

THE ROLE OF BAWASLU IN LAW ENFORCEMENT OF THE 2024 ELECTION IN WEST NUSA TENGGARA PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Election general is instrument important for towards a democratic country. Principles of elections nature direct, general, free, secret, honest, fair and periodic known with principle election based on Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. 1945. Research This aiming for analyze role Election Supervisory Agency in enforcement law 2024 elections in West Nusa Tenggara Province. With understand strategies, challenges, and effectiveness Election Supervisory Agency in supervise implementation election, it is expected can give constructive recommendations for increase performance institution This. Research This directed for answer formulation problem through study socio-legal. Socio-legal research represents relatedness between context Where law are (an interface with a context within which law exists). Role of the Supervisory Body Election (BAWASLU) in enforcement law Election Simultaneously In 2024 in NTB Province already done with well, that's it This can seen from findings and reports handled with professionalism. All allegations violation in stages The 2024 election is being handled, starting from from organizer Unprofessional elections, participants Elections that are not obedient rules, even ASN who do not neutral, when found person the alleged officer No neutral so Election Supervisory Agency NTB Province processes it in accordance rules and procedures and have also been done giving sanctions in accordance with level mistakes made although still there is constraint in settlement violation election.

Keywords: *law enforcement; general election; bawaslu.*

A. INTRODUCTION

Election general is instrument important for towards a democratic country. Measuring democratic or whether or not organization election, must referring to international election standards democratic which amounts to 15 points. Standard the is minimum limit that must be met fulfilled so that a organization Election in a country including Indonesia it can considered democratic. One of the principle main from democracy is participation public in democracy. Society in reality own strength big in do change social, with condition supported by awareness critical will problem social events that occur.

Trias Politica Theory from Montesquieu, who only distinguish between 3 (three) state powers, namely power legislative, executive, and judiciary, originating from from 18th century, indeed Already No adequate Again For century this. Saldi Isra looked at that need practice a country that continues move follow dynamics complexity problem to wish presence institution new.¹ Election considered democratic, must existence certainty law in organization

¹Isra's Balance in the Foreword by Zainal Arifin Mochtar, 2017, *Independent State Institutions : Dynamics Development and Urgency Reorganization After Amendment Constitution*, Rajawali Press: Jakarta, p. 8.

elections and implementation election based on principle Elections.² Principles of elections nature direct, general, free, secret, honest, fair and periodic known with principle election based on The Constitution of the Republic of³Indonesia. 1945. This can also be achieved If There is instrument law For regulate the election process . Therefore that, is needed regulation legislation for arrange all over activity elections and protect all parties. Generally all type fear, intimidation and deception others that will influence results election.

Commission General Election (KPU) is state institution in charge to organize Elections, KPU always related about election general, from far away KPU day has arrived voicing and socializing to public that will implemented election general for determine choice of people's representatives. KPU also arrange stages election, road elections, and schedules election so that the election general scheduled from registration candidate candidate, complete files until with end determination Candidates pass verification file as candidates who are declared to have passed the registration candidate candidate valid.

The enactment of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 concerning the Election Supervisory Body (here in after referred to as Bawaslu) is an election organizing institution that oversees the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Bawaslu as an institution that supervises or monitors every implementation of elections held by the KPU has the task, authority and obligation of supervision based on the law, the task, authority and obligation of Bawaslu from compiling standards for implementation of supervision, carrying out prevention and action, supervising the preparation of the implementation of elections, supervising the implementation of election stages, preventing the occurrence of money politics practices, supervising the neutrality of state civil servants, to conveying allegations of violations of the code of ethics.

Bawaslu as an institution responsible for supervising and enforcing election law has a complex task. In the context of the 2024 election, Bawaslu is expected to be able to adapt to various emerging dynamics, including the development of information technology, the spread of hoax news, and the potential for increasingly diverse violations. West Nusa Tenggara Province, with its unique social, political, and cultural characteristics, faces its own challenges in implementing elections. Therefore, it is important to explore how Bawaslu carries out its role in this local context.

This study aims to analyze the role of Bawaslu in enforcing the 2024 election law in West Nusa Tenggara Province. By understanding the strategies, challenges, and effectiveness of Bawaslu in supervising the implementation of the election, it is expected to provide constructive recommendations to improve the performance of this institution. In addition, this study is also expected to contribute to the development of election supervision theory and practice in Indonesia, as well as strengthening public trust in the democratic process.

Based on phenomenon that has explained, researchers try see How Election Supervisory Agency play a role in create clean, fair and democratic elections, and How institution This can more effective in face the challenges that exist. With Thus, research This No only relevant for context academic, but also for practice supervision future elections. because of that, this researcher feel interested for carry out study with lift up theme about "The Role of Bawaslu" in Law Enforcement of the 2024 Election in West Nusa Tenggara Province".

²Agus Riwanto . *Party Law Politics and Election Law : Its Influence To Implementation Election Quality and System Government Presidential Effective in Indonesia* , (Publisher Thafa Media, Yogyakarta, 2016), p . 14.

³Jamaluddin, *System Election Open Proportional After the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia*, Publica Indonesia Utama, Jakarta, 2022, p . 59.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research is directed to answer the problem formulation through socio-legal research. Socio-legal research represents an interface with a context where law exists. That is why when a socio-legal studies researcher uses social theory for analytical purposes, they are not aiming to pay attention to sociology or other social sciences, but law and legal studies.⁴ With this socio-legal research, it is hoped that the researcher will be able to describe the issues raised in a more in-depth and holistic manner. Because Socio-Legal research does not only focus on empirical research but combines both normative and empirical aspects.

C. DISCUSSION

1. The Role of Bawaslu in Law Enforcement of the 2024 Election in West Nusa Tenggara Province

Democracy in a way Language or in a way etymological namely “ democracy “ consists of from two words that come from from Greek “demos” which means people or resident a place, and “cratein” or “cratos” which means power or sovereignty. So in general language democracy is the state of the country where in its government system sovereignty is at in the hands of the people, power highest is at in decision with the people, the people rule, government of the people and rule by the people.⁵

With thus in a way explicit democracy to make it necessary recognition and respect for people’s rights through various events such as through election member of the Indonesian House of Representatives, election President and Vice President, DPD and DPRD elections even until election Village Head, increasingly Lots involving the people in decision related politics with the interests of the people are reflect has more and more getting better implementation democracy in the country concerned.⁶

Jimly Asshiddiqie to put forward that democracy That first of all is the idea that controls that power That is of, by, and for the people. In a participatory sense, democracy is a draft power that’s basically it acknowledged originate from the people, and therefore it’s the people who are real determining and giving direction and the real thing to organize life statehood. Definition thus covered in understanding sovereignty of the people, namely power highest is in the hands of the people, organized by and for the people themselves, and which is continuously open self to the widest possible public participation in state administration. Countries that can finish idea democracy thus This is a good and ideal ⁷country.

Temporary That understanding democracy in a way a term put forward by several experts that is as following :

- a. According to Joseph A. Schmeter, democracy is a planning institutional for reach decision political Where individuals to obtain power for decide method struggle competitive on voice of the people.⁸
- b. Sidney Hook argued democracy is form government Where decisions are made important government in a way direct or no direct based on agreement the majority given in a way free from adults.

⁴Sulistiyowati Irianto, Paving the Way to Justice for Marginalized People and Women (A Review *Socio -Legal*). Speech Inauguration of permanent professors Knowledge Legal Anthropology at the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia, April 22, 2019, p. 33.

⁵Dede Rosyada , et al. , *Democracy, Human Rights and Civil Society*, Prenada Media, Jakarta, 2000, 1st ed ., p.110.

⁶Nomensen Sinamo, *Indonesian Constitutional Law*, PermataAksara, Jakarta, 2014, 2nd ed., p. 181.

⁷Jimly Asshiddiqie, *Constitutional Law and the Pillars of Democracy*, Konstitusi Press, Jakarta, 2005, pp 241-242.

⁸Josep A. Shumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism, And Democracy*, Routledge, New York, 1994, p. 18.

- c. Philippe C. Schmitter and Terry Lynn Karl stated democracy as a system government Where government requested not quite enough answer on actions them in the public domain by acting citizens in a way No direct through competition and cooperation with their elected representatives.⁹
- d. Henry B. Mayo stated democracy as a system political is a system that shows that policy general determined on base majority by supervised representatives in a way effective by the people in Periodic elections are based on the principle of political equality and are held in an atmosphere of guaranteed political freedom.¹⁰
- e. Affan Gafar defines democracy in two forms , namely normative and empirical meaning . Normative democracy is democracy that is ideally intended to be carried out by a country. While empirical democracy is democracy in its manifestation in the world of practical politics.

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Based on the various definitions of democracy above, democracy is the basis for living in society. and being a state means that it is the people who make the decisions in matters concerning his life, including in assessing policies country, because the policy will determine the lives of the people. Thus A country that adheres to a democratic system is a country that is organized based on the will and wishes of the people.¹¹

The implementation of direct General Elections to elect people's representatives in representative institutions, both Central and Regional in Indonesia, is one of the main agendas of Reform in the political field as a space to provide regular constitutional opportunities for peaceful and honest competition in an effort to build and realize a democratic state. In the implementation of general elections (Pemilu) no one can guarantee that all humans always act honestly and fairly in all aspects of their lives and no exception in the context of implementing general elections. It is undeniable that in the implementation of general elections, especially for the election of members of the DPR, DPD and DPRD, various violations are still often found, both administrative violations and violations in the form of election crimes.

Elections are considered democratic, there must be legal certainty in organizing elections and organizing elections based on the principles of elections.¹² The principles of elections are direct, general, free, secret, honest, fair, and periodic, known as the principles of elections based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.¹³ This can also be achieved if there are legal instruments to regulate the election process. Therefore, laws and regulations are needed to regulate all election activities and protect all parties. Generally, all kinds of fear, intimidation, and other fraud that will affect the election results.

Election procedures have changed a lot with the enactment of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning elections. The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) as an official institution is responsible for the supervision and enforcement of election law, as well as the process and mechanism for enforcing election law.³ In criminal enforcement, the Election Supervisory Body, the prosecutor's office and the police at all levels are integrated into Gakkumdu. All three agree on the understanding and model for handling election crimes.¹⁴

In addition, as the body responsible for supervising the implementation of elections, if under its supervision there are allegations of election criminal violations, they must be processed

⁹Philippe Schmitter, trans, Supeli, Karlina, Mujani , Saiful, *The Long Road to Democracy*, Jakarta: Habibie Center, Jakarta, 2004, p. 21.

¹⁰Winarno , *New Paradigm of Citizenship Education : A Guide for College Lectures* , Bumi Aksara, Jakarta, 2014, 3rd ed., 2nd ed., p . 100.

¹¹Suryo Sakti Hadiwijoy , *Democratic State and Civil Society* , Graha Science , Yogyakarta, 2012, 1st ed., 1st ed., p . 41.

¹²Agus Riwanto . *Party Law Politics and Election Law : Its Influence To Implementation Election Quality and System Government Presidential Effective in Indonesia*, (Publisher Thafa Media, Yogyakarta, 2016), p . 14.

¹³Jamaluddin. *System Election Open Proportional After the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia*, (Publica Indonesia Utama, Jakarta, 2022), p . 59.

¹⁴Asnawi and Asih GA, "Instruction of the 2019 Pamila Tahu Criminal Investigation Law in Banten Province", *Keerthi Semaya Journal* , 8 (10). (2020): 1661-1670.

legally at the Gakkumdu Center. Election crimes in this case are all crimes related to the stages of the election that are covered both inside and outside the election law. However, Gakkumdu is considered problematic in enforcing election law.¹⁵

The essence of enforcing election law, especially those related to violations, is to uphold electoral justice. Justice as a condition of social order can guarantee the development of the search for truth optimally. Justice illustrates freedom, peace, democracy and tolerance.¹⁶ Anyone who commits an election violation is not automatically punished, but must be held criminally accountable. In Law 7 of 2017 it is clearly written and several provisions related to criminal sanctions, but this cannot strictly follow the violations that occurred in NTB.

Sentra Gakkumdu faces several obstacles in achieving its goal of enforcing election law. Previously, it can be seen that the implementation of the election law is still an “obligation” that must be addressed in order to organize elections with integrity. While in the future there needs to be a balance of perception between elements of Sentra Gakkumdu.⁸ Previous research conducted by M. Junaidi entitled “Criminal Acts of Elections and Regional Elections by the Integrated Law Enforcement Center” showed factors that hinder the functioning of the law. These factors are legal culture, institutions and election law.¹⁷ Based on the experience of organizing elections, these problems are caused by several factors: first, the limit of whether or not a violation occurs is uncertain, giving rise to many controversial interpretations; second, the mechanism and procedures for handling violations are unclear; third, election law enforcement agencies are not ready; fourth, legal sanctions for minor violations do not provide a deterrent effect.¹⁸ This study focuses on handling violations in the 2024 Election in NTB.

Bawaslu issued Perbawaslu Number 7 of 2018 concerning Handling of Findings and Reports of Election Violations. This Perbawaslu is the entry point for handling violations whether originating from findings or reports to election supervisors. This applies to the 2019 Election. Although it has been amended by Perbawaslu Number 7 of 2022 concerning Handling of Findings and Reports of Election Violations, this technique has not changed. In a structured manner, the results of supervision or reports will be identified whether there are allegations of violations or not. Bawaslu decides in a plenary meeting. The results of the plenary meeting determine whether the results of supervision are followed up by handling violations or not.

According to the Bawaslu Regulation on handling findings and reports of election violations, the results of the plenary meeting of Bawaslu’s findings or reports determine the category of alleged violations. The categories of alleged violations consist of violations of the code of ethics of election organizers, election crimes, administrative election violations, violations of other laws and regulations and non-violations. The results of the plenary meeting that decided that there were alleged election crimes, then Jepara Bawaslu forwarded these supervisory findings to Gakkumdu after one day (1 X 24 hours) were declared found or registered. Acts that are suspected of being election crimes are declared by the Supervisory Body after coordinating with the Police and the Prosecutor’s Office in the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Gakkumdu).¹⁹

Sentra Gakkumdu in handling election crimes conducts investigations, inquiries, prosecutions and executions of court decisions. In conducting investigations, investigators and prosecutors accompany Bawaslu at each level in receiving findings or reports of election crimes. The

¹⁵Kusuma, Lalu Sopan Tirta, et al. “The Role of the Supervisory Body General Election in enforcement law Election (study Handling violation Elections at Gakkumdu Centers West Nusa Tenggara Province).” *Journal Ulul Albab* 23.2 (2020): 110-116.

¹⁶Andiraharja, Diyar Ginanjar. “ Legal Politics in Handling Action Criminal Elections .” *Legal Treasury* 2.1 (2020): 24-31.

¹⁷Junaidi, M, “ Action Criminal Elections and Regional Elections by the Integrated Law Enforcement Center ”, *Ius Constituendum Journal*, 5(2), (2020): 220-234.

¹⁸Ramadhan, Muhammad Nur. “ Evaluation Criminal Law Enforcement Elections in Implementation “2019 Election .” *Journal Adhyasta Election* 2.2 (2019): 115-127.

¹⁹Harahap , Parlin Azhar, Gomgom T. P. Siregar , and Syawal Amry Siregar. “The Role of the North Sumatra Regional Police (Polda-Su) in Law Enforcement Against Action Criminal General Election .” *Journal Retentum* 2(1) (2021): 90-98.

assistance is to identify, verify and consult on findings of reports of alleged election crimes.²⁰ The process of handling alleged violations of misuse of government facilities for campaign activities takes a maximum of 14 days. Bawaslu conducts a study to assess whether the findings of Jepara Bawaslu meet formal and material elements or not. Bawaslu is accompanied by investigators and prosecutors for 14 days, to study, examine, and investigate the events that occurred. Based on the Sentra Gakkumdu Regulation, election supervisors hold a plenary meeting to forward or terminate cases based on the results of the investigation. If forwarding is carried out, it must be forwarded to the police investigator within a maximum of 1x24 hours.²¹

Investigators no later than 1 x 24 hours. This submission is made when investigators conducting an investigation find sufficient initial evidence of alleged election crimes and the results of their investigation are accompanied by case files. Police investigators, if they have received the forwarding of the fulfillment of the two pieces of evidence, then submit the results of their investigation to the public prosecutor no later than 14 days from the receipt of the report. Submission is accompanied by case files and can be done without the presence of the suspect. If the results of the investigation by the investigator are incomplete, the public prosecutor returns the case files to the police investigator no later than 3 days. The return is accompanied by instructions on what must be done to complete it. Police investigators have a maximum of 3 days from the date of receipt of the files to have resubmitted the case files to the public prosecutor.²²

Formally after the investigation process is the prosecution and examination. The public prosecutor, if after the case files from the investigator are complete, then he/she submits them to the court no later than 5 days after receiving the case files. This submission can be done without the presence of the suspect. The trial of the criminal case is carried out by a special panel. The court in examining, trying, and deciding on election crime cases uses the Criminal Procedure Code, unless otherwise specified in the Election Law. The court then examines, tries, and decides on election crime cases no later than seven days after the case files are submitted. This examination can be carried out without the presence of the defendant. The court's decision can be appealed to the high court. The appeal application is submitted no later than three days after the judge reads the decision. The district court submits the case files of the appeal application to the high court no later than three days after the appeal application is received. After receiving the appeal application, the high court examines and decides on the appeal case no later than seven days after the appeal application is received.

2. Effectiveness Election Supervisory Agency in Law Enforcement of the 2024 Election in West Nusa Tenggara Province

Hans Kelsen argued that speak effectiveness law also means talking about validity law, which means that law That binding, so people have to do, obey and implement in accordance with that required by law. Effectiveness law means that people should do in accordance with law as they must do, that legal norms truly implemented and complied with.²³

Effectiveness originate from the word effective which means achieved success in reach god who has set. Effectiveness always related with connection between expected results with actual results achieved. Effectiveness become a description from level success in reach targets that have been set.²⁴

²⁰Agustri and Amiruddin Sijaya, *Welcoming Elections and Regional Elections Simultaneously 2024 in Indonesia*, Blue Ocean, Yogyakarta, 2021, p. 24.

²¹Ibid.

²² Muhaemin, Muhaemin, et al. "Violation Action Criminal Elections and Prevention Strategies (Case Study on Election Implementation) Election 2019 in Bima City)." *JIIP- Journal Scientific Educational Sciences* 5.6 (2022): 1998-2004.

²³ Hans Kelsen In Sabian Usman, *Basics of Sociology*, Pustaka Belajar, Yogyakarta, 2016, p. 12.

²⁴Ibid.

Soerjono Soekanto In Ishaq he stated related with effectiveness law that effective or whether or not a law can determined with five (5) factors:²⁵

- 1) Legal factors itself (law).
- 2) Enforcement factor law.
- 3) Facilities and infrastructure factors.
- 4) Community Factors .
- 5) Cultural factors .

Effectiveness law in reality law can known if somebody state that a rules law succeed or fail in reach the purpose, then usually need known whether its influence succeed arrange attitude act or behavior certain so that in accordance with the purpose or No. If it is communicated No Can reach problems that are direct faced by the target communication law so will found difficulties. The results that is law have no influence The same very or even have negative influence. It is due to because need they No can fulfilled and understood, so that result in the occurrence frustration, stress, or even conflict.²⁶

Speak about effectiveness law, then We speak related How embodiment law in the field (*law in action*), whether has in accordance with law in theory (*law in book*). Law is said to be effective, if form than law That applicable in the public as should be. In case this, besides importance role enforcer law in to realize law That in the society, awareness is also needed public in reach realization ideals law, because it determines achieved or whether or not ideals law that is How law That applicable in society and how public heed what is mandated by law said, the meaning There is cooperation in a way action between enforcer law with public.

There are 5 (five) conditions for effective whether or not a system law, namely includes:²⁷

- a. Easy or whether or not meaning Contents rules That arrested .
- b. How wide is it? circles within the community that knows Contents the relevant rules.
- c. Efficient and effective whether or not mobilization rules law achieved with help apparatus administration that is aware involving himself into the business such mobilization, and the citizens the community involved and feeling must participate in the process of mobilization law.
- d. The existence of a mechanism settlement disputes that are not only must easy contacted and entered by each inhabitant society, will but must Enough effective finish dispute.
- e. There is sufficient assumption and recognition evenly distributed among inhabitant people who think that rules and regulations law That of course indeed empowered capable effective.

Theory of effectiveness law This used for analyze how far is the effectiveness Election Supervisory Agency in Law Enforcement of the 2024 Election in West Nusa Tenggara Province. Realizing objective state principle is needed effort enforcement effective and efficient law, because enforcement law is stage important in still guard supremacy law as a country of law. Enforcement law is the process of doing it effort upright or the functioning of legal norms in a way real as guidelines perpetrator or relationships law in life society and the state. Enforcement law is business for realizing ideas and concepts the law that the people expect to be reality. Enforcement law is a process that involves Lots matter.

In addition, it is necessary regulation about institution organizer clear elections so that there are certainty law in checks and balances relationship between institution organizer election That itself. However, a balanced relationship between institution organizer election That Alone

²⁵Ishaq, *Basics of Legal Science* , Edition II, Sinar Grafika , Jakarta, 2018. Page 299 .

²⁶Muhammad Miftakhul Huda & Suwandi, Aunur Rofiq , “ *Implementation State Responsibility Towards Paniai Serious Human Rights Violations Perspective of Soerjono’s Theory of Legal Effectiveness Soekanto* ,” *Journal of Religion and Human Rights* , Vol. 11, No. 1, (June 2022): pp . 48-50. (accessed on January 16 at 20.15 WITA).

²⁷Salim HS and Erlis Septiana Nurbani , *Application of Legal Theory in Theses and Dissertations* , Edition First , Print First , Rajawali Press, Jakarta, 2013, p. 308.

No will functioning with Good if there is ambiguity arrangement about institution organizer election That Alone.

Although still the amount obstacles faced by Bawaslu in finish violation elections in Batanghari Regency, but Election Supervisory Agency still think of a solution so that action violation can still walk in accordance with regulation namely with to do supervision and also mentoring Handling suspicion violation election. At the time supervision said, Bawaslu open room consultation and discussion on cases handled, then give directions what is the strategy in its action, giving assistance at the time they do discussion at the Gakkumdu Center, as well as help in making study with method give correction / input study suspicion violations that have been they send previously.

Roles played Election Supervisory Agency in carry out Handling violation administration through adjudication hearing among them First Briefing before trial, in this briefing, Bawaslu give trial process directions in accordance procedural law or Bawaslu SOP. Second do mentoring during the trial process with do monitoring direct trial process, then conduct review and evaluation after the trial is over. Third Mentoring Compilation Verdict, for ensure the format of the decision has Correct in accordance with Supervisory Body, and ensure Contents decision correct and appropriate with fact trial. Fourth Monitoring There is whether or not application correct on decision administrative.

Election general simultaneously 2024 which will be implemented in a way direct Still leave work a pretty house Lots For completed until moment this. In fact, every implementation election general always produce progress in one side and the problems on the other side. Which becomes most important notes is that Still just existence violations in every implementation elections. In fact, it has been there is the rule that prohibits, already There is enforcer law that can to ensnare the perpetrator, already There is group the community that monitors, even Already There is moral sanctions that can given to perpetrator violation election, will but potential the occurrence violation Still just happen during implementation election.

Supervisory body election in matter This is Bawaslu was present as agency in charge supervise and follow up violations also still occur rated not enough effective in finish violations. Bawaslu moment This Still have ' blunt ' authority in to finish violation Election. The authority held by Bawaslu moment This No comparable with independence and independence in do supervision and completion violation. Therefore that, it is necessary existence strengthening institutional institution supervisor election for existence institution the the more real in do supervision and resolution violation.

In comple ting violation, Bawaslu only recommend results study violation to other institutions, such as the KPU, Police, and DKPP. Bawaslu The same very No have authority in give sanctions to perpetrator violation election. This is rated No effective remember in the recommendation process the often happen difference opinion that results in violations that occurred No completed well.

Authority effort force is one of authority that must be owned by Bawaslu so that every violations that occurred during election can followed up with good. Authority the make the perpetrators violation election For Want to No Want to present in every the summons made by Bawaslu. This also makes the related parties with violation the become cooperative because with existence authority effort force, Bawaslu can do pick up force or give sanctions administration to the parties if No present in every summons. Authority effort the coercive power possessed by Bawaslu can also be overcome very limited time in handle violation.

D. CONCLUSION

Role of the Supervisory Body Election (BAWASLU) in enforcement law Election Simultaneously In 2024 in NTB Province already done with well, that's it This can seen from

findings and reports handled with professionalism. All allegations violation in stages The 2024 election is being handled, starting from from organizer Unprofessional elections, participants Elections that are not obedient rules, even ASN who do not neutral, when found person the alleged officer No neutral so Election Supervisory Agency NTB Province processes it in accordance rules and procedures and have also been done giving sanctions in accordance with level mistakes made although Still There is constraint in settlement violation Elections. Bawaslu in do enforcement law election has do effective efforts For overcome root problems found, with do strengthening institution organizer elections, transparency and access information, counseling, socialization, strict supervision, dialogue, mediation politics, collaboration with institution government and institutions self-reliance public as well as do enforcement law with fair.

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