election violations are direct reports from Indonesian citizens who have the right to vote, election participants, and election observers to Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regenc /City Bawaslu, Regional Bawaslu, Sub-regional Panwaslu, Village Panwaslu, Foreign Panwaslu, and/or TPS Supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation. Election violation reports are submitted in writing and at least contain:

- a. name and address of the reporter;
- b. the reported party;
- c. time and place of the incident; and
- d. description of the incident.

Article 455 of the Election Law states that the findings and reports of election violations are:

- a. Violations of the Code of Ethics of the KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency City KPU, Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and Regenc /City Bawaslu, are forwarded by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and/or Regency/City Bawaslu to DKPP;
- b. Election administrative violations are processed by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, Sub-regional Panwaslu, Village Panwaslu, Foreign Panwaslu, and TPS Supervisors in accordance with their respective authorities;

- c. Violations of other laws and regulations that are not election violations, not election disputes, and not election crimes:
 1. processed by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency / City Bawaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, Village / Village Panwaslu, Foreign Panwaslu, and Polling Station Supervisors in accordance with their respective authorities; and/or
 2. forwarded to the authorized agency or party.

Election findings and reports that have been reviewed by Bawaslu, according to Article 26 of Perbawaslu Handling of Election Findings and Reports, the results of the review of the findings or reports are allegedly used to determine:

- a. Violation of the Election Organizer's code of ethics;
- b. Election Crimes;
- c. Election Administrative Violations;
- d. violation of other laws and regulations; or
- e. not a violation

Perbawaslu Handling of Election Findings and Reports, Article 10 states the results of the Election Supervisor's initial review of the Report in the form of fulfillment of formal requirements and material requirements, to be registered, processed, and followed up. The results of the Election Supervisor's initial review of the Report in the form:

- a. allegations of Election Administrative Violations and/or allegations of structured, systematic, and massive Election Administrative Violations received by Bawaslu or Provincial Bawaslu or Regency/City Bawaslu are forwarded for follow-up with the mechanism for resolving Election Administrative Violations and resolving Election Administrative Violations that occur in a structured systematic and massive manner;
- b. allegations of Election Crimes that have met the formal requirements and material requirements are registered and discussed at the Gakkumdu for further action;
- c. alleged violations of the Election Organizer Code of Ethics that have met the formal requirements and material requirements are registered and followed up with the Election Violation handling process;

- d. alleged violations of other laws and regulations that have met the formal requirements and material requirements are registered and followed up with the process of handling violations; and/or
- e. allegations of Election Violations that have been handled and resolved by the Election Supervisor at a certain level are not registered.

If the initial study contains allegations of Election Crimes, the Election Supervisor within a maximum of 1x24 (one time twenty-four) hours forwards it to the Gakkumdu for discussion as stipulated in the Bawaslu Regulation on Gakkumdu.

Based on the description above, it is known that election violations are actions taken by election participants, election organizers, campaign teams, campaign participants, voters, State Civil Apparatus/TNI/Police, and observers that violate or conflict with laws and regulations related to elections. These violations include violations of the Election Organizer's code of ethics, Election Crimes, Election Administrative Violations, and violations of other laws and regulations.

Election Administration Law Enforcement Procedures Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections in Tulang Bawang.

Election administration law enforcement is a process to realize the wishes of the legal norms of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections into reality. Election administration law enforcement is carried out through predetermined procedures.

Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections authorizes Bawaslu to issue a final decision regarding election administration violations. As a consequence of this regulation, the handling of election administration violations is resolved in a trial mechanism. Bawaslu acts as an information collector as well as a judge who determines election administration violations and there is no appeal mechanism to a higher level of Bawaslu.

The procedure for enforcing election administration law by Bawaslu Tulang Bawang is carried out in accordance with Article 454 of the Election Law, which comes from findings of election violations and reports of election violations. Election violation findings are the result of the active supervision of election supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation. Meanwhile, reports of election violations are direct reports

from Indonesian citizens who have the right to vote, election participants, and election observers to the ranks of election supervisors at each stage of the Election Implementation. Election violation findings and reports that have been reviewed and proven correct are followed up by Bawaslu Tulang Bawang no later than 14 (fourteen) days after the findings and reports are received and registered. The handling procedure has been regulated in Bawaslu Regulation Number 8/2018 concerning the Completion of General Election Administrative Violations.

At the final stage of the trial, Bawaslu Tulang Bawang issued a Decision for the settlement of Election administrative violations in the form of first administrative improvements to procedures, procedures, or mechanisms in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations; second written reprimand; third not included in certain stages of organizing elections; and fourth other administrative sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Election Law.

Lawrence M. Friedman, argues that the effectiveness and success or failure of law enforcement depends on three elements of the legal system, namely the structure of the law, the substance of the law, and legal culture. The legal structure is about law enforcement (the apparatus in it), legal substance concerns the laws and norms that are in it the product of the legal structure, and legal culture concerns the attitudes, behavior, actions, and thoughts of the community that determine how the law is used, avoided, or even misused. These three components are united and cannot be separated from one another. If one is separated from the other then the law does not function.

The structure of law in the enforcement of election administration law is Bawaslu as an election supervisory institution that carries out its function to prevent, supervise, and take action against election violations and handle election process disputes. Supervision by Bawaslu is an activity of observing, reviewing, examining, and assessing the process of organizing elections in accordance with statutory regulations. Meanwhile, administrative sanctions become a repressive instrument to punish violators or stop violations. In conducting prevention, supervision, and prosecution of election violations in Tulang Bawang, Bawaslu Tulang Bawang together with all levels of election supervisors under it, namely Sub-District Supervisors, Village Supervisors, to TPS Supervisors.

The substance of the law is Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, which authorizes Bawaslu to issue final decisions regarding election administration violations for electoral participants. It is emphasized in Article 461 (1) of the Election Law that Bawaslu receives, examines, reviews, and decides on election administrative violations. Bawaslu decides on the settlement of election administrative violations no later than 14 (fourteen) working days after the findings and reports are received and registered. Provisions regarding the procedure for resolving election administrative violations are regulated in Bawaslu Regulation Number 8/2018 concerning the Completion of General Election Administrative Violations.

Legal culture is a very important element. Legal culture includes the views, habits, and behavior of the community regarding the values and expectations of the applicable legal system, in other words, legal culture is the climate of social thinking about how the law is applied, violated, or implemented. Every society, country, and community has its own legal culture that is influenced by cultural values that live in the community, be it tribes or customs, or religious influences.

Based on the description above, it can be analyzed that the election administration law enforcement procedures in Tulang Bawang have been carried out in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and Bawaslu Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning Completion of General Election Administrative Violations, but not yet optimal because there are interpretations (multiple interpretations) of the Election Law, including Article 272 paragraph (1) "Election Campaign Implementers and campaign teams as referred to in Article 269, Article 270, and Article 271 must be registered with the KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency/City KPU". Paragraph (2) "Registration of election campaign executors and campaign teams as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be forwarded to Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and Regency/City Bawaslu". If the person who commits a violation during the campaign is a campaign team or campaign implementer who is not registered with the KPU and does not forward it to Bawaslu, it becomes an obstacle for Bawaslu in carrying out law enforcement because it does not meet the formal requirements of an election violation. Article 22 paragraph (1) of Bawaslu Regulation Number 8/2018 has determined that the parties who are reported for alleged Election Administrative Violations are candidates for DPR members; DPD

candidates; candidates for Provincial DPRD members; candidates for Regency/City DPRD members; Candidate Pairs; campaign teams; and/or election organizers.

Factors Hindering the Enforcement of Election Administration Law in Tulang Bawang. Bawaslu Tulang Bawang in an effort to enforce administrative law regulations in the implementation of elections still finds various obstacles, both internal and external obstacles. Bawaslu Tulang Bawang has made prevention efforts, conducted supervision, then enforced the law against election violations according to the procedures specified in the Election Law, but election participants still often commit administrative violations. Law enforcement is a process that involves various parties so that to equalize the perceptions of the parties and the community as the party that accepts the application of the law, there must be obstacles that will be faced.

Bawaslu Tulang Bawang in enforcing election administration law still faces obstacles. These obstacles are:

- a. Pamong Praja Police strongly objected if they had to carry out curbing without being accompanied by Bawaslu members, the Pamong Praja Police Unit could not carry out curbing due to a lack of budget and no equipment for curbing Campaign Props in hard-to-reach locations.
- b. In the norms in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, there are arrangements that cause many interpretations, for example, campaign arrangements in the form of legal subjects of executors, participants, and campaign teams.
- c. In the examination of election administration violations, the behavior of the community as the reported party did not attend the examination hearing while it had been invited 2 (two) times in a row properly, besides that it was difficult to present witnesses even though they had been properly invited, while Bawaslu had no authority and legal norms to make forced efforts.
- d. The courtroom for election administration violations and limited equipment, as well as budget support, is still considered not optimal.
- e. Low public awareness of the importance of the law is obeyed, and people still feel afraid to submit reports of election violations to Bawaslu.

Legal culture will function as a soul that will animate the legal mechanism as a whole but on the contrary, it can also kill the entire mechanism of implementing the law that is determined to apply to society. The cultural component is a determinant in the implementation of effective policies or not. Legal culture is closely related to public legal awareness. The higher legal awareness of the community will create a good legal culture and can change the mindset of the community regarding the law so far. In simple terms, the level of public compliance with the law is an indicator of the functioning of the law.

According to Robert B. Seidman, in the theory of the operation of law, the law is carried out by role holders (about the culture of obedience and awareness), lawmakers, and law enforcement agencies (legal implementation). Robert B. Seidman, states that the operation of the law always involves social, cultural, economic, political, and other forces. All of these social forces always involve working in every effort to function the applicable regulations, applying sanctions in all activities of the implementing institutions. Thus, the enforcement of election administration law, both the role played by Bawaslu institutions, and lawmakers, and the legal culture of obedience and legal awareness is the result of the operation of the law.

The operation of law in the enforcement of election administration law in Tulang Bawang is an effort to function the applicable regulations, this is in the form of support from all levels of election supervisors from the Regency level, Sub-district Supervisors, Village Supervisors, to TPS Supervisors, stakeholder support or stakeholders, involvement of the Pamong Praja Police in controlling Campaign Props (APK), The availability of a budget for controlling Campaign Props (APK), the availability of equipment for controlling Campaign Props in locations that are difficult to reach, the availability of hearing rooms for election administration violations and limited equipment, as well as budget support, the behavior of public legal awareness in organizing elections and reporting to Bawaslu every alleged violation, as well as the community as reported and witnesses to attend the examination hearing.

Since the implementation of Law No. 7/2017 on General Elections, the rules have also mingled with the community. The rules will be tested for reliability, and whether they can be effectively applied. Since then, the rules have also experienced the dynamics of intervention, experiencing clashes, shifts and finally changes due to social friction in their interaction in society. The Election Law of 2017 was issued in accordance with the

wishes, but the effect of the regulation depends on social forces such as a good legal culture, the law will work well too, but on the contrary, if the strength is reduced or absent, the law will not work, because society is the basis for the operation of law.

The enforcement of election administration law in our democratic society cannot only rely on Bawaslu. Because the law that is used as a means to change behavior, of course, contains values that are different from the values that have been recognized by the community, especially rural communities. Given that the knowledge of rural communities is very low and even many are still illiterate, it is difficult to expect them to understand, even understand the existing rules. For this reason, the role of stakeholders is very important.

CLOSURE

Conclusion

Based on the explanation as stated above, conclusions can be drawn on the problems studied, namely as follows: That the election administration law enforcement procedures in Tulang Bawang have been carried out in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and Bawaslu Regulation Number 8 of 2018 concerning the Completion of General Election Administrative Violations, but not yet optimal because there are interpretations (multiple interpretations) of the Election Law, including Article 272 paragraph (1) "Election Campaign Implementers and campaign teams as referred to in Article 269, Article 270, and Article 271 must be registered with the KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency/City KPU". Paragraph (2) "Registration of election campaign executors and campaign teams as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be forwarded to Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, and Regency/City Bawaslu". If those who commit violations during the campaign are campaign teams or campaign implementers who are not registered with the KPU and are not forwarded to Bawaslu, it becomes an obstacle for Bawaslu to enforce the law because it does not meet the formal requirements of an election violation. Meanwhile, Article 22 paragraph (1) of Bawaslu Regulation Number 8/2018 has determined that the parties who are reported for alleged Election Administrative Violations are candidates for DPR members; candidates for DPD members; candidates for Provincial DPRD members; candidates for Regency/City DPRD members; Candidate Pairs; campaign teams; and/or election organizers.

The inhibiting factors of election administration law enforcement in Tulang Bawang Regency are that the Civil Service Police strongly object if they have to carry out curbing without being accompanied by members of Bawaslu, the Civil Service Police Unit cannot carry out curbing due to lack of budget and no equipment for curbing Campaign Props in locations that are difficult to reach; In the norms in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections there are arrangements that cause many interpretations, for example campaign arrangements in the form of legal subjects of executors, participants, and campaign teams; In the examination of election administration violations, the behavior of the community as the reported party did not attend the examination hearing even though they had been invited 2 (two) times in a row properly, besides that it was difficult to present witnesses even though they had been properly invited, while Bawaslu had no authority and legal norms to make coercive efforts; The limited hearing room for election administration violations and equipment, as well as budget support which is still considered not optimal; Low public awareness of the importance of the law to be obeyed, and people still feel afraid to submit reports of election violations to Bawaslu.

Suggestion

To Bawaslu Tulang Bawang in the future, it is necessary to equip facilities and infrastructure that are not yet available in the enforcement of election administration law and increase the provision of the budget at each stage of the election and enforcement of election administration law, so that the process of enforcing election administration law can run well.

To the community and stakeholders in Tulang Bawang in the future, the role of stakeholders or stakeholders in the enforcement of election administration law needs to be increased, including community involvement in participatory supervision of elections in order to oversee the holding of elections to create elections with integrity and democracy can be realized.

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Tabel. 1
Nama Tabel

No	Kolom	Kolom A	Kolom B
.			
1.	Abc	1	A
2.	Def	2	B

Sumber: Nama Sumber, Tahun.

Apabila menggunakan gambar dalam tulisannya, maka gambar harus beresolusi tinggi dan tidak pecah ketika dicetak.

Instrumen pendukung seperti tabel dan gambar harus pula disertai dengan analisis atau penjelasan mengenai instrumen tersebut dan relevansinya dengan tulisan penulis.

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