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by Ekonomi Pembangunan

Submission date: 07-Sep-2022 08:32PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1884668863

File name: 9._AM_Saidi,_A_Yunani,_AT_Sompa.pdf (175.68K)

Word count: 4460

Character count: 25601

1 Strategy For Participatory Supervision of The Election Supervisory Agency In The Election of Regional Head of Kotabaru Regency In 2020

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Received
18 November 2021

Article Info
Accepted
2 December 2021

Published
29 December 2021

Keywords:

Supervision Strategy
Supervisory
General Election
Regional Head Election

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the participatory supervision strategy of the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu together with the community in supervising the stages of the 2020 Direct Regional Head Election Campaign in the Kotabaru Regency. In addition, this study also analyzes the obstacles faced by the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu and the community in the 2020 simultaneous direct regional head elections in Kotabaru Regency. The approach in this study is qualitative. This approach is used to obtain clear and factual descriptions and information regarding the participatory supervision of the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu in the 2020 Kotabaru Regency Head election. In general, the strategy that has been implemented by the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu is quite effective. It's just that the focus of the strategy and participatory monitoring efforts that were initiated only focused on a handful of issues and the targeted community. Participatory monitoring strategies such as the Online Reporting Strategy (SIWASLU Application), Online Reporting Strategy (Google Form), Citizen Forum Initiation, and Monitoring Corner are still very limited in scope. The use of this method is quite effective during a pandemic like this, to continue to comply with health protocols and maintain distance and crowds. The obstacle in participatory supervision faced by Bawaslu in the 2020 Simultaneous direct regional head elections in Kotabaru Regency is the neutrality of ASN where this problem is very prone to the occurrence of ASN Neutrality, such as in the education sector, around the Civil Servant's office, and District offices, and offices. - District Office. The second obstacle is Money Politics. In terms of legal aspects and law enforcement institutions, there are still many gaps. Regulations concerning the prohibition of money politics are not rigidly regulated in the law because they depend on the interests of the regulators themselves. The next obstacle is the politicization of identity politics issues.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1 The most basic characteristic³ of a democracy is the existence of general elections (Pemilu). Although not the only aspect of democracy, elections are a very important part, because elections act as a mechanism for political change regarding the pattern and direction of development policies and/or regarding the circulation of elites periodically and in an orderly manner (Surbakti et al, 2014). Likewise with Indonesia, elections are held as a manifestation of democracy which is a means of aggregating existing aspirations in society that were previously articulated by political parties according to their functions.

1 **Journal homepage:** <https://ojs.wiindonesia.com/index.php/ij3pei>

At present, the demand for honest and fair elections is getting higher, as evidenced by the stronger formal legal formation of the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) at the Central level, at the Provincial level to the Establishment of an Election Oversight Committee at the Regency/City level to conduct election supervision (Suswanto, 2016).

Supervision in the implementation of elections is very important. Supervision in the implementation of elections is carried out in all stages, both planning, preparation, implementation, and evaluation. All of them are an important and inseparable part to ensure the creation of a fair election. While the supervision of the implementation of elections is the duty of an agency to make this election run smoothly, namely the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), which oversees and enforces the implementation of the election stages, receives complaints and handles cases of administrative violations, election criminal violations, and code of Ethics. The presence of Bawaslu with its complete equipment is burdened with the hope that the supervisory function will become more qualified, effective, and efficient (Ubaedillah & Razak, 2003).

The burden of supervision and efforts to encourage community participation is indeed placed on Bawaslu. This is due to several factors, first, Bawaslu has been given a statutory mandate to carry out its supervisory function. Bawaslu has also been equipped with a strong institutional structure, even at the lowest level. Likewise, the supervisory budget is given by the state to control it periodically. , the burden of control over the holding of elections is greater given to Bawaslu (Bawaslu RI, 2021).

Second, Bawaslu as an institutionalized structure has limitations, particularly the personnel and structures in charge of supervising. Bawaslu is only filled with five people in the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu, while the Regency/Municipal Election Supervisory Committee consists of three people who are ad hoc, as well as a very limited number of members at the sub-district and field levels. Therefore, as an organ in charge of supervising, it is necessary to encourage participation efforts to strengthen control over the implementation of elections. Third, the challenges of holding elections in the future are increasingly complex, namely the tendency of the presence of various violations. Election violations not only interfere with the work of the organizers but also the political rights of citizens. Violations in the form of voter manipulation seemed unavoidable. Moreover, the Kotabaru Regency area is an archipelagic area that has many outermost areas from the main island (Kotabaru Island) so that it creates difficulties indirect election supervision by Bawaslu. The heterogeneity of the community, whether ethnically, very traditional, or at an economic level, creates other difficulties in the election monitoring process. So it is important to involve the general public in election monitoring, not only emphasizing the function of Bawaslu as an institution but also emphasizing direct public awareness.

However, Bawaslu as a formal body tasked with overseeing all stages of the election administration is still experiencing various supervisory constraints. (Solihah et al, 2018). This includes Bawaslu in areas including Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan. Kotabaru Regency is one of the 32 regional election cases whose applications for PHP were accepted by the Constitutional Court, in addition to two other disputes in South Kalimantan, namely the Pilkada for the Governor-Deputy Governor of South Kalimantan and the Pilkada for the Mayor of Banjarmasin (Kalsel iNews, 2021).

This 2020 Kotabaru Regency Election found a turning point, based on the results of research on the validity of the candidate requirement documents in the 2020 Kotabaru Regent and Deputy Regent Election. The second document for the Candidate Pair (Bapaslon) was declared to be Eligible (MS) and did not improve the candidate requirement documents so that it was officially determined. as a Candidate Pair. One example of problems related to supervision constraints in Kotabaru Regency that was most highlighted was the existence of election violations in 2020, namely alleged violations in the form of misuse of social assistance budgeted by the Kotabaru Regency Government for fire victims from the BNPB Office through the BPBD Office and the Kotabaru Regency Social Service. which was submitted directly by the Candidate for Regent of Kotabaru Number 1 and H. Sayed Jafar, SH (Bawaslu Kotabaru Regency, 2021). In addition, there is also an alleged violation of the partiality of the Village Head to the Candidate for the Regent of Kotabaru Number 1. an H. Sayed Jafar, SH in the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Kotabaru Regency in 2020. Installation of Campaign Props in the form of (Baliho) the Candidate of the Kotabaru Regent Number 1 which in the design and material, the inscription "Chairman and Members of the Kotabaru Regency DPRD" is also considered a violation of the election conducted in the 2020 Kotabaru Regency election (Bawaslu Kotabaru Regency, 2021).

There were also many other violations committed at TPS. Alleged money politics and dawn attacks. One of the reasons is the tendency of violations in every election due to the limited number of supervisors

when viewed from the number of polling stations (TPS). In the previous simultaneous elections, to provide administrative and technical support for operational supervision of the Election, Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/Municipal Panwaslu, Sub-district Panwaslu, and Overseas Election Supervisors have formed a secretariat. With the support of 248 Bawaslu secretariat personnel, 819 Provincial Bawaslu secretariats, 5,947 City Regency Panwaslu secretariats, 30,399 District Panwaslu secretariats, and 29 Overseas Election Supervisory Secretariat secretariats, of course, this is very limited (Sindonews, 2014).

Simultaneous elections to be held in 2019 saw a significant addition of TPS. Moreover, with the decrease in the number of voters from the previous election from 500 voters to 300 voters per polling station, so that the total of all TPS in Indonesia in the 2019 simultaneous elections was 800 thousand, it could even be more than 800,000 (Republika, 2017). The increase in the number of polling stations must be accompanied by an increase in the number of supervisors in the simultaneous elections, including the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu.

Kondisi *existing* before the elections simultaneously becomes need attention, such as the neutrality of the civil state apparatus (ASN), the Police of the Republic of Indonesia, and the Indonesian Armed Forces must be maintained and monitored (Sompa, 2021). Some examples of cases include the campaign for the Candidate Pair for Regent and Deputy Regent of Kotabaru Regency Number 1 H. Sayed Jafar, SH and Andi Rudi Latif, SH through Awal Awaludin's Facebook account which lists the positions of members of the Kotabaru Regency DPRD. The allegation of the *Black Campaign* also occurred in a speech during a wedding reception attended by the Candidate for Regent of Kotabaru Regency Number 2 Ir. H. Burhanuddin although the alleged violations were not explained in detail (Bawaslu Kotabaru Regency, 2021).

The conditions *existing* need to be monitored, to ensure the implementation of direct, general, free, confidential, honest, fair, and quality elections, as well as the implementation of laws and regulations regarding elections as a whole; realizing democratic elections; and upholding the integrity, the credibility of the organizers, transparency of the implementation and accountability of election results. The scope of supervision carried out by Bawaslu is very broad and numerous (Sompa, 2004). It is necessary to grow supervision carried out outside Bawaslu, such as supervision carried out by independent institutions and community (participatory) supervision to realize the main objectives of the election itself. Participatory supervision is one of the means to assist Bawaslu in supervising the implementation of elections. Supervision carried out by the community will complement the supervision carried out by state institutions and private (independent) institutions (Wibawa, 2019).

The participation of all elements of society in the implementation of regional head elections is a form of political participation, in the context of strengthening democracy and channeling people's political rights to realize regional development. It is hoped that all parties involved in the implementation of the post-conflict local election will be able to understand the implementation of democracy with the spirit of togetherness and kinship in building a better regional level (Solihah et al, 2018).

Many loopholes can be done by election participants to influence voters. With the permission to provide transportation and food and drink costs to campaign participants, it seems that election supervisors in the field will find it difficult to distinguish between *cost politics* and *money politics*, let alone voters. For them, when they are given some money by-election participants, their mindset is to choose the candidate in question. Perhaps it can be calculated how many percent of the campaign participants attend limited or face-to-face meetings and understand the laws and regulations. Not only that, when the value of campaign materials increases from the previous law, it will make election participants compete to collect high campaign funds. The impact is that in the future the winning candidate could potentially commit acts of corruption to replace all costs that have been incurred during the nomination stage until the election (Sompa, 2021).

There needs to be supervision from parties outside the election supervisory agency. Therefore, it is very important to involve all stakeholders and the community in this monitoring process. With the involvement of *stakeholders* and the community independently in supervising the implementation of elections, it is hoped that it will produce elections with integrity, where all eligible participants will feel more introspective and have good political awareness of the values of honesty, justice, and democracy related to elections. (Solihah et al, 2018).

Community involvement shows an obligation of Bawaslu as an institutionalized function in election supervision, while community participation is more on the use of citizens' rights to guard their voting rights.

However, the institutionalization of supervision does not necessarily take away the rights of citizens to carry out their control functions in maintaining the voice or sovereignty of the people.

In this thesis research, the author emphasizes the importance of participatory supervision, not only from the voting community but from various related parties (*stakeholders*) and the community itself. Based on what has been stated above, the authors are interested in examining the importance of participatory supervision in guarding democratic regional head elections, by discussing issues that arise in the context of participatory supervision, identifying the participatory supervision that has been carried out so far by election supervisory institutions at the district scale and the efforts made so far, carried out under participatory supervision to guard fair and fair elections to support the development of a better democracy.

The focus of this research is to look at the dynamics and function of participatory supervision played by the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu, which by law is given the task of supervising all matters related to the election process. The dynamics and function of participatory supervision are also still played by citizens (society) through what is called election monitoring. Community involvement shows an obligation of Bawaslu as an institutionalized function in election supervision, while community participation is more on the use of citizens' rights to guard their voting rights.

However, the institutionalization of supervision does not necessarily take away the rights of citizens to carry out their control functions in maintaining the voice or sovereignty of the people. Given this, it is important to look at the Bawaslu strategy in supervising and encouraging community participation. As an institutionalized function, whether Bawaslu is maximally enough to encourage community participation and how is community involvement in supervising the participation of regional head elections in Kotabaru Regency in 2020. Given this condition, community participation in supervision finds urgency. Supervision by the community complements the functions and duties of Bawaslu in controlling the implementation of honest and fair elections.

2. METHOD

The approach in this study is qualitative. This approach is used to obtain clear and factual descriptions and information related to the participatory supervision of the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu in the 2020 Kotabaru Regency Head election. The reason the researcher uses this type of qualitative research is that in this study the researcher will only describe and reveal facts in the form of words. -written words and pictures obtained from interviews, field notes, and other documents. Qualitative research in addition to being able to reveal real events in the field can also describe the things contained in the participatory supervision research of the Bawaslu Kotabaru district in the 2020 Kotabaru district head election.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Strategies for Participatory Supervision of the Supervisory Board Election (Bawaslu) At the local elections in 2020 Kotabaru District

3.1.1 Reporting Online (Application SIWASLU)

SIWASLU into a shared system used by the Supervisory TPS, Village Trustees, Trustees Districts, Bawaslu District / City to collect the results of monitoring in the stages of the quiet period, voting and counting in elections stage2020.

3.1.2 Reporting Through Google form

Bawaslu Kotabaru District also uses one platform that provides online form **S**ation services namely Google form is used to quickly inventory report ranks the activities carried out **by the District Election Supervisory Body** Upaten Kotabaru and/or input from the community. One of them is the online complaint post related to the supervision of Voter Data Updating in Kotabaru Regency. Google Forms provides a form creation service that has the advantage of an inventory of periodic and real-time reports, with many features or question options that can be modeled according to the data needed, the data collected in the form is neatly and automatically organized, accompanied by real-time response info and compiled in the form of graphs that can be analyzed easily and can upload images and upload other files to facilitate performance in inventorying reports in *real-time* and can be accounted for.

All platforms have advantages and disadvantages, the disadvantages of this platform are the capacity that has a limit on its usage, the lack of features or question options that can meet the desired model, images in the form of image download links that are uploaded in the answer list, and do not have a print feature. per report/answer that lists the uploaded image directly. This is indeed a bit of an obstacle in making an inventory of reports optimally. But enough to inventory data accurately and quickly.

3.1.3 Forum Warga

The method used in the Forum Warga is dialogical and participatory. Meanwhile, the method can be done by gathering community-based residents or utilizing existing associations in the community, such as social gatherings, recitations, and others. In addition to face-to-face meetings (offline), the Citizens Forum can be conducted using an online method (online/online) through messenger groups such as Whatsapp groups, Facebook, and other social media and messengers. Election supervisors provide information on monitoring through the Online Citizen Forum.

3.1.4 Monitoring Corner

In realizing the Supervision Corner, it begins with collecting data on the results of Election Supervisory and Law enforcement conducted by Bawaslu, digital data, manual data migration owned by each section in Bawaslu to the Bawaslu official website, and compiling data display on a computer. The Supervision Corner can also function as a means of research and publication of data related to the results of supervision, action, and dispute resolution by Bawaslu. The Supervision Corner is the first terminal for visitors to the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu to get information about elections and supervision. By accessing information from the Monitoring Corner provided in the front corner in the office lobby, visitors can easily get information related to election monitoring.

This Supervision Corner provides facilities and infrastructure as a place for storing documentation regarding election supervision and election monitoring results. The existing infrastructure in the Supervision Corner is a set of guest tables and chairs, shelves, cabinets, computers, Bawaslu documentation such as books, guides, photos, and other devices. The computer provided functions as a digital library

3.2 Obstacles to Participatory Supervision Faced by Bawaslu in the 2020 Simultaneous Direct Regional Head Elections in Kotabaru Regency

3.2.1 ASN Neutrality

That the factors that cause many violations of the code of ethics and code of behavior of ASN employees. Broadly speaking, government agencies currently do not have a system that supports the implementation and enforcement of codes of ethics and code of conduct, which is indicated by the absence of regulations, complaints systems, commitments, and role models, as well as data on violations that have not been managed properly. The supervision carried out by the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu was taken from the results of the IKP conducted by the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu. Indeed, several areas are considered prone to the occurrence of non-neutrality of ASN, such as the education sector, civil service offices, and sub-district offices, and sub-district offices.

3.2.2(Money PoliticsMoney Politics).

Money politics is prone to occur in calm periods until the voting day for the 2020 Regional Head Elections. There are different regulations regarding the prohibition of money politics in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning Regional Elections. The prohibition of money politics is stricter in the Pilkada Law. First, in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, the elements that are prohibited depend on the stage of the election that is currently taking place. Meanwhile, in Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning Regional Head Elections, the provisions of the prohibited elements are for everyone, so there is no distinction between the campaign team and regional head candidates. The elements are clear to everyone. So anyone can be accused of money politics. so it does not recognize the stages of the campaign, the quiet period, or on the D day of the collection.

3.3.3 Politik Identitas

explicitly ban the politics of identity has been regulated in Law No. 10 the Year 2016 concerning the elections. Article 69 letter (b) explicitly states that in campaigning it is prohibited to insult a person, religion,

ethnicity, race, and a group of candidates for regional heads and or political parties. Then, Article 69 letter (c) also prohibits campaigns that incite, slander, and complain. political parties, individuals, and/or community groups.

4. CONCLUSION

In general, the strategy that has been implemented by the Kotabaru Regency Bawaslu is quite effective. It's just the focus of the strategy and participatory monitoring efforts that were initiated only focuses on a handful of issues and targeted communities. Participatory monitoring strategies that do such strategies Online Reporting (Application SIWASLU), Strategy Online Reporting (Google Form), Initiation Corner Forum Warga, and Oversight is still very limited in scope. The use of this method is quite effective during a pandemic like this, to continue to comply with health protocols and maintain distance and crowds.

Regarding the involvement of the community, the strategy and efforts to supervise the participatory Bawaslu of Kotabaru Regency are still unable to review the importance of election supervisors in involving community leaders, students, millennials, culturalists, and the mass media. They realized that their position was very strategic in building awareness of election supervision. To involve other actors, of course, needed another more comprehensive strategy is. For example, the Recruitment of Participatory Election Supervisory Movements (GEMPAR), Community Service, Saka Adhyasta Elections, Optimizing Social Media Functions, and the establishment of Anti-Money Politics Villages. In addition, there is also support and cooperation with election monitoring institutions, schools. Kwarda, universities, and NGOs have strategic positions in participatory supervision. Constraints - Constraints Faced Participatory Monitoring Election Supervisory Body In Unison Direct local elections in 2020 in the district of Kotabaru is netralitasASN, Political Money(*Money*Politics), and Identity Politics

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