



Dispute Resolution of the Regional Head Election Process Against the 2020 Bandar Lampung City Bawaslu Decision (Bandar Lampung City Bawaslu Case Study)

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Abstract

The Regional Head Election held in Bandar Lampung cannot be separated from the Polemic of Regional Election Disputes so that it applies in the way of holding regional elections. Elections signify the running of the democratic process within a country therefore Elections are very important in the life of the state. The author discusses the problem of how the cause of the dispute occurs and how the legal consequences occur in the dispute resolution of the Election process handled by Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City. The author conducts a normative-empirical study (juridical law), is a legal study which is used in a research style by combining library elements or secondary data with primary data, analyzing in a qualitative descriptive way. The results of the study aim to determine the legal cause and effect in resolving the dispute process of the Bandar Lampung Regional Election by Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City in the Mayoral and Deputy Mayoral elections.

Keywords: *Disputes; Law; Elections*

Introduction

Organized elections are based on the principle (direct, public, free, secret, honest and fair). Based on the guidelines of Pancasila and laws and regulations as well as the 1945 Constitution Article 18 Paragraph (4) reads "The Governor, Regent, and Mayor respectively as the Head of the Regional Government of the Province, Regency / City are democratically elected".¹ That elections as a means to ensure the democratically elected Indonesian government are supported by general elections. This serves as a warning to democratically elected governments.

Speaking of regional elections held in Bandar Lampung, it cannot be separated from the polemic of the election dispute that occurred in the process of holding the regional elections itself. Regarding Dispute Resolution of the Election Process, Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City uses legal regulations that already exist in Perbawslu RI No. 2 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Dispute Resolution of the

¹ UUD 1945 Pasal 18 Ayat (4)

Governor and Vice Governor Process, Regent and Vice Regent, as well as Mayor and Vice Mayor. In the regulation in Article 2 Paragraph (1), the Provincial Bawaslu and the District / City Bawaslu are authorized to resolve disputes. Paragraph (2) Provincial Bawaslu and District / City Bawaslu examine and decide the Dispute Process. In addition, it is emphasized in Article 3 Paragraph (1) of the Dispute Process in article (2) composed of:

- a. Process Disputes between Election participants and Election organizers;
- b. And Process Disputes between Election participants.

Paragraph (2) Dispute The process as referred to in Paragraph (1) shall be carried out through the following stages:

- a. Receive and review reports or findings;
- b. And Bring together disputing parties to reach agreement through deliberation and consensus.

Paragraph (3) refers to the stages referred to in Paragraph (2), the Provincial Bawaslu and the District/City Bawaslu decide the dispute process. To achieve this goal, the election of Mayor and Vice Mayor in Bandar Lampung is a democratic tool that involves community participation in achieving their goals. Based on the written regulations, the Bandar Lampung City Bawaslu handles the Dispute Resolution of the Bandar Lampung City Election Process in 2020. Related to the Request for Process Dispute Resolution between election participants and organizers (KPU). Bawaslu Kota Bandar Lampung is authorized to handle the Dispute Resolution Process submitted by the Prospective Spouse of the Individual Candidate DR. HI. IKE EDWIN, S.H., M.H., M.M as (Candidate for Mayor) and DR. ZAM ZANARIAH, SP-S, M.KES as (Candidate for Vice Mayor). They submitted a request for Process Dispute Resolution on the decision of the KPU (General Election Commission) of Bandar Lampung City in the form of minutes of the Model BA.7-KWK Individual concerning the Recapitulation of Support for Individual Candidates in the Bandar Lampung Mayor and Vice Mayor Elections.

The authority to adjudicate election disputes attached to Bawaslu stems from Article 94 of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. This authority is attributive because it has the authority to examine, review, prosecute, and decide election violations (election administration and dispute resolution of the election process). The description of the background picture above is the rationale for conducting research, namely the author is interested in analyzing and reviewing it based on the formulation of the problem, namely the cause of the dispute and the legal consequences that occur in the dispute over the election process handled by the Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City.

Research Methods

This study is part of the normative-empirical study of juridical law, which focuses on library research on how to develop, test, and review legal theories and laws and regulations (Statute Approach) by using secondary data and primary data as the basis for preparing research content. The purpose of qualitative descriptive analysis is to ensure that data is created in a systematic database, drawing conclusions and answering research problems.²

Discussion

Direct elections are a democratic process because they involve the implementation of a proper and effective political system, as well as the strengthening of local political systems and regional

² Soerjono Soekanto, *Penelitian hukum normative*, Depok: Rajawali Pers. 2018 hal 12,

autonomy. Regional elections, as a form of citizen participation, are processed politically, and are a tool for citizens to determine the form and direction of regional leadership in a certain period. "The people govern the government through the representatives they elect," Djohermansyah Djohan said.³ Based on the provisions of the general election regulation, it states that it is a tool of people's sovereignty to decide/elect members of the DPR, DPD, President and Vice President, and to elect the DPRD in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections. Elections are an instrument of political strategy to gain power in the constitutional order. Based on Pancasila and Constitution 45 and the principle of elections namely (direct, public, free, secret, honest and fair).

Electoral theory and democracy is a way to determine which people's representatives will be in the people's representative institutions, and is a citizen's right in the political realm. Therefore, it has become a necessity for a democratic government to hold elections at any given time. In a democratic system of government, holding elections at certain times is mandatory. According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, elections are an event to elect People's Representatives, namely with democratic participation. Asshiddiqie departs from the concept of people's sovereignty known as the representative system / representative democracy. In fact, the people who exercise their sovereignty are people's representatives who sit in an institution that represents the people, called the DPR. The people's representatives on behalf of the people and as representatives of the people establish the complexion and course of government, where the goal is achieved at a long or relatively short time. so that the people's representatives truly represent the people, then the people's representatives themselves must be identified, that is, elections to the National Assembly must be held. Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution contains provisions that elections are conducted based on these provisions, so that the principle of general elections is (Direct, General, Free, Secret, Honest and Fair) or commonly called the principle of *luberjurdil*.

The theory of democracy as a form of direct government of the people, by the people and for the people. Henry B. Mayo argues that democracy as a political system is a theory that posits that public policy is decided on the basis of the majority by representatives of the people who are actively controlled according to the people with political institutions. Elections at any given time, aware of the principle of political equality and effectively controlled by the people.⁴ The concept of democracy is the basis and mechanism of power based on the principle of equality and equality of the people. Democracy defines society as the principle of public property. What is meant by "democracy" is a system of government based on sovereignty. When power is obtained through democratic mechanisms that put the people as sovereignty, the concept of democracy is also known as the principle of sovereignty, the principle of universal sovereignty, then there must be democratic power, because of the spirit. The people are the basis of its legitimacy.⁵

According to Munte Hardi, a dispute is a relationship between two or more different parties. Dispute is a type of dispute that arises between people or groups of people who have the same relationship, interest, or object as property, and between them there are legal consequences.⁶ Dispute resolution includes two ways: litigation (court) and non-litigation (outside court). In the litigation process, it is the final effort (*ultimum remedium*) for the disputing parties after the non-dispute process has not produced the agreed results. The electoral system is a subsystem of the judicial system, consisting of two distinct functions, correction and punishment. The purpose of remedy is to remedy allegations of elections and protect the right to vote or to restore and tolerate violated voting rights, the purpose of which is to remove or alter or accept any irregularities in the electoral movement. The main areas of election complaints during the election process are: procurement of voter registers, lawsuits for candidates,

³ Djohermansyah Djohan, *Sistem Kepartaian dan Pemilu*, Jakarta: Universitas Terbuka, 2019.

⁴ Dwi Latifatul Fajri, (Desember 2021) "Pengertian Demokrasi Menurut Para Ahli dan Sejarahnya" <https://katadata.co.id/safrezi/berita/61ba2aca6c3bc/pengertian-demokrasi-menurut-para-ahli-dan-sejarahnya>

⁵ Masykurudin Hafidz, "Sekolah Kader Pengawasan Pemilu Partisipatif". (Jakarta: Bawaslu RI 2020) hlm. 7

⁶ Hardi Munte, *Model Penyelesaian Sengketa Administrasi Pilkada*, Puspantara, 2017

appointment of election organizing bodies and adhoc commissions, intimidation, campaign violations, voting and vote counting violations, vote tabulation violations and seat distribution.⁷

Its punitive function is to impose criminal sanctions on those responsible for electoral violations and crimes. The punitive purpose of the electoral settlement system is a set of methods to guarantee the obligation and responsibility of elections, improve the quality and quantity of electoral life, criminalize perpetrators or persons responsible for electoral crimes or violations. Dispute resolution and mechanisms are incorporated into the formal electoral dispute resolution system. These mechanisms are often referred to as informal or alternative dispute resolution processes. Settlement of election disputes outside the court in Article 1 number 10 of Law No. 30 of 1999 concerning Arbitration and Alternative Dispute Resolution, alternative Dispute Resolution is a body that resolves disputes or disputes through processes negotiated by the parties, namely outside the court through consultation, negotiation, mediation, conciliation or expert assessment.

There are three (3) types of election law enforcement: first, election violations, including violations of the code of conduct of election organizers, representatives of election organizers, and election violations by violators. Second, disagreements about the selection process. Third, disagreement over the election results. These three types of electoral laws are regulated in the fourth and fifth books of the electoral law.⁸ Election process disputes are disputes that occur between election participants and disputes between election participants and the implementation due to the issuance of decisions of the KPU/KPU Province/KPU Kabupaten/Kota. Thus, based on the construction of the Election Law, there are two types of process disputes, namely: first, disputes between election participants; and both disputes between election participants and election organizers. Both types of disputes are caused by the issuance of decisions of the KPU, Provincial KPU, and District/City KPU. In terms of resolution, dispute resolution in the election process is carried out through dispute resolution in the election process in Bawaslu, Bawaslu Province, or Bawaslu Regency / City and settlement of election disputes in the State Administrative Court.⁹

a. Causes of Process Disputes

The purpose of the regional electoral system is to support the development of good governance. Thanks to efficient and effective governance, Pilkada fulfills its mission to achieve the goal of citizen participation. Pilkada is a local political activity in the region carried out based on Law No. 2 of 2011, amended into Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections in which stipulates the election of Pilkada. This underlies the existence of the 2020 Bandar Lampung Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election as stated in Article 1 Number 1 of Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law as amended several times recently by Law Number 6 of 2020 concerning Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2020 concerning the Third Amendment Based on Law Number 1 of 2015 Stipulation of Government Regulations in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law that what is meant by the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors referred to as Elections is the implementation of people's sovereignty in Provinces and Regencies / Municipalities to elect Governors, Regents, and Mayors directly and democratically.

This is Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City as the organizer of the Bandar Lampung Regional Election in the supervisory area. In carrying out its obligations and functions, Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City relies on a valid legal basis. according to Bawaslu provisions Number 2 of 2020. This means that

⁷ Rahmat Bagja, *Hukum Acara Penyelesaian Sengketa Proses Pemilu*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2020.

⁸ Taufiqurrohman Syahuri, Rianda Dirkareshza, "Eksaminasi Putusan Mk No. 97/Puu-X I/2013 (Penyelesaian Sengketa Pilkada Langsung)", *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum DELEGALATA*, Volume 6 Nomor 2, Juli - Desember. Tahun 2021 E-ISSN: 2477-7889 I ISSN: 2477-653X

⁹ Rahmat Bagja, *Hukum Acara Penyelesaian Sengketa Proses Pemilu*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2020.

applications may be made directly or indirectly. Based on this, the dispute resolution of the Pilkada process in accordance with the provisions there are 2 (two) settlements, namely disputes between election participants and disputes between election participants and election organizers. Based on interview data with one of the members of the Bawaslu Dispute Resolution division that the Bawaslu of Bandar Lampung City received a request for a dispute between election participants and the election organizer.

The dispute occurred between Dr. Hi's Prospective Individual Spouse. Ike Edwin, S.H., M.H., M.M as (Candidate for Mayor) and Dr. Zam Zanariah, SP-S, M.Kes as (Candidate for Vice Mayor) organizer of the election, namely the Bandar Lampung City KPU which was registered by the Bandar Lampung City Bawaslu. The prospective spouse of the individual candidate registers a dispute request. The reason for the dispute was the issuance of the Individual BA.7-KWK Model Minutes concerning the Recapitulation of Support for Individual Candidates in the 2020 Bandar Lampung Mayor and Vice Mayor Elections by the Bandar Lampung City Election Commission. That based on the results of the plenary session of the Bandar Lampung City KPU, the final number of support for the prospective spouse of an individual candidate does not meet the requirements for the support of the prospective spouse of an individual candidate, namely as the number of requirements, the number must meet 47,864 total supports, while the number of final support that meets the requirements of the prospective spouse of an individual candidate Dr. Hi. Ike Edwin, S.H., M.H., M.M as (Candidate for Mayor) and Dr. Zam Zanariah, SP-S, M.Kes as (Candidate for Vice Mayor) received 33,111 qualified supports. Finally, the prospective candidate couple filed a dispute over the process registered by Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City with case Number: 001 / PS. REG/18.1871/IX/2020.¹⁰

b. Legal Effects of Election Process Disputes handled by Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City in 2020

Election disputes are a set of settlement and return from electoral violations. Election violations can occur from planning, preparation, to the stage of calculating vote results. Election violations can occur from planning, preparation, stages, election results to counting votes. Violations can be administrative offenses as well as criminal offenses. Administrative violations occur around the exercise of the right of every citizen to vote as a voter and to be elected, whether participating in elections as an individual candidate or a political party.¹¹ Therefore, the implementation of electoral regulations is very important for the implementation of democratic elections. Resolution of election disputes, both the process and disputes over election results is part of the implementation of election law enforcement. As far as the electoral process goes, dispute resolution should have its own place in electoral law, because as he said, "partnerships", the success of an election is not determined solely by the election organizer, the vote, but also by the election in dispute resolution.¹²

Election law enforcement is the result of 2 (two) things. First, the application of law enforcement related to election violations. These violations include administrative violations, criminal violations, and violations of the election organizer's code of ethics. Second, regarding results and disputes, election law enforcement over results and disputes over the election process. In the dispute resolution process in Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City at the request of the Prospective Spouse of the Individual Candidate Dr. Hi. Ike Edwin, S.H., M.H., M.M as (Prospective Mayor Candidate) and Dr. Zam Zanariah, SP-S, M.Kes as (Prospective Vice Mayor Candidate) where the settlement process occurred, namely Bawaslu using Perbawaslu of the Republic of Indonesia No. 2 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Dispute Resolution of the Governor and Vice Governor Process, Regent and Vice Regent, and Mayor and Vice Mayor. With the process as follows:

¹⁰ Putusan Bawaslu Kota Bandar Lampung perkara Nomor : 001/PS.REG/18.1871/IX/2020 Tentang Sengketa Proses

¹¹ Firdaus, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Pemilu Sebagaiupaya Memulihkan Kepercayaan Dan Memperkuat Legitimasi Pemerintahan Demokrat", *Fiati Justisia Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* Volume 8 No. 2, April-Juni 2014 ISSN 1978-518

¹² Aermadepa, "Penyelesaian Sengketa Proses Pemilu Oleh Bawaslu, Tantangan Dan Masa Depan", *Justitia : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum dan Humaniora* issn cetak :2354-9033, issn online :2579-9398, Vol. 1 No. 2 Tahun 2019 <http://jurnal.um-tapsel.ac.id/index.php/justitia>

1. Submission of Dispute Requests and Registers;
2. Mediation;
3. Adjudication.

Based on the submission of requests and dispute registers, there was a dispute over the Election process between Election Participants and Election Organizers in the 2020 Bandar Lampung Mayor and Deputy Mayor Elections handled by the Bandar Lampung City Bawaslu. Ike Edwin, S.H., M.H., M.M and Individual Candidate for Vice Mayor of Bandar Lampung Dr. Zam Zanariah, SP-S, M.Kes with Register No.: 001/PS. REG/18.1871/IX/2020. They submitted a request for Process Dispute Resolution on the decision of the Bandar Lampung City KPU in the form of Minutes of the Individual BA.7-KWK Model concerning the Recapitulation of Support for Individual Candidates in the 2020 Bandar Lampung Mayor and Deputy Mayor Elections at the Bandar Lampung City Level for the Improvement Period on August 21, 2020. The application was submitted on August 31, 2020 which was received by Bawaslu Kota Bandar Lampung on August 31, 2020 and recorded in the Process Dispute Resolution Application Register Book on September 1, 2020 with Register No.: 001/PS. REG/1871/IX/2020. After the register, the Applicant and the Respondent mediated based on the principle of closed.

It is confidential i.e. during the mediation process all oral and written questions must not be made public and evidence will be presented during the process to demonstrate objectivity in the form of subsequent rulings i.e. the mediator must facilitate the mediation process and take no action but as a jury or judge. The mediator is responsible for ensuring the success of the mediation process and does not become a member of the judicial community or judge in any way, form, or form in the mediation process. The form of the agreement contract is based on the provisions of laws and regulations, which does not conflict with statutory provisions and the agreement contract is legally binding for the parties. In the mediation process or closed deliberation conducted by the applicant, the respondent and mediator for 2 (two days) did not find an agreement between the two parties in the course record of the Deliberation process. Therefore, the results of the Deliberation are set forth in the Minutes of Deliberation signed by each party of the Applicant, the Respondent and the Chairman of the Deliberation Assembly. And it will be followed by Open Deliberation.

Based on the Election Law, it stipulates that all methods of making Bawaslu decisions must be carried out in an open way and can be accounted for. In the Perbawaslu on Procedures for Dispute Resolution of the Election Process, this shows among others that dispute resolution in the election process is guided by the principle of openness. The parties have the right to be represented by representatives of legal representatives as stipulated in Article 10 paragraph (3) of the Perbawaslu concerning Procedures for Dispute Resolution of the Election Process. In the submission of dispute requests at the adjudication hearing by the tribunal as stipulated in Article 25 and Article 27 Paragraph (1) of Perbawaslu concerning Procedures for Dispute Resolution of the Election Process. Election Process Dispute Decisions are based on statutory provisions and general principles of good governance/elections.¹³

Based on these deliberations, the Deliberation Assembly proceeds to open deliberation on dispute resolution, namely the stage of submission of the subject matter of the application by the applicant is the initial stage in the implementation of the adjudication hearing. The subject matter of the application in question is the material of the Applicant's application submitted as material for the Election Process Dispute application that has been registered by Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, District / City Bawaslu. Meanwhile, in the submission of the Respondent's answer in response to the application for Election Process Dispute submitted by the applicant. The Respondent's answer in question is a file or document that has been prepared by the Respondent as specified in Article 28 of the Perbawaslu concerning Procedures for Dispute Resolution of the Election Process and the petitem requested by the applicant. Furthermore, the Respondent's Submission of Answer at this stage the Respondent submitted its answer in

¹³ Rahmat Bagja, *Hukum Acara Penyelesaian Sengketa Proses Pemilu*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2020 hal 209

response to the application for Dispute Resolution of the Election Process submitted by the Applicant. The Respondent's answer in question is a file or document that has been regulated in Article 28 of the Perbawaslu concerning Procedures for Dispute Resolution of the Election Process. In this case, the respondent's reply is read out at the first adjudication after the reading of the petitioner's petition is read. The adjudication panel ordered the Respondent to submit evidence and evidence on the agenda of the adjudication evidentiary hearing.

Then at the Evidentiary stage which is a very important thing that is very decisive for the success of the disputing parties in the adjudication hearing. The parties who win or lose a dispute are determined based on the stage of proving facts whose evidentiary results become the basis for the adjudication panel to decide the disputed case. After carrying out the proof stage, it is complete, namely the conclusion where the Member of the hearing board gives the opportunity to the party to express the final thoughts in the form of conclusions formulated in writing. The conclusion is the result of the constancy of facts and legal considerations by the parties unilaterally in the Election Process Dispute. Based on these matters, the next stage is for the hearing council to determine the resolution of the Election Process Dispute. The decision of the assembly council is contained in the decision on the settlement of the Election Process Dispute by Bawaslu, Bawaslu Province, Bawaslu Regency / City. The judge's decision is "a method used by the judge as a member of the State known to be authorized therein, as a public official authorized to conduct in this process and conclude or resolve the petition or dispute of the parties" according to Sudikno Mertokusumo.¹⁴

Based on the results of the dispute resolution decision, Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City Rejects the Applicant's Application entirely, the Dispute Resolution of the Bandar Lampung Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election Process in this case is carried out by adjudication by looking at the existing provisions, namely Perbawaslu Number 2 of 2020 concerning Procedures for Implementing Disputes for the Process of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Vice Regents, As well as the Mayor and Deputy Mayor. And other supporting regulatory provisions. That based on the Dispute Resolution process that has been carried out in Bawaslu Bandar Lampung City. On the Application submitted by the Applicant for Spouse of an Individual Candidate on behalf of Dr. H. IKE EDWIN, S.I.K., S.H., M.H., M.M., and dr. ZAM ZANARIAH IBRAHIM, SP-S., M.Kes. as the Applicant and the Bandar Lampung City Election Commission as the Respondent. For the decision issued by Bawaslu Kota Bandar Lampung, there is no legal remedy for the PTUN and the Supreme Court by the Parties. The legal consequences of dispute decisions tend to be final and binding, in its application the Bawaslu decision is final and binding, it is divided into outlines, namely the legal consequences of positive and negative things. As follows:

1. Resolve or stop legal disputes at the Pilkada stage so as to ensure the certainty, continuity of the process, and stages to be carried out.
2. Upholding the principle of checks and controlling, in other words, can cancel or amend and replace State administrative provisions (KTUN) issued by the Provincial and Regency / City KPU that cause losses to a person or private legal entity (civil) in the Pilkada process.

The legal consequences are as follows:

1. Termination of access to legal remedies for the respondent Although it is known that dispute decisions tend to be binding, it is also felt that a number of problems related to the decisions issued are in the spotlight although not too much.
2. Creates a legal vacuum if Bawaslu's decision that tends to be binding is not carried out, so that the decision is only a decision on paper (*law in book*).¹⁵

¹⁴ Gistiawan, *Laporan Akhir Penyelesaian Sengketa*. Bandar Lampung: Bawaslu Kota Bandar Lampung 2020

¹⁵ Hardi Munte, *Model Penyelesaian Sengketa Administrasi Pilkada*, Penerbit Pusantara 2017

As the forerunner, Bawaslu is the Electoral Court. This is a challenge for Bawaslu to answer the doubts of various parties about Bawaslu's ability to play a dispute resolution role that has been the crown for Bawaslu. To overcome this problem, Bawaslu needs to better prepare infrastructure to improve the effectiveness of dispute resolution options and strengthen Bawaslu's capacity to be a mediator and judge (adjudicator) at the provincial, district/city levels.

Conclusion

The Election Law is described as one of the people's sovereignty to register and elect people's representatives which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. There are three types of electoral law enforcement, namely: first, election enforcement which includes violations of the organizer's code of ethics, administrative violations, and violations of election crimes. Election Disputes are disputes between election participants and disputes between election participants and the holding of elections as a result of the decision of the KPU/KPU Province/KPU Kabupaten/Kota. According to the Election Law, there are two types of process disputes, namely: first, disputes between election participants; and both disputes between election participants and election organizers.

1. The reason for the dispute was the issuance of the Individual BA.7-KWK Model Minutes concerning the Recapitulation of Support for Individual Candidates in the 2020 Bandar Lampung Mayor and Vice Mayor Elections by the Bandar Lampung City Election Commission. That based on the results of the plenary meeting of the Bandar Lampung City Election Commission, the final amount of support for the prospective spouse of an individual candidate does not meet the Support Requirements for the Spouse of an Individual Candidate.
2. The legal consequences of the final and binding ruling dispute decisions, in its application Bawaslu decisions tend to be final and binding, it is divided into outlines, namely the legal consequences of positive and negative consequences.

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