

ELECTION SUPERVISION STRATEGIES TO PREVENT ELECTORAL VIOLATIONS A FIQH SIYASAH PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Electoral violations remain one of the principal challenges affecting the integrity and credibility of democratic governance in Indonesia. Administrative violations, campaign misconduct, breaches of civil servant neutrality, and electoral crimes such as vote-buying continue to undermine the principles of free, fair, and transparent elections. Effective election supervision is therefore essential to prevent electoral misconduct while strengthening public confidence in democratic institutions. This study analyzes the election supervision strategies implemented by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Seluma Regency in preventing electoral violations during the 2024 Simultaneous General Election and evaluates these strategies from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. This research employed an empirical juridical approach using qualitative methods. Primary data were collected through interviews with Bawaslu officials and relevant stakeholders, supported by observation and documentation, while secondary data were obtained from statutory regulations, official institutional documents, books, and scientific literature. Research findings indicate that Bawaslu implemented preventive and corrective strategies through political education, public outreach, participatory supervision, vulnerability mapping, stage-based monitoring, and coordinated law enforcement with the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (*Sentra Gakkumdu*). Practical implementation nevertheless continued to encounter challenges related to limited human resources, low public participation, and evidentiary difficulties in handling electoral crimes, particularly vote-buying practices. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* demonstrates that these supervisory strategies reflect the principles of *amanah*, *al-'adl*, *shūrā*, and *hisbah*, emphasizing governmental responsibility to uphold electoral integrity, protect public trust, and promote democratic governance based on justice and public welfare.

Keywords: *Election Supervision, Electoral Violations, Bawaslu, Fiqh Siyasah, Democratic Governance*

INTRODUCTION

Electoral integrity constitutes one of the fundamental pillars of democratic governance because it ensures that political competition is conducted fairly, transparently, and in accordance with constitutional principles. The implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous General Election in Indonesia presented significant administrative and operational challenges due to the simultaneous election of national and regional representatives within a single electoral cycle. Increasing complexity in election administration created broader opportunities for various forms of electoral violations, including administrative misconduct, campaign violations, breaches of civil servant neutrality, electoral ethics violations, and criminal offenses such as vote-buying. These violations not only undermine public confidence in democratic institutions but also threaten the legitimacy of electoral outcomes and weaken the realization of constitutional democracy. Effective election supervision therefore represents an essential mechanism for protecting electoral integrity, preventing

abuse of power, and ensuring that every stage of the electoral process complies with applicable legal standards. Sustainable supervision ultimately contributes to strengthening democratic governance while protecting citizens' political rights and promoting public trust in electoral institutions (Madda et al., 2022).

Indonesia has established a comprehensive legal framework governing election administration and election supervision through Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and its subsequent amendments, together with regulations issued by the General Election Commission and the General Election Supervisory Agency. These legal instruments assign Bawaslu the authority to prevent, supervise, investigate, and resolve electoral violations while coordinating with the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (*Sentra Gakkumdu*) in handling electoral crimes. Election supervision extends beyond legal enforcement by incorporating preventive measures designed to strengthen public legal awareness, improve regulatory compliance, and encourage community participation throughout every stage of the electoral process. Professional implementation of these supervisory responsibilities is essential because effective oversight contributes to protecting electoral fairness, transparency, accountability, and equal political participation. Consistent application of these legal mechanisms therefore strengthens democratic institutions while preserving the credibility of electoral governance in Indonesia (Febriansyah et al., 2020).

Research conducted at the General Election Supervisory Agency of Seluma Regency demonstrates that electoral violations remained evident throughout the implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous General Election despite continuous supervisory efforts. Research findings indicate that reported violations included administrative violations, alleged electoral crimes, ethical misconduct, campaign-related violations, and cases involving the neutrality of civil servants. Institutional records further reveal that several reports were verified and processed according to applicable legal procedures, while others were discontinued because they failed to satisfy the legal elements required for further investigation. Research findings also demonstrate that vote-buying practices remained among the most challenging violations due to evidentiary limitations and limited public willingness to report electoral misconduct. Practical implementation of election supervision therefore requires comprehensive strategies integrating preventive education, participatory supervision, legal enforcement, and institutional coordination to improve the effectiveness of electoral oversight. Evaluation of these supervisory practices is consequently necessary to strengthen the integrity of future electoral processes while promoting greater public participation in protecting democratic values (Wathoni & Mufidah, 2024).

Fiqh Siyasah provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating election supervision by integrating legal authority with ethical responsibility and public accountability. Democratic governance in Islamic political jurisprudence requires public officials to exercise authority honestly, fairly, and transparently while protecting the collective interests of society. Election supervision therefore extends beyond administrative responsibility because it also represents a moral obligation to preserve justice, prevent abuse of power, and ensure that public trust is maintained throughout the electoral process. Principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *shūrā*, and *hisbah* require supervisory institutions to prevent electoral misconduct through both preventive and

corrective measures while maintaining impartiality and legal certainty. Effective implementation of these principles strengthens the legitimacy of democratic institutions by ensuring that electoral competition reflects the genuine will of the people rather than manipulation or political interests. Evaluation through the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* consequently provides a broader analytical framework for assessing whether election supervision fulfills both statutory obligations and ethical standards of public governance (Tanjung et al., 2021).

Previous studies concerning election supervision have primarily examined electoral law enforcement, administrative violations, campaign regulations, political participation, and the institutional role of the General Election Supervisory Agency in maintaining electoral integrity. Existing literature has also analyzed electoral violations from the perspectives of constitutional law, political science, and public administration. Limited scholarly attention has been devoted to examining the practical implementation of Bawaslu's supervisory strategies through the analytical framework of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Previous research generally emphasizes normative legal analysis without comprehensively evaluating how preventive supervision, participatory monitoring, vulnerability mapping, and institutional coordination reflect the ethical principles governing public authority in Islamic political jurisprudence. This study addresses that research gap by integrating empirical findings obtained from the General Election Supervisory Agency of Seluma Regency with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah*, thereby providing a broader understanding of election supervision within contemporary democratic governance. Integration of positive law and Islamic political thought also contributes to developing more accountable and value-based models of electoral supervision capable of strengthening democratic institutions (Alvian, 2022).

This study aims to analyze the election supervision strategies implemented by the General Election Supervisory Agency of Seluma Regency in preventing electoral violations during the 2024 Simultaneous General Election and to evaluate those strategies from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. Particular attention is directed toward examining the forms of electoral violations, preventive and corrective supervisory mechanisms, participatory supervision, institutional coordination, and factors influencing the effectiveness of election oversight. Evaluation based on the principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *shūrā*, and *hisbah* is intended to determine whether existing supervisory practices have fulfilled the state's responsibility to protect electoral integrity while ensuring justice, transparency, and public participation. Research findings are expected to contribute to the development of electoral law, democratic governance, and Islamic legal scholarship while providing practical recommendations for strengthening supervisory capacity, expanding public participation, improving institutional coordination, and enhancing preventive strategies against electoral violations. Strengthening these institutional and ethical dimensions is expected to support a more transparent, accountable, and sustainable electoral supervision system capable of preserving democratic legitimacy and public trust (Afnira, 2023).

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed an empirical juridical research design using a qualitative approach to analyze the election supervision strategies implemented by the General Election

Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Seluma Regency in preventing electoral violations from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*. The research integrated statutory, conceptual, and empirical approaches to examine the relationship between electoral regulations and their practical implementation within the supervision of the 2024 Simultaneous General Election. The research was conducted at the General Election Supervisory Agency of Seluma Regency because the institution possesses statutory authority to supervise electoral processes, prevent electoral violations, resolve administrative disputes, and coordinate law enforcement through the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (*Sentra Gakkumdu*). Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with Bawaslu officials and other relevant stakeholders, supported by direct observation and documentation of supervisory reports, institutional records, and electoral violation case files. Secondary data were obtained from Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections and its subsequent amendments, regulations issued by the General Election Commission and Bawaslu, official institutional documents, books, scientific journals, and academic literature discussing election supervision, democratic governance, and *Fiqh Siyasah*. Integration of primary and secondary data enabled comprehensive analysis of supervisory strategies while identifying patterns of electoral violations and institutional responses implemented throughout the electoral process.

Data were analyzed using an interactive qualitative analysis model consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing to identify patterns explaining the implementation of election supervision strategies in preventing electoral violations. Analysis focused on forms of electoral violations, preventive supervision, participatory monitoring, vulnerability mapping, legal enforcement, institutional coordination, and factors influencing the effectiveness of electoral oversight. Empirical findings were subsequently interpreted using the legal framework governing election administration together with the principles of *Fiqh Siyasah*, particularly *amanah*, *al-'adl*, *shūrah*, and *hisbah*, to evaluate whether supervisory strategies fulfilled the state's responsibility to protect electoral integrity, public trust, and democratic accountability. Research credibility was strengthened through source triangulation, methodological triangulation, verification of documentary evidence, and comparison between interview findings and official institutional records to ensure the validity, consistency, and reliability of the research findings.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Forms of Electoral Violations in the 2024 Simultaneous General Election

Electoral violations identified during the 2024 Simultaneous General Election in Seluma Regency demonstrate that the implementation of democratic processes continues to face legal, administrative, and ethical challenges despite comprehensive supervisory efforts. Research findings indicate that violations occurred in several forms, including administrative violations, campaign misconduct, breaches of civil servant neutrality, electoral ethics violations, and alleged electoral crimes. These violations emerged throughout different stages of the electoral process, reflecting that electoral integrity depends not only on regulatory compliance but also on the commitment of political actors, election organizers, public officials, and the community to uphold democratic principles. Institutional records further reveal that some reported cases were legally substantiated and processed according to

applicable regulations, while others were discontinued because they failed to satisfy evidentiary or procedural requirements. These findings demonstrate that electoral violations remain multidimensional issues requiring comprehensive supervision, effective legal mechanisms, and continuous public participation to safeguard democratic legitimacy (Waid, 2018).

Administrative violations represented one of the most frequently identified forms of electoral misconduct throughout the implementation of the election. Research findings indicate that these violations included campaign activities conducted outside the authorized schedule, installation of campaign materials in prohibited locations, procedural non-compliance by election participants, and administrative irregularities associated with electoral implementation. Although administrative violations generally do not result in criminal sanctions, repeated non-compliance has the potential to undermine equal political competition and reduce public confidence in the fairness of the electoral process. Institutional responses through corrective measures and administrative recommendations therefore play an important role in restoring compliance with electoral regulations. Effective handling of administrative violations also contributes to strengthening institutional discipline while encouraging greater adherence to legal procedures among election participants. Consistent enforcement of administrative regulations consequently supports the realization of transparent and accountable electoral governance (Perdana et al., 2020).

Campaign-related violations also constituted an important concern during the electoral process because campaign activities directly influence political competition and voter decision-making. Research findings demonstrate that several campaign practices failed to comply fully with applicable regulations governing campaign methods, locations, and implementation schedules. Such violations reflected varying levels of legal awareness among election participants as well as the intense political competition characterizing simultaneous elections. Campaign misconduct may generate unequal opportunities among candidates, reduce the fairness of electoral competition, and create public perceptions that electoral regulations are inconsistently enforced. Institutional supervision throughout every campaign stage therefore becomes essential to ensure that political competition remains consistent with democratic principles and statutory requirements. Effective monitoring of campaign activities also strengthens preventive supervision by reducing opportunities for repeated violations during subsequent electoral stages (Lefteuw & Pattiasina, 2022).

Research findings further indicate that breaches of civil servant neutrality and allegations of vote-buying remained among the most sensitive forms of electoral violations encountered during the research period. Political neutrality constitutes a fundamental obligation for civil servants because public administration must remain impartial throughout the electoral process. Violations involving political alignment by public officials have the potential to influence voter perceptions and weaken confidence in government neutrality. Vote-buying practices present even greater challenges because such violations are frequently conducted covertly, making evidence collection and legal prosecution considerably more difficult. Research findings reveal that limitations in witness participation, evidentiary standards, and public reporting continue to affect the effectiveness of law enforcement

against electoral crimes. Comprehensive preventive education, stronger institutional coordination, and broader community participation therefore remain essential in reducing opportunities for electoral corruption and preserving democratic integrity.

Evaluation of the research findings demonstrates that electoral violations during the 2024 Simultaneous General Election cannot be understood solely as isolated legal incidents but rather as manifestations of broader institutional, political, and social challenges affecting democratic governance. Administrative violations, campaign misconduct, breaches of civil servant neutrality, and vote-buying practices collectively illustrate that electoral integrity depends upon the interaction between effective legal enforcement, institutional supervision, political ethics, and public awareness. Continuous improvement of supervisory mechanisms, legal education, public participation, and inter-agency coordination remains necessary to strengthen compliance with electoral regulations while preventing recurring violations in future elections. Comprehensive implementation of these measures will contribute to a more transparent, accountable, and credible electoral system capable of protecting democratic values and strengthening public confidence in Indonesia's electoral institutions.

Election Supervision Strategies to Prevent Electoral Violations

Election supervision strategies implemented by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Seluma Regency demonstrate a comprehensive approach designed to prevent electoral violations while preserving the integrity of the 2024 Simultaneous General Election. Research findings indicate that supervisory activities were implemented through a combination of preventive and corrective measures intended to minimize potential violations before they developed into legal disputes. Preventive strategies included public legal education, political literacy programs, dissemination of electoral regulations, participatory supervision, and continuous monitoring throughout every electoral stage. Corrective strategies were implemented through investigation of reported violations, legal assessment, recommendation of administrative sanctions, and coordination with the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (*Sentra Gakkumdu*) in handling electoral crimes. Integration of preventive and corrective mechanisms reflects an institutional commitment to maintaining democratic accountability while ensuring that election participants comply with applicable electoral regulations. Comprehensive implementation of these supervisory strategies therefore strengthens public confidence in electoral institutions while promoting transparent and accountable democratic governance (Haryani, 2023).

Research findings demonstrate that political education and public outreach constitute fundamental components of Bawaslu's preventive supervision strategy. Public education activities were directed toward increasing legal awareness among election participants, political parties, community organizations, first-time voters, and the general public regarding electoral regulations and the consequences of electoral violations. Dissemination of information through community meetings, educational programs, public campaigns, and digital media expanded opportunities for citizens to understand their rights and responsibilities throughout the electoral process. Research findings further indicate that increased public awareness encouraged greater community participation in reporting suspected electoral violations and supporting supervisory activities conducted by Bawaslu.

Preventive education therefore functions not only as a mechanism for reducing electoral misconduct but also as an instrument for strengthening democratic culture through informed public participation. Sustainable implementation of political education remains essential for improving long-term compliance with electoral law and reinforcing electoral integrity (Koto et al., 2024).

Participatory supervision and electoral vulnerability mapping also represent strategic innovations contributing to the effectiveness of election oversight in Seluma Regency. Research findings indicate that Bawaslu encouraged active collaboration with community leaders, educational institutions, civil society organizations, religious organizations, youth groups, and election observers to expand supervisory coverage throughout the electoral process. Participatory supervision enabled broader identification of potential violations while increasing transparency and public accountability in electoral governance. Vulnerability mapping was simultaneously conducted to identify geographical areas, electoral stages, and political activities presenting higher risks of electoral misconduct. Research findings demonstrate that risk-based supervision enabled supervisory resources to be allocated more efficiently according to institutional priorities and local conditions. Strategic integration of participatory supervision with vulnerability mapping therefore strengthened Bawaslu's capacity to anticipate potential violations before they developed into more serious legal disputes (Yasin, 2022).

Institutional coordination constituted another essential element supporting the effectiveness of election supervision strategies. Research findings demonstrate that Bawaslu cooperated closely with the General Election Commission, the Indonesian National Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, local government institutions, and the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (*Sentra Gakkumdu*) to ensure consistent implementation of electoral regulations and effective resolution of reported violations. Inter-agency cooperation facilitated information exchange, legal assessment, evidence verification, and coordinated enforcement of electoral law. Research findings further indicate that multidisciplinary coordination improved institutional responsiveness while reducing procedural obstacles during the handling of electoral violations. Practical implementation nevertheless continued to encounter challenges associated with limited human resources, budgetary constraints, uneven public participation, and evidentiary difficulties in proving electoral crimes, particularly vote-buying practices. Continuous strengthening of institutional cooperation therefore remains necessary to improve the effectiveness and consistency of electoral supervision (Millah & Dewi, 2021).

Evaluation of the research findings demonstrates that election supervision strategies implemented by Bawaslu of Seluma Regency have contributed positively to preventing electoral violations and strengthening democratic accountability throughout the 2024 Simultaneous General Election. Preventive education, participatory supervision, vulnerability mapping, coordinated law enforcement, and institutional collaboration collectively established a supervisory framework capable of responding to increasingly complex electoral challenges. Practical implementation nevertheless requires continuous improvement through expansion of supervisory personnel, enhancement of digital

monitoring systems, improvement of inter-agency coordination, and broader public engagement in protecting electoral integrity. Strengthening these institutional, technological, and social dimensions will support the development of a more transparent, accountable, and sustainable election supervision system capable of preserving democratic legitimacy while increasing public confidence in future electoral processes (Josviranto, 2022).

Election Supervision from the Perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah*

Fiqh Siyasah provides a comprehensive framework for evaluating election supervision by emphasizing that public authority must be exercised to uphold justice, accountability, and the collective interests of society. Election supervision represents an essential governmental responsibility because democratic legitimacy depends upon the integrity of every electoral stage and the protection of citizens' political rights (Anwar, 2019). Research findings demonstrate that the supervisory strategies implemented by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Seluma Regency prioritize preventive education, participatory supervision, institutional coordination, and legal enforcement to maintain electoral integrity throughout the 2024 Simultaneous General Election. These supervisory practices illustrate that public authority extends beyond regulatory compliance by incorporating ethical responsibility to prevent abuse of power and preserve public confidence in democratic institutions. Evaluation from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* confirms that effective election supervision must integrate legal obligations with moral values that safeguard fairness, transparency, and public welfare. Such an approach strengthens democratic governance by ensuring that electoral oversight reflects both constitutional principles and Islamic political ethics (Putri & Agustina, 2024).

The principle of *amānah* constitutes the primary ethical foundation governing the authority exercised by election supervisory institutions. Public authority entrusted to Bawaslu requires every supervisory activity to be conducted honestly, impartially, professionally, and transparently while protecting the constitutional rights of all election participants. Research findings indicate that supervisory officials implemented continuous monitoring, public education, verification of reports, and investigation of alleged violations in accordance with applicable legal procedures (Winarto et al., 2022). Professional implementation of these responsibilities demonstrates institutional accountability because every supervisory action is directed toward protecting electoral integrity rather than serving political interests. Public confidence in election administration is strengthened when supervisory institutions consistently perform their responsibilities without discrimination or external influence. Fulfillment of *amānah* therefore reflects the ethical obligation of public institutions to preserve democratic legitimacy through responsible and trustworthy governance (Syarifudin, 2020).

The principle of *al-'adl* requires election supervision to ensure equal treatment, procedural fairness, and consistent application of electoral law throughout every stage of the democratic process (Amal, 2019). Research findings demonstrate that Bawaslu handled reports of electoral violations through objective assessment, legal verification, and coordination with relevant institutions before determining appropriate legal measures. Fair supervision protects the rights of election participants while ensuring that administrative

violations, campaign misconduct, breaches of civil servant neutrality, and electoral crimes are addressed according to statutory provisions without selective enforcement. Research findings further reveal that impartial supervisory practices enhance the credibility of electoral institutions because legal decisions are based upon evidence, procedural compliance, and legal certainty rather than political pressure. Consistent implementation of *al-'adl* therefore reinforces democratic legitimacy while ensuring that justice is realized for election participants, supervisory institutions, and the broader public (Nasution et al., 2023).

The principles of *shūrā* and *hisbah* further strengthen the implementation of election supervision by emphasizing participation, consultation, and collective responsibility in protecting democratic values. Research findings indicate that participatory supervision involving community organizations, educational institutions, religious leaders, youth organizations, election observers, and the general public expanded the effectiveness of electoral oversight while increasing transparency throughout the electoral process. Institutional coordination among Bawaslu, the General Election Commission, the Indonesian National Police, the Public Prosecutor's Office, and the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (*Sentra Gakkumdu*) also reflects the principle of *shūrā* because supervisory decisions are supported through consultation and collaborative institutional action (Fadhilah, 2024). Preventive education, public outreach, and vulnerability mapping illustrate the implementation of *hisbah* by encouraging society to participate actively in preventing electoral misconduct before legal violations become more extensive. Integration of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *shūrā*, and *hisbah* within the framework of *Fiqh Siyasah* ultimately establishes a model of election supervision that is legally accountable, ethically grounded, participatory, and consistently oriented toward protecting electoral integrity, strengthening democratic governance, and promoting sustainable public welfare (Abiyasa, 2019).

CONCLUSION

Election supervision strategies implemented by the General Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Seluma Regency during the 2024 Simultaneous General Election have contributed significantly to preventing electoral violations and strengthening the integrity of the democratic process through preventive supervision, participatory monitoring, legal enforcement, vulnerability mapping, public education, and institutional coordination with relevant stakeholders. Research findings demonstrate that these supervisory strategies have enhanced transparency, accountability, and compliance with electoral regulations while encouraging broader public participation in safeguarding electoral integrity. Practical implementation nevertheless continues to encounter challenges related to limited human resources, budgetary constraints, evidentiary difficulties in handling electoral crimes, and uneven public awareness regarding the importance of active participation in election supervision. Analysis from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah* confirms that the implementation of election supervision reflects the principles of *amānah*, *al-'adl*, *shūrā*, and *hisbah*, emphasizing that the exercise of supervisory authority constitutes both a legal obligation and an ethical responsibility to uphold justice, protect public trust, preserve democratic legitimacy, and promote public welfare. Strengthening institutional capacity, expanding digital supervision systems, improving inter-agency coordination, increasing civic education, and reinforcing

participatory supervision remain essential for developing a transparent, accountable, and sustainable electoral supervision system capable of ensuring free, fair, and credible elections in Indonesia.

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