

Implementation of the Election of a Single Candidate for Head of the Regions in the Democratic System in Indonesia (Study of Constitutional Court Decision Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015)

Muhammad Ali Rif'an Afif

Faculty of Law, Sultan Agung Islamic University, Semarang, Indonesia:
muhammadaliRA.std@unissula.ac.id

Abstract. *The purpose of this study is to determine and analyze the constitutionality of the regional head election with a single candidate in the regional head election in Indonesia and to determine and analyze the implementation of the election of a single regional head candidate in terms of democracy in Indonesia Constitutional Court Decision Number 100 / PUU-XVIII / 2015. The approach method used in this study is an empirical legal approach. The research specifications used are descriptive research specifications. The types of data used in this study are Primary Data, Secondary Data, Tertiary legal materials. The presentation of data in this study will use the form of narrative text. The data that has been collected from the results of the study were analyzed using qualitative analysis methods, meaning describing quality data in the form of regular, coherent, logical sentences that do not overlap and are effective so as to facilitate understanding and interpretation of the data. The results of the study show that the main thing that is considered by the Constitutional Court Judge in decision Number 100 / PUU-XIII / 2015 concerning the single candidate pair. According to the Constitutional Court in order to guarantee the fulfillment of the constitutional rights of citizens, as well as the form of implementation of the sovereignty of the people, in terms of the right to be elected and to elect, regional elections must be held despite the fact that there are a pair of candidates and deputy regional heads, although serious work has previously been done to obtain at least two pairs of candidates. Basically, the decision gives rise to a new norm, in the system of filling positions, the word chosen refers to a system called an election, not to the meaning of a plebiscite answer (the choice of "agree" or "disagree"). What is certain in the election system is that more than one candidate is desired. An unanswered general election is basically not an election that is in line with the principles of Luber and Jurdil.*

Keywords: Candidate; Election; Regional; Single.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a country that stands and develops under a construction based on the law that is currently in force, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD 1945) is the basic guideline for all aspects of national and state life in Indonesia. One of the legal states is the existence of freedom of opinion, freedom of association and the guarantee of protection of Human Rights (HAM) which contains equality in the political, social, economic and cultural fields. Law exists in every society anywhere on the face of the earth. Primitive and modern a society must have law. Basically, law is influenced by the realities that live in society itself.

Democracy is an idea or way of life that prioritizes equal rights and obligations as well as equal treatment for all citizens. Democracy is a way to make changes to what has happened in the past, returning the right to determine leaders to the people, rulers under the supervision of the people

One of the very important functions of elections is to elect public officials to occupy positions in state institutions. The election of public officials in particular is a direct election that is carried out to replace the position of public officials periodically, namely once every five (5) years.⁶ General elections in Indonesia are held in various forms with a variety of different systems. There are at least a number of forms of elections that are known. Namely; general elections for candidates for DPR DPD, and DPRD members, where the election of candidates for DPR and DPRD members is different from the election of candidates for DPD members. General Election of Presidential and VicePresidential Candidates, Elections Various levels and forms of general elections have different concepts and systems.

Elections have become a basic need for all government regimes. Therefore, all government regimes will try to hold elections within the framework of gaining political legitimacy from the community. Therefore, elections are an inseparable means of the political life of modern democratic countries. To ensure that a government can hold good elections, it is expected to be based on generally applicable election standards. One of the international institutions that is actively promoting elections globally is the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA).

It should also be added that in the global standardization of elections, elections are designed to perform three main tasks. First, to act as a channel through which the people can hold their representatives accountable. Second, to translate the choices given by the people into seats won in the legislature. Such a system is more like a proportionality between votes and seats won, or it can channel choices (however fragmented among parties) into a parliament that includes two parties representing different views. Third, elections can shape the boundaries of 'acceptable' political discourse in different ways, and provide

incentives for those who are competent to 'give themselves away' to voters in certain ways.

Regional head elections (Pilkada) are a form of implementing democracy in Indonesia. Pilkada are held to elect people who will hold positions at the local or regional level. Regional head elections are held directly by voters, electing people who will represent them in running the government. The election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and Mayors and Deputy Mayors, hereinafter referred to as Elections, is the implementation of people's sovereignty in the province and district/city areas to elect Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, and Mayors and Deputy Mayors directly and democratically.¹The choice to hold direct regional head elections is inseparable from the norms contained in Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which requires democratic elections. Serving the word democratic, there is no indicator that can define whether direct elections can be said to be democratic while elections carried out indirectly are said to be undemocratic. However, the choice of the meaning of democracy determined by the community through their representatives in parliament has chosen the democratic meaning of the direct election process with general elections by the General Election Commission (KPU).

Regional head elections in Indonesia in 2020 were held simultaneously for regions whose regional head terms of office end in 2021. The simultaneous regional head election system in 2020 was the fourth time held in Indonesia. The voting was held simultaneously on December 9, 2020. A total of 270 regions will hold simultaneous regional head elections in 2020, consisting of 9 provinces, 224 regencies, and 37 cities.² Regional head elections were held in different circumstances than before, whereas currently there is a different situation due to the international outbreak of the Corona Virus (Covid-19).

Single Candidate then implies the emergence of an Empty Box as a companion in connection with the absence of a candidate; or no candidate meets the requirements. This consequence must be accepted as a result of the Direct-Simultaneous Election system with a two-round system or run of system calculation system, this system adheres to an absolute majority, 50+1.

The regional head and deputy regional head are elected directly by the people whose requirements and procedures are stipulated in the laws and regulations. With the phenomenon of single candidates in the regional elections, it is possible that it will affect the duties and functions of the regional head to the community who can only choose one regional head candidate by agreeing or disagreeing.

¹See Article 1 of the Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law.

²"Complete List of 270 Simultaneous Regional Elections 2020 Throughout Indonesia, 7 Regencies in West Kalimantan". *Tribun Pontianak*. Accessed October 22, 2020 at 12.15.

Changes in the form of regional government occur because of the phase of regional government, not because of diversity in the same phase.

One of the regions that held the Regent and Deputy Regent Election on December 9, 2020 was Wonosobo Regency, Central Java Province. The implementation of the Regent and Deputy Regent Election in Wonosobo Regency was only able to nominate one candidate pair, in accordance with the Decree of the Wonosobo Regency KPU Number: 408 / PL.02.3-Kpt / 3307 / KPU-Kab / IX / 2020, concerning the Determination of the 2020 Wonosobo Regent and Deputy Regent Election with One Candidate Pair. In this decision, the Wonosobo Regency KPU determined the pair Afif Nurhidayat and M Albar as the Candidate Pair for Regent and Deputy Regent of Wonosobo Regency in 2020. The Afif-Albar pair was supported by a coalition of the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle (PDI) Perjuangan, the National Awakening Party (PKB), the Golkar Party, the Nasdem Party, the Demokrat Party, the National Mandate Party (PAN) and the Hanura Party.

Previously, the pair Eko Purnomo and Jefri Asmara also registered themselves with the Wonosobo Regency KPU. However, the KPU did not follow up on the examination of the registration files because the documents were incomplete. Not all of the coalition parties supporting Eko-Jefri provided signatures as a requirement for support. In submitting the registration files, only the United Development Party (PPP) affixed a signature of support, while the other coalition party, the Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra), did not provide a signature.³In accordance with the provisions of Article 40 paragraph (1) of Law Number 10 of 2016, it states that "Political parties or coalitions of political parties can register candidate pairs if they have met the requirements of obtaining at least 20% of the number of seats in the Regional People's Representative Council or 25% of the accumulation of valid votes in the general election for members of the Regional People's Representative Council in the relevant region." Meanwhile, the PPP Wonosobo only has 3 seats in the DPRD or equivalent to 13.5% of the total number of seats. Thus, the registration of the Eko-Jefri Pair does not meet the requirements for support from political parties or coalitions of political parties. With the failure of the Eko-Jefri pair's registration, the Afif-Albar Candidate Pair is running alone and against an empty column in the regional election contest in Wonosobo.

Although a single candidate against an empty column is legalized by regulation, it is still a polemic and a highlight for the public and the mass media. Many support the voting to continue even if there is only one pair of candidates, but there are also many who refuse to postpone the implementation on the grounds that an election with one pair of candidates is considered undemocratic.

³Incumbent Regent's Registration in Wonosobo Pilkada Rejected by KPU, news.detik.com. Accessed October 22, 2020, 13.30 WIB.

Apart from Wonosobo Regency, there are five regencies/cities in Central Java that only have one candidate pair in the regional election contest, namely Grobogan Regency, Sragen Regency, Boyolali Regency, Kebumen Regency, and Semarang City.

In Central Java, the phenomenon of single candidates in regional elections actually did not only occur in the 2020 simultaneous regional elections. In the 2017 simultaneous regional elections, there was one region that only had one candidate pair, namely Pati Regency. When compared to other regencies/cities in Central Java that carried single candidates, only in Wonosobo did the candidate pair not come from incumbent elements, either the incumbent regent or the incumbent deputy regent.

The Constitutional Court issued Constitutional Court Decision Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015 concerning the legal basis for single candidates in regional head elections (pilkada). The decision was born during the implementation of simultaneous regional head elections on December 9, 2015. The object is the constitutionality test of Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2015 Number 57, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5678).

Constitutional Court Decision Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015 uses a systematic interpretation of the *aquo* norm so that it appears that the legislators intended to state that in the regional head election contest there must be at least two pairs of candidates. However, on the other hand, it does not provide a way out if the requirement of two pairs of candidates is not met. There is a "legal vacuum" if the requirement of at least two pairs of candidates is not met. A legal vacuum will result in the regional head election not being able to be held. The regional head election is an implementation of the people's sovereignty so that a legal vacuum threatens the rights of the people as holders of sovereignty in the form of the right to be elected and the right to vote.

Single candidates in regional head elections require proper legal construction (not left loose) to ensure democracy runs democratically after the Constitutional Court Decision Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015. Changes to the law include limiting the maximum support for regional head candidates nominated by political parties or coalitions of political parties, reducing the percentage of valid vote support for parties or coalitions of political parties, simplifying and reducing the amount of support and distribution of individual candidate pairs, and creating a model for socializing regional head elections with single candidates in order to maintain the democratic course of regional head elections.

Based on the explanation above, this study will raise the title: "Implementation of the Election of Single Candidates for Regional Heads in the Democratic System

in Indonesia (Study of Constitutional Court Decision NUMBER 100/PUU-XIII/2015)".

The purpose of the study is the target to be achieved as an answer to the problems faced or to meet the needs. While this study was conducted to achieve the objectives, namely To find out and analyze the Constitutionality of the Regional Head Election with a single candidate in the regional head election in Indonesia, To find out and analyze the implementation of the election of a single candidate for regional head in terms of democracy in Indonesia MK Decision Number 100 / PUU-XVIII / 2015

2. Research Methods

The approach method used in this study is an empirical legal approach, where empirical legal research is a legal research method that functions to see the law in a real sense and examine how the law works in the community environment. The research specifications used are descriptive research specifications, namely a study that aims to provide a concrete description or explanation of the state of the object or problem being studied without drawing general conclusions.

In this study, data were collected using the Observation, Interview, and Documentation methods. The Data Presentation Method for this study will use narrative text. In the sense that the data that has been collected is recorded based on its relevance to the main problem, then studied as a whole systematically. The data that has been collected from the results of the study were analyzed using qualitative analysis methods, meaning describing quality data in the form of regular, coherent, logical, non-overlapping and effective sentences so as to facilitate understanding and interpretation of the data.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Considerations of the Constitutional Court judges in deciding case Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015 regarding the judicial review of Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning the General Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors

a. Resolution of the Single Candidate Polemic in Regional Head Elections

- 1) Conduct a judicial review to the Constitutional Court regarding Constitutional Court Decision 100/PUU-XIII/2015.

“Political communication observer Efendi Gazali to file a judicial review to the constitutional court regarding Law Number 8 of 2015 with case number 100/PUU-XIII/2015. Judicial review is conducted for Article 49 paragraph 8 and 9, Article 50 paragraph 8 and 9, Article 51 paragraph 2, Article 52 paragraph 2 and Article 54 paragraph 4,5, and 6. With the basis of the constitutional loss petition, the right to vote for citizens living in areas with a single candidate pair is clearly impaired. potentially occurring throughout Indonesia. The constitutional right of citizens to vote and be elected is greatly impaired by the existence of the norm of postponing regional elections in the law. The constitutional court granted part

of the applicant's petition, and regional elections with a single candidate pair can participate in simultaneous regional elections, the Regional Head Election must still be held even though there is one pair of regional head and deputy regional head candidates even though previous efforts have been made to obtain at least two candidate pairs. " (Syahrudin, 2016).

2) Changes to the Law

The imperfection in the election law regarding the existence of a single candidate is unacceptable. Revision of the law is very urgent. The revision of the Election Law takes into account the standard of a single candidate, which can be installed directly by Parliament, so that in some regions there are currently no vacancies with a single candidate pair. Or through other mechanisms approved by parliament and the government. This is good and will serve to continue the selection with one candidate pair.

3) Formation of Perppu

According to Khairul Fahmi, the creation of the Perppu must contain alternatives, options, and guidelines that will be introduced later in the Perppu. To provide more nomination opportunities, the Perppu may need to regulate the extension of the registry for a longer period by considering the level of election set at the national level. At the same time, the Perppu must also decide whether to choose one candidate with an empty roof or without an election. Given the current development, a low-risk election would certainly be more appropriate to overcome the failure of political parties in the 2015 election process (Syahrudin, 2016).

b. Consideration of Constitutional Court Decision 100/PUU-XIII/2015

The basic considerations of Constitutional Court judges when deciding a case are always based on the objectives of the law, namely justice, fairness and legal certainty of the interested parties. Therefore, this basis is the starting point for judges when deciding a case. This is in line with Article 5 (1) of Law No. 48 of 2009 concerning judicial authority, which reads, "judges and constitutional judges are obliged to explore, follow, and understand the legal values and sense of justice that live in society". Therefore, every judge who decides a case must follow the orders of Judicial Law, including constitutional judges. Before examining the basic considerations of constitutional judges when deciding a case No. 100/PUU-XIII/2015.

The House of Representatives stated its main consideration that the articles submitted by the petitioners, namely Article 51 (2) and 52 (2) of the Election Law "basically have the same purpose, namely at every level of election implementation, both at the provincial level and at the regional level. in regional elections and at the district / city level, at least 2 (two) candidate pairs must be present. The presence of more than one candidate is an optional feature. This is the same as the election method used to elect candidates which is definitely more than 1 (one) candidate."

According to the Constitutional Court, it is contrary to the spirit of the 1945 Constitution "if the regional head election is not held and postponed until the next election because it is detrimental to the constitutional rights of citizens, in this case the right to be elected and to vote, only because the requirement of at least two pairs of regional head and deputy regional head candidates has not been met even though serious efforts have been made. In other words, in order to guarantee the fulfillment of citizens' constitutional rights, the regional head election must still be held even though there is only one pair of regional head and deputy regional head candidates even though serious efforts have been made to obtain at least two pairs of candidates."

The final decision of the Constitutional Court in its capacity as Guardian of the Constitution is marked by a "negative legislator" who has created new norms. A candidate must be challenged in a referendum (voting in favor or against). However, there are several important indications that must be underlined when reading the Constitutional Court's decision. First, regarding the selection of the mechanism chosen by the Constitutional Court to regulate the election of a single candidate, namely the referendum procedure.

Plebiscite in the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language is defined as a general vote in a region to determine the status of the region. If it matches the term used in the official Indonesian referendum, the referendum option in the Constitutional Court's decision is certainly not correct. Because the election of regional leaders does not determine the state of the region, but only who will be the regional leader.

Second, the Peblisit mechanism is actually used for alternative political bases provided by the central government for the regions, but requires direct public approval. Then, for alternative politics, people are asked whether they agree or disagree through a method called Peblisit. Fulfilling the role of regional leaders cannot be compared to alternative steps by the central government that require public approval. Because this is an election process, nominations and elections come from the people themselves. In this context, the use of referendums is considered increasingly inappropriate.

Third, the constitutional court explicitly classifies the referendum as a manifestation of appeal. However, the basic nature of the referendum is not a challenge, but only an approval process.

In relation to the dissenting opinion of Patrialis Akbar, there are interesting things that disagree with the election with a single candidate, because the election must be a competition, the Election Organizers have equality and equality between participants in legal and non-legal matters and that voters have a choice as a way to exercise their voting rights and voting rights.

Direct elections of regional leaders in Indonesia began in 2005 when people exercised their right to vote and were elected directly. Based on Law No. 32 of 2004, local democracy began direct local elections. We do not know since the

election began and do not allow any of the candidates to participate in the election. This is in line with Article 63 paragraph 3 of Law No. 32 of 2004.

In the context of direct election of regional leaders, a form of direct democracy, people must have more than a few candidates to choose from. Without choice, the democracy we practice is not an ideal democracy. With only a few candidates, people have the option to agree or disagree with the system set by the constitutional court. That means there is no choice or competition. People have no choice but to make a single candidate. To choose the best regional leader, voters must have more than one option in a healthy, fair, and democratic competition.

The author's analysis of the Constitutional Court's decision 100/PUU-XIII/2015, the Court only focuses on the issue of people's sovereignty by saving people's sovereignty, which can be blocked due to non-compliance with democratic practices. If Law No. 8 of 2015 and the KPU regulations are said to have seized people's rights. but I don't want to see what is actually the root of the problem. The main cause of the problem with the creation of a single Paslon is that the nomination requirements according to the law are too high. Previously, the requirement for support for a candidate pair by a political party, for example, was at least 15%, both to obtain seats in the DPRD and for party votes in the election. Now the law increases its requirements to at least 20% of DPRD seats or 25% of the collection of valid votes in the election of members of the Regional People's Legislative Council in the area concerned.

With a minimum limit of 20% of DPRD seats or 25% of the vote, the requirements for nominating candidate pairs supported by political parties in Law No. 8 of 2015 are quite high. This is motivated by the legislator's desire that there will not be many candidate pairs based on the introduction of the 2010 election, where 10 candidate pairs will be achieved in areas with low demands. The birth of the Constitutional Court with a pair of candidates raises concerns that a political party will be contracted by several candidates, making it difficult for other candidate pairs to come out. This can be anticipated by introducing a new scheme where the support requirements for candidate pairs supported by political parties have minimum and maximum limits for DPRD seats or votes, so that the phenomenon of individual candidate pairs can be anticipated.

The Constitutional Court also annulled the provisions of Article 41 paragraph 1 of Law Number 8 of 2015, "which regulates the requirements for support for independent regional head candidates based on the number of residents. Now support for independent regional head candidates is no longer based on the number of residents, but the permanent voter list (DPT) in the previous election. One way is by easing the requirements for individual candidates or independent candidates to advance in the regional elections. Through this Constitutional Court decision, one way is to facilitate the birth of candidate pairs from the individual path, where previously it was very difficult for individual candidate

pairs to get support

Identity Card (KTP) from the community and this is one of the causes of single candidates. In the next regional head election, it is hoped that through this decision, individual candidate pairs who have high quality to build the region can become participants in the regional head election". (Syahrudin, 2016).

c. Pros and Cons of the Constitutional Court's Decision Regarding Single Candidates

Constitutional Court Decision No. 100 / PUU-XIII / 2015 has provided a solution to the polemic of single candidate pairs for further participation in the election. However, the decision was not welcomed wholeheartedly by all parties, because in addition to the decision, the problem of holding simultaneous local elections in 2015 has been resolved. However, the mechanism that allows one candidate to participate in the election is a question of thought and debate about democracy implemented in Indonesia. The emergence of advantages / disadvantages for the Constitutional Court decision.

3.2 Weaknesses and Deficiencies of Regional Head Elections Followed by Single Candidates

This is interesting because, first, the constitution regulates the election of regional heads, where the election of regional heads must be elected democratically. Second, if democracy is only interpreted as "by the people, by the people, and for the people," which then manifests itself in the form of spending for the aspirations or votes of the people, it is certainly considered unbalanced if the people have a voice. You have to face an election that has no opponents or that only agrees and disagrees with one candidate pair. Third, the existence of a single candidate is a chain of impacts resulting from the holding of simultaneous regional head elections. If several regions, which should have held the main regional head elections, have to be postponed due to the lack of candidate pairs, surely the people in these regions will suffer losses, discrimination and loss of rights that they should receive directly or indirectly.

In a broader sense, the losses that only occur in a few regions naturally have a negative impact at the national level, because Indonesia is a unitary state whose national development wheels are based on regional development.

The impact of these advantages and disadvantages will be outlined in the following matters:

1. Impact on Regional Head Election Mechanism

Before the issuance of Constitutional Court Decision No. 100/PUU-XIII/2015, any region that only has one candidate pair until the renewal period ends and still only has one candidate pair as regional head will be postponed in that region until the next simultaneous regional primary election.

After the Constitutional Court Decision No. 100/PUU-XIII/2015 the existence of a new mechanism in the implementation of the upcoming simultaneous local

elections. By giving several candidates the opportunity for regents/deputy regents, mayors/deputy mayors, and governors/deputy governors to participate in the simultaneous regional head election competition through the "agree" or "disagree" mechanism. This means that the new mechanism is to determine regional leaders in simultaneous regional head elections. According to some parties, this mechanism is also known as a referendum mechanism. However, said the Constitutional Court judge, Suhartoyo, when reading the Constitutional Court's decision. He said that this pattern does not violate the Constitution because people have expressed their rights by agreeing or not with one candidate.

Regarding the election mechanism, the Court stated that for elections, where only a few candidates participate, the manifestation of competition is more appropriate in relation to a plebiscite that asks the community as voters to decide between "approving" or "disapproving" with the candidate pair. So that the community can determine whether, if more votes are in favor of the regional main candidate, the community elects the regional main candidate to lead the area.

According to The Court, the postponement is not contrary to the constitution. Because in fact people have decided to vote for the postponement by "disagreeing". This mechanism is considered more democratic by the Court than declaring "unanimous victory" without asking the public's opinion that the candidate has no competitors. The Court emphasized that the emphasis on the "democratic" nature is important because it is a constitutional order, in this case Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution "With such a mechanism, the constitutional mandate that demands the fulfillment of the constitutional rights of citizens, in this case the right to be elected and to elect, as well as the mandate for the Regional Election to be carried out democratically can be realized."

According to the author, the regional election mechanism, which continues to be carried out with only a few candidates, has fulfilled the value of people's sovereignty where the people's right to vote is fulfilled, but if so, it is only applied to protect the rights of the citizens' basic law. so that the ability to choose top regional candidates will affect the lack of public reaction when it comes to elections to choose top regional candidates who are only a few candidates and here the Constitutional Court is limited to determining a single regional leader candidate to win by having more votes to approve, if later there are more disapproving votes then it will have an impact on the legal vacuum where the simultaneous regional head elections will be postponed until the next simultaneous regional head elections.

2. Impact on the Implementation of Democracy in Indonesia

The Constitutional Court has achieved legal progress that is able to overcome current problems by following developments in society, namely the

phenomenon of single candidates. The legal progress of the Constitutional Court is based on the meaning of Article 18 (4) of the 1945 Constitution, which states "Governors, Regents and Mayors are elected democratically" which is translated as a measure of the challenge of democracy is that Implementation must guarantee the availability of space or opportunities for people to show their sovereignty in exercising their rights, in this case, the right to vote and the right to elect. So whether there are many candidates or only a few candidates, elections must be held to realize the right to vote and the right to be a citizen.

3. Impact on Community Participation in Regional Head Elections Provided that this continues, with simultaneous regional elections

followed by only a few candidates, public enthusiasm will decrease because in terms of competition to compare candidates with other missing candidates, people who support or vote for one candidate feel that their rights have been represented by the candidate if he leads in Buton Regency. 27,512 residents chose to feel represented by the candidate, then 22,438 residents chose not to agree whether they could be represented through an empty box.

The need for an empty box rule or regulation regarding the winning empty box team, the empty box campaign and the empty box voting rights must be followed up because if one candidate pair loses in the regional primary election at the same time, the team from the coalition fights for their right to vote at the Election Commission but if you want to fight for the empty box voting rights, which are empowered to represent the empty ballot box where there are civil rights who want other regional primary candidates who have a better defense candidate vision and mission.

3.3 The Author's Opinion on the Constitutional Court Decision No. 100/PUU-XIII/2015 regarding the judicial review of Law No. 8 of 2015

The implementation of the election with a single candidate is very much not following the rules on general elections, the 2015 election in Buton district has been implemented and the winner of the general election is Samsu Umar Abdul Saimun against an empty box, if at some point in the future there is a single candidate who loses votes with an empty box, what will happen? Then there will be a legal vacuum that makes the election law have no morals in it, therefore the author does not agree with the existence of regional general elections that are followed by a single candidate.

4. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is thatThe main consideration of the Constitutional Court Judge in decision Number 100 / PUU-XIII / 2015 regarding the single candidate pair. According to the Constitutional Court in order to guarantee the fulfillment of the constitutional rights of citizens, as well as the form of implementation of the people's sovereignty, in terms of the right to be elected and to elect, regional elections must be held despite the fact that there is a pair of candidates and deputy regional heads, although serious work has previously

been done to get at least two pairs of candidates. Basically, the decision gives rise to a new norm, in the system of filling positions, the word chosen refers to a system called election, not to the meaning of the plebiscite answer (choice "agree" or "disagree"). What is certain in the election system is that more than one candidate is desired. An unanswered general election is basically not an election that is in line with the principles of *Luber and Jurdil*. The Weaknesses and Deficiencies of the Regional Head Election followed by Single Candidates are generally divided into scope. Weaknesses: First, regarding the determination of the Single Candidate pair, the implementation of the campaign and the voting mechanism. Issued the General Election Commission Regulation Number 14 of 2015 concerning the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor with One Candidate Pair. Second, the Procedural Law for Election Result Disputes in the Constitutional Court, resolved by issuing the Constitutional Court Regulation Number 4 of 2015 concerning guidelines for proceedings in cases of disputes over the results of the election of Governor, Regent and Mayor with one candidate pair. Weakness: with an oversized (large) coalition, there will be no more regional opposition parties. A very large coalition could result in there being no more opposition party composition in the DPRD. Because all parties join together and support the incumbent or single candidate. So it is possible that later on, a regional government with a model like that tends to be anti-criticism and there is no alternative for electing an opposition because all join together in one force.

5. References

Books:

2018. Guidelines for writing final assignments for students. Medan: CV. Pustaka Prima.
- Abdul Rasyid Thalib, 2006, *The Authority of the Constitutional Court and Implications in the Constitutional System of the Republic of Indonesia*. PT Citra Aditya Bakti
- Abdullah, Rozali, *Realizing a Higher Quality Election (Legislative Election)*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2009.
- Adi, Rianto, *Social and Legal Research Methodology*. Jakarta: Graniat, 2004.
- Ahmad, Abdul Kadir, *Basics of Qualitative Research Methodology*, Makassar: Indobis Media Centre, 2003.
- Al-Mawardi, *Ahkam Sultaniyah: The System of Government of the Islamic Caliphate*, translated by Khalifurrahman Fath and Fathurrahman from *Al – Ahkam Al – Sultaniyyah* Jakarta: Qisthi Press, 2014.
- Amelia Haryanti. 2019. *Regional Government System*. Banten: UNPAM PRESS.
- Arif Zulkifli et al. (Tempo Book Series) 2013, *YAP THIAM HIEN, 100 Years of the Warrior of Justice*, PT. Gramedia, Jakarta.

- Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, *Introduction to Legal Research Methods*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2012.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly, *Indonesian Constitution & Constitutionalism*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika Publisher, Second edition: 2011.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly, *The Idea of People's Sovereignty in the Constitution and its Implementation in Indonesia*, Jakarta: Ichtiar Baru Van Hoeve, 1994.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly, *The Idea of People's Sovereignty in the Constitution and Its Implementation in Indonesia Shifting Balance between Individualism and Collectivism in Political Democracy and Economic Democracy Policies During Three Periods of Democracy, 1945-1980s*, Jakarta: PT. Ichtiar Baru Van Hoeve, 1994.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly, *The Indonesian Constitution and Constitutionalism*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2010.
- Asshiddiqie, Jimly, *The Idea of Popular Sovereignty in the Constitution and its Implementation in Indonesia*, Jakarta: Ichtiar Baru van Hoeve, 1994.
- Assidqie, Jimly, and M. Ali Safa'at, *Hans-Kelsen's Theory of Law*, Jakarta: Konstitusi Press, 2007.
- Atmadja, I Dewa Gede, *Constitutional Law: Problems of the Indonesian Constitution After the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution*, revised edition, Malang: Setara Press, 2010.
- Azed, Abdul Bari, *Elections and Political Parties in Indonesia*, PSH State Administration, Jakarta: UI, 2005.
- Azhari, Aidul Fitriadi, *Democratic Decision Making System according to the Constitution*, Surakarta: UMS Press, 2000.
- Azra, Azyumardi, *Democracy, Human Rights, Civil Society*, Jakarta: ICCE UIN Jakarta, 2000.
- Blackburn, Simon, *Dictionary of Philosophy*, Yogyakarta. Pustaka Pelajar, 2013.
- Budiardjo, Miriam, *Various Thoughts on Power and Authority*, Jakarta: Sinar Harapan, 1986.
- Budiman, Arief, *Theory of State, State, Power and Ideology*, Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2002.
- Compilation Team of the Center for Language Development and Fostering, *Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language*, 2nd Edition, 3rd Printing; Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1994.
- Dahl, Robert A, *On Democracy*, Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2001.
- Dian Bakti Setiawan. 2011, *Dismissal of Regional Heads; Dismissal Mechanism According to the Government System in Indonesia*, Raja Grafindo Persada, Jakarta.

- Djulaeka, Devi Rahayu. 2019. Textbook of LEGAL RESEARCH METHODS. Surabaya: Scopindo Media Pustaka.
- Fajar, Mukti and Yulianto Achmad, Dualism of Normative and Empirical Legal Research, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2010.
- Faturohman, Deden and Wawan Sobari, Introduction to Political Science, Malang. Publisher UMM Press, 2002.
- Fauzi, Achmad, Pancasila, Review of Historical Context, Philosophy, National Ideology and State Administration of the Republic of Indonesia, Malang: PT. Dinar Jaya Brawijaya University Press, 2003.
- Franz-Magnis Suseno, Political Ethics, Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1994.
- Gaffar, Afan, Syaekani, Ryaas Rashid, Regional Autonomy in a Unitary State, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003.
- Hadi, Kisno, Cartel Politics in the Central Kalimantan Regional Elections in the 21st edition of the Journal of Political Science. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2011.
- Hamid, Edi Suandi, Strengthening Regional Autonomy Policy, Evaluation and Suggestions, Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2004.
- Hamidi, Thalib. D. Jazim and Ni'matul Huda, Theory and Constitutional Law, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2001.
- Harjono, Transformation of Democracy, Jakarta: Secretariat General and Registrar of the Constitutional Court, 2009.
- Harun Gafur. 2020, The Unrest Between Civilizations of the Future of Indonesian Democracy, Nusantara Literacy.
- Heywood, Andrew, Key Concepts in Politics. ST. MARTIN'S PRESS LLC: United States of America, 2000.
- Hikam, AS Muhammad, General Elections and Political Legitimacy in Challenging the New Order General Elections, (Ed. Syamsuddin Haris), Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia & PPW-LIPI, 1998.
- Huda, Ni'matul, Indonesian Constitutional Politics: A Study of the Dynamics of Changes to the 1945 Constitution, Yogyakarta: FH UII Press, 2004.
- Huda, Ni'matul, State Institutions in the Democratic Transition Period, first edition, Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2007.
- Ibnu Sina Chandranegara, 2021, Constitutional Court Procedural Law. Sinar Grafika, East Jakarta.
- Jack. 2021, Democracy, Love, and Lonely Contemplation. Gue pedia
- Kaloh, 2010, Regional Head Leadership, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, Second printing
- Kansil, CST, The Indonesian Government System, Jakarta: Aksara Baru, 1981.

- Karim, Abdul Gafar, *The Complexity of Regional Autonomy Issues in Indonesia*, Jakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003.
- Karim, M. Rusli, *State: An Analysis of the Concept of Origin and Function*, Yogyakarta: Tiara Wacana, 1997.
- Kartono, Kartini, *Introduction to Social Research Methodology*, Alumni, Bandung, 1986.
- Kelly, Norm and Sefakor Ashiagbor, *Political Parties and Democracy in Theoretical and Practical Perspectives*. Washington DC: National Democratic Institute, 2011.
- Kelsen, Hans, *General Theory of Law and State*, New York, Russell and Russell, 1973.
- Kelsen, Hasn, *General Theory of Law*, Translated by Soemardi, *General Theory of Law and State*, Jakarta; BEE Media Indonesia, 2007.
- Khairul Muluk, *2007 Decentralization & Regional Government*, Malang: BayuMedia.
- Koirudin, *2004 Election Profile, Evaluation of Implementation, Results and Changes in the National Political Map after the 2004 Legislative Election*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004.
- Kusumaatmadja, Mochtar and ETTY R. Agoes, *Introduction to International Law*, Bandung. Alumni, 2002.
- Lubis, Solly, *Principles of Constitutional Law*, Bandung: Alumni, 1978.
- M. Laver, *Models of government formation*. *Annual Review of Political Science*, 1998.
- Maarif, Ahmad Syafii, "Political Islam and Democracy in Indonesia", in Bosco Carcallo and Dasrizal (editors), *Aspirations of the Indonesian Muslim Community*, Jakarta: Lappenas, 1993.
- Mahfud, Moh. MD, *Legal Politics in Indonesia*, Jakarta: LP3ES, 1998.
- Manan, Bagir, *The Development of the 1945 Constitution*, Yogyakarta: UII Press, 2004.
- Manullang, *Several Aspects of Regional Government Administration*, Jakarta: Pembangunan, 1983.
- Marijan, Kacung, *Political Risk, Economic Costs of Political Accountability and Local Democracy*, Indonesian Community for Democracy, Jakarta, 2007.
- Masdar, Umaruddin, *Reading the Thoughts of Gusdur and Amien Rais on Democracy*, Yogyakarta, Pustaka Pelajar, 1999.
- MD, Mahfud, *Development of Legal Politics: Study of the Influence of Political Configuration on Legal Products in Indonesia*, Doctoral Dissertation, Gadjahmada University, 1993.

- Mohammad Mahfud MD, 2020, *Legal Politics in Indonesia*, Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Muhammad Idris Patarai, 2019, *Empty Box for Makassar Mayoral Election*. De La Macca, Makassar.
- Muhtar Haboddin. 2020, *Elections and Political Parties in Indonesia*. UB Pres Team, Malang.
- Muin Salim, Abd, *The Concept of Political Power in the Qur'an*, 1st ed.; Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1994.
- Munawir, AW, *The Most Complete Al-Munawwir Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary*, Yogyakarta: Al-Munawwir, 1984.
- Nadir, Ahmad, *Direct Regional Elections and the Future of Democracy*, Jakarta: Averroes Press, 2005.
- Nashir, Haedar, *Political Pragmatism of the Elite*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1999.
- Nasution, S., *Research Methods (Scientific Research)*, Jakarta: PT. Buana Aksara, 2001.
- Nurul Qamar, Farah Syah Rezah. 2020. *LEGAL RESEARCH METHODS Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal*. Makassar: CV. Social Politic Genius.
- Pasamai, Syamsudin, *Research Methodology and Writing of Scientific Legal Papers*, Makassar: PT Umitoha, 2010.
- Prihatmoko, Joko J., *Democratizing Elections from Systems to Technical Elements*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2008.
- Prihatmoko, Joko J., *Direct Regional Head Elections*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2005.
- Prihatmoko, Joko, *The 2004 Election and the Consolidation of Democracy*, Jakarta: LP2I Press, 2003.
- Purnama, Eddy *The State of People's Sovereignty Analysis of the Indonesian Government System and its Comparison with Other Countries*, Nusa Media, Malang, 2007.
- Rahardjo, Satjipto, *Legal Science*, Bandung: Publisher PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, 2012.
- Rais, M. Dhiauddin, *Islamic Political Theory*, Jakarta: Gema Insani Press, 2001.
- Revitch, Diane & Abigail Thernstrom (ed), *Classical & Modern Democracy – Writings of Great Thinkers of All Time*, Yogyakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2005.
- Saifudin, *Public Participation in the Formation of Legislation*, FH UII Press, Yogyakarta, 2009
- Santoso, Topo, & Didik Supriyanto, *Monitoring Elections, Guarding Democracy*, Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2004.

- Santoso, Topo, et al., *Election Law Enforcement, 2004 Election Practices, 2009-2014 Election Study*, Jakarta: Association for Elections and Democracy, 2006.
- Satriawan, M. Iwan, and Siti Khoiriah, *State Science*, first edition, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2016.
- Sinamo, Nomensen, *Indonesian Constitutional Law, Third Edition*, Jakarta; Permata Aksara, 2014.
- Situmorang, *Essence of State Science*, first edition, Jakarta: Bina Aksara, 1987.
- Soedarsono, *MK as the Guardian of Democracy, Secretariat General and Clerk of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia*.
- Soekanto, Soerjono, *Introduction to Legal Research*, Jakarta: UI Press, 1981.
- Soekanto, Soerjono, *Introduction to Legal Research*, Jakarta: University of Indonesia Press, 2012.
- Soekanto, Soerjono, *Normative Legal Research, A Brief Review*, Jakarta: Raja Grafindo, 2011.
- Solosa, Daniel, *Direct Regional Elections*, Jakarta: Media Presindo, 2005.
- Sorensen, Georg, *Democracy and Democratization: Processes and Prospects in a Changing World*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2003.
- Strong, CF, *Modern Political Constitutions*, Bandung. Nusa Media, 2011.
- Suarlin, Fatmawati, M.Sc, 2022. *Democracy and Human Rights*. CV. Pena Persada, South Purwokerto.
- Taupan, M., *Pancasila Democracy*, Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 1989.
- Thaib, Dahlan, *Implementation of the State System According to the 1945 Constitution*, Yogyakarta: Liberty, 1989.
- Thalib, Dahlan, and Ramlan Subakti, *National Seminar on Direct Election of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads*, Yogyakarta: Ahmad Dahlan University, 4 December 2004.
- Tobroni, et al., *Citizenship Education – Democracy, Human Rights, Civil Society, and Multiculturalism*, Malang: Center for the Study of Religion, Politics, and Society (PuSAPoM), 2007.
- Tutik, Titik Triwulan, *Construction of Indonesian Constitutional Law after the Amendment to the 1945 Constitution*,
- Vincent, Andrew, *Theories of the State*, Basil Blackwell, Oxford, 1987.
- Winarno, *New Paradigm of Citizenship Education, College Lecture Guide*. Jakarta: PT. Bumi Aksara, 2007.
- Winataputra S., Udin, *Citizenship Education Towards a Democratic and Civilized Society*, Jakarta: Directorate General of Higher Education, 2006.

Zain, Mohd. Izani Mohd, *Islam and Democracy: Contemporary Muslim Political Challenges in Malaysia*, Kuala Lumpur: Universiti Malaya, 2005.

Journals:

Ahmad Yantomi. Legal Study of the Victory of the Empty Box in the Regional Head Elections in Indonesia. In the Journal of Legal Certainty and Justice. Vol. 3 No. 1, December 2021.

Djokosoekarto, Agung, "Building Democratic Local Leadership", Paper at the national seminar on Direct Election of Regional Heads as a Form of Local Democracy, Adeksi 2003.

Erniyanti, "Critical Study of Regional Head Election with Single Candidate After Constitutional Court Decision Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015", in Samudra Keadilan Law Journal. Vol. 13 No.2 July 2018.

Habibi, "Implications of Single Candidates in Tasikmalaya Regency Pilkada on the Quality of Regional Democracy", in Jurnal Asy-Syaria'ah. Vol. 20 No.2 December 2018.

Hadiawan, Agus, Evaluation of Direct Regional Head Elections in Lampung Province, Government Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, University of Lampung, Bandar Lampung, Scientific Journal of Public Administration and Development, Vol. 3, No. 7, July-December 2009.

Hanan, D. Strengthening Multiparty Presidentialism in Indonesia: Simultaneous Elections, Election Systems and Party Systems, Paramadina University Journal, 13, 2016.

Hardiyanto.et al, "Regional Head Elections for the 2015/2020 Period (Study of Single Candidate Legal Politics)", in Varia Justicia Journal. Vol. 12 No.1 October 2016. Judicial Journal Vol. 12 No. 3 December 2019: 269 – 285

Hariyanto, Hariyanto, "Development of National Law Based on Pancasila Values", Volksgeist: Journal of Law and Constitutional Studies. Vol. I. no. 1. 2018, Page. 53.

Harun, Refly, Choosing an Election System in the Transition Period, Constitutional Journal, Vol. II, No.1, June 2009, Constitutional Court with the Center for Constitutional Studies, Faculty of Law, Andalas University, Padang, 2009.

Hasanudin, Lili, "Direct Election of Regional Heads Towards the Realization of Democratic Local Government in Indonesia", Paper at the national seminar on Direct Election of Regional Heads as a Form of Local Democracy, Adeksi 2003.

Hasudungan Sirait, 2006, Politics of Regional Elections, Jakarta: Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI),

Jailani, The Democracy System in Indonesia Reviewed from the State Administration Perspective, Inovatif Journal, Volume VIII Number 1 January

- Muhammad Anwar Tanjung & Retno Saraswati, Single Candidates in Regional Elections Reduce the Quality of Democracy, *Judicial Journal* Volume 12, Number 3, December 2018
- Muhammad Anwar Tanjung, "Single Candidate in Regional Elections Reduces the Quality of Democracy", in the *Judicial Journal*. Vol. 12 No.3 December 2019.
- Nugroho, Setyo, Democracy and Governance in the Concept of Village and Sub-district, *Jurnal Cita Hukum*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 2013.
- Nurfaika Ishak, "Problematics of Regional Head Elections with Single Candidates in Indonesian Democracy", in *Pena Justisa Journal*. Vol. 19 No.2 December 2020.
- Puspitasari, Siti Dwi, The Role of AKDPP (Alliance to Guard Democracy in the Pati Pilkada) in the Victory of the Empty Box in Gajahmati Village and Maitan Village in the 2017 Pati Regency Pilkada, Thesis, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Diponegoro University, Semarang
- R. Nazriyah, "Single Candidate in the 2015 Simultaneous Regional Elections Against", in *Jurnal Konstitusi* Vol. 13 No.2 June 2016.
- Rofi Aulia Rahman. et al., "Single Candidate for Regional Elections: Leadership Crisis and Threats to Democracy", in *Jurnal Konsitusi*. Vol. 19 No.1 March 2022.
- Rumesten RS, Iza, 2016. The Phenomenon of Single Ticket Candidacy in Democracy Party. *Constitutional Journal*, Volume 13, Number 1.
- Rumesten, Iza, The Phenomenon of Single Candidates in the Democratic Party, *Constitutional Journal*, Vol. 13, No. 1, March 2016, Sriwijaya University, Palembang.
- Sodikin, People's Sovereignty and Regional Head Elections in the Context of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, *Jurnal Cita Hukum*, Vol. 2, No. 1, 2014.
- Sumadinat, R. Widya Setiabudi, Dynamics of Political Party Coalitions in Indonesia Before and After the 2014 Presidential Election, Department of International Relations, Padjadjaran University, *Journal of Political Discourse* Vol. 1, No. 2, October 2016.
- Teguh Ilham, The Phenomenon of Single Candidates in Indonesian Democracy, *Scientific Journal of Regional Government*, Volume XII, Edition 2, December 2020
- Tony Yuri Rahmanto, "Single Candidate in the Perspective of the Right to Vote and be Elected in Banten Province", in *Jurnal HAM*. Vol. 9 No.2 December 2018.

Widjojanto, Bambang, "Direct Election of Regional Heads: Efforts to Encourage the Democratization Process", Paper at the national seminar on Direct Election of Regional Heads as a Form of Local Democracy, Adeksi 2003.

Yunus, Nur Rohim, Actualization of Pancasila Democracy in National and State Life, Socio Didactic Journal: Social Science Education Journal, Vol. 2, No. 2, November 2015.

Yunus, Nur Rohim, Political Mahar of Regional Head Candidates, Journal of Law and Justice Bulletin, Vol. 2, No. 1e, 2018, ISSN 2338-4638, National Constitutional and Legislation Study Center (POSKO-LEGNAS) Faculty of Sharia and Law, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Yunus, Nur Rohim, When an Empty Box Wins the Regional Election, ADALAH Law Journal (Bulletin of Law and Justice), Vol. 2, No. 7e, 2018, Center for National Constitutional and Legislation Studies (POSKO-LEGNAS), Faculty of Sharia and Law, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

Legislation:

Constitutional Court Decision Number 100/PUU-XIII/2015

Constitutional Court Decision Number 5/PUU-V/2007.

Decision of the Wonosobo Regency KPU Number: 408/PL.02.3-Kpt/3307/KPU-Kab/IX/2020 concerning the Determination of the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Wonosobo in 2020 with One Candidate Pair.

General Election Commission Regulation Number 14 of 2015 concerning the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor with One Pair of Candidates.

Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2005 concerning the Election, Confirmation, Appointment and Dismissal of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads in conjunction with Government Regulation Number 49 of 2008 concerning Amendments to PP Number 6 of 2005.

Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors becomes Law.

Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulations.

Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Law.

Law Number 12 of 2008 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government.

Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government states that the Regional Head and Deputy Regional Head.

Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Internet:

"Complete List of 270 Simultaneous Regional Elections 2020 Throughout Indonesia, 7 Regencies in West Kalimantan". *Tribun Pontianak*. Accessed October 22, 2020 at 12.15.

Big Indonesian Dictionary. <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/kedaulatan>. accessed January 16, 2021.

Incumbent Regent's Registration in Wonosobo Pilkada Rejected by KPU, *news.detik.com*. Accessed October 22, 2020, 13.30 WIB.