

# Completion of Dispute Election Selection of the Simultaneous Village Head in West Lombok District based on Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2018 Concerning Selection of the Village

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*by Kaharuddin*

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## Completion of Dispute Election Selection of the Simultaneous Village Head in West Lombok District based on Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2018 Concerning Selection of the Village Head

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### Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out the causes of disputes in the simultaneous village head election in West Lombok Regency, and to find out how the village head Election Dispute Settlement Procedures in West Lombok Regency are resolved. This research uses empirical normative legal research methods, namely research conducted by examining legal materials. The approach method used in this research is a juridical approach or statutory approach, conceptual approach, Case Approach, and Social Legal Approach. The collection of data and legal materials is done by means of literature study, and field studies through interviews, namely visiting respondents and informants. Qualitative analysis is done in a deductive way by drawing a conclusion from general to specific data to get clarity on the truth so as to obtain a clear picture of the problem under study. The results of the study showed that the causes of disputes over village head elections in West Lombok Regency were: 1) The lack of professionalism of the committee at the village level; 2) Multiple Permanent Voter Lists ; 3) Money Politics. While the procedures for resolving village head election disputes in West Lombok regency in 2018 simultaneous elections which were participated in by 77 (seventy) Villages and 8 (eight) Districts were conducted through: 1) Village level mediation; 2) District Level Mediation; 3) Meidation of Regency Levels; 4) Dispute Resolution Team.

**Keywords:** Dispute Resolution; Village Head Election; Synchronous Selection

### Introduction

Indonesia is a unitary state. This is based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia there is also a regulation that the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia is divided into Provincial Regions, and the Province Regions are divided into Regencies and Cities which are each Province, Regency, and the city has a regional government (Basic Law, 1945). Furthermore, in each District or City there are government units called villages and villages.

Village or referred to by other names had existed before the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia was formed. Village is a village and a customary village or what is referred to by another name,

hereinafter referred to as Village, is a legal community unit that has the authority to manage and manage government affairs, the interests of the local community based on community initiatives, original rights, and / or traditional rights recognized and respected in the government system of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia (Law of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

Villages or other names have been mentioned before the Unitary Republic of Indonesia was formed. As proof of its existence, the explanation of Article 18 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (before the amendment) states that in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia there are approximately 250 "zelfbesturende landschappen" and "volksgeenschappen", such as Villages in Java and Bali, Nagari in Minangkabau, Hamlets and clans in Palembang, and so on, these regions have original structures and can therefore be considered as special regions (Law of the Republic of Indonesia, 2014).

Law No. 6 of 2014 Article 31 stipulates that the election of Village Heads shall be held simultaneously throughout the Regency / City area. District / City Regional Governments stipulate policies on the implementation of village head elections simultaneously with Regency / City Regional Regulations. Then in article 40 PP No. 43 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it was determined that simultaneous village head elections could be held at most 3 (three) times within a period of (six) years. In this case there is a vacancy in the position of the Village Head in the simultaneous election of the Village Head, the Regent / Mayor appoints the acting Village Head. Acting Village Heads come from Civil Servants in the Regency / City Government.

Simultaneous Election of Village Heads in all Regency / City areas to avoid negative things in their implementation, Election of Village Heads simultaneously considers the number of Villages and the ability of election costs charged to the Regency / City Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget so that it is possible to implement them in waves as long as it is regulated in Regency / City Regulations. As a result of the simultaneous implementation of the Village Head Election policy, this Law regulates the filling of positions of Village Heads who quit and are terminated before their term of office ends (Huda, 2015).

Article 32 of Law No. 6 of 2014 explained that the institution entitled to carry out the election of Village Head is the Village Consultative Body notifying the Village Head of the termination of the Village Head's term in writing 6 (six) months before his term of office ends. And the Village Consultative Body forms the Village Head Election Committee, hereinafter said the Village Head Election Committee as meant in paragraph (2) is independent and impartial, and the Village Head Election Committee as referred to in paragraph (3) consists of elements of the Village apparatus, social institutions, Village community leaders (Article 32 of Law Number 6 of 2014).

The villagers are given the authority to elect the village head in accordance with the desires of the villagers themselves, and the election of the village head is direct, general and fair, as explained in the Village Law. According to the provisions of Article 34 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning the Village said that:

1. The village head is directly elected by the villagers.
2. Election of Village Heads is direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair.
3. The election of the Village Head is carried out through the nomination, voting and determination stages.

4. In carrying out the Village Head Election as stipulated in paragraph 2, the Village Coconut Election Committee was formed,
5. The election committee, as stipulated in paragraph 4, is tasked with conducting screening and screening of prospective candidates based on specified requirements, conducting voting, determining the nominees of the elected Village Heads, and reporting on the implementation of Village Head Elections;
6. The cost of electing a village head is charged to the district / city regional budget (Article 34 of Law No. 6 of 2014)

When the election is used as a reflection of the principle of popular sovereignty, from then on the people are given the freedom to choose and determine the candidates who lead them for the next few years, the emergence of various community reactions after the election of village heads in the regions, one side is a form of existence Increasing community participation or concern for their villages, the other side shows that the mechanism for electing village heads so far is still tinged with cheating (Huda, 2015).

The various frauds that have emerged accompanying the Village Head Election so far have been caused among others by the prospective "drop-drop" candidates from above, the prospective candidates violating the requirements stipulated by the Laws, fraud in citizen registration, the electoral process and vote counts that are not honest and fair, and the election committee who acted unfairly and favored one of the candidates, some of these problems often triggered chaos in the Election of Village Heads, for the village community, the position of Village Head is a symbol of one's social status in the community, especially villages in NTB Likewise, outside NTB, the position of Village Head is in great demand because it is seen as an honorable position, for the community, an honorary position is also to become a customary elder or a certain tribal chief in his environment (Huda, 2015).

There are several violations in the Village Head Election, causing disputes in the Village Head Election, as explained in Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages it is said that if there is a dispute in the Election of Village Heads resolved by the Regent / Mayor, the position of Regent / Mayor is a political position and every five years requires a vote to move back to the position of Regent / Mayor, the Regent / Mayor may be given the authority to resolve the Election of Head Villages (Pilkades) can disrupt democracy in Indonesia.

In Article 37 Paragraph 5 of Law No. 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, it is said that the Regent / Mayor approves the elected candidate as stipulated in paragraph 3 to become the Village Head no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date of receipt of the election results from the village head election committee in the form of a Regent / Mayor decision. Followed by paragraph 6 in the event of a dispute over the results of the Election of the Village Head, the Regent / Mayor must resolve the dispute within the period as stated in paragraph 5.

The Pilkades implementation committee at the District level, hereinafter referred to as the District Election Committee is a committee formed by the Regent at the Regency level in support of the implementation of the selection of Village Heads and Village-level Village Election Committees, which are then called Village Election Committees. Village Head (Regency Regulations, 2018).

The dispute over the election of village heads is more interesting to discuss given the importance of the sustainability of the life of the village community, which in fact has increasingly moved away from the initial concept of guarding the process of democratization in the village. Wise steps are needed in resolving disputes, relinquishing power egos to think of the best way as a moral responsibility in the

interests of the people, so as not to have an impact on village governance in improving public services and public welfare.

Dalam proses Pemilihan Kepala Desa Serentak di Kabupaten Lombok Barat tertuang dalam Regent Regulation Number 26 of 2018 governing the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency, in the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency, there were 77 (seventy seven) villages that carried out the Election of Village Heads, but various problems that arose both pre-election and after election, thus this issue is considered interesting to study especially about issues that arise after the village head election held on December 9, 2018, the authors raise the Title: Settlement Dispute Election in Simultaneous Village in West Lombok Regency Based on Regent Regulation Number 26 Year 2018 (Study in West Lombok Regency), a more in-depth study of the problem after the election of the village head in West Lombok is carried out.

### **Methodology**

This type of research used in this study uses empirical normative legal research methods, namely research conducted by examining legal materials. The research materials include legal materials and primary, secondary and tertiary legal sources. Of the three legal materials will be identified or at least known several important things, between consistency and synchronization between one rule of law with another rule of law that exists in the legislation and jurisprudence, besides the existence of "das solen and das sein" namely emptiness and legal limitations. that is, related to the Settlement of the Election of Simultaneous Village Head Elections Based on Regent's Regulation Number 26 of 2018 concerning the Election of Serentak Village Heads in West Lombok Regency.

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The approach method used in this research is:

1. A juridical approach or statute approach, which is an approach that is carried out by examining and reviewing Laws and Regulations such as Government Regulations and Regional Regulations related to the Implementation of Election to Simultaneous Villages. Examine the legal norms contained therein logically related to each other, and whether the legal norms are arranged hierarchically.
2. Conceptual approach (conceptual approach), which is an approach taken to understand the concepts or opinions of legal experts so that it is expected to provide a more comprehensive picture and information about the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads.
- 5  
3. Case Approach, which is an approach carried out by examining cases related to the issue being investigated about the resolution of the dispute over the selection of Serenta village heads in West Lombok Regency in 2018.
4. Socio Legal Approach, which is an approach that is carried out by reviewing the implementation of the Legislation relating to the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency based on Regent Regulation No. 26 of 2018 concerning simultaneous village head elections.

In this study, researchers will use the types and sources of legal materials which include:

- a. Primary legal materials, namely Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 112 of 2014 concerning Election of Village Heads, Regulations West Lombok District Number 26 Year 2018 Concerning Election of Simultaneous Village Heads.
- b. Secondary legal materials, namely data obtained through search results and literature study in the form of books, journals, papers, scientific works, and other documents relating to the object of research.
- c. Tertiary legal materials are supporting legal materials that provide instructions and explanations for primary legal materials and secondary legal materials, such as public dictionaries, legal dictionaries

The collection of data and legal material is done by: 1) Literature study, using official documents, books, research results, studies in the form of reports, and others using a recording system and others. 2) Field studies through interviews, namely visiting respondents and informants, by asking questions directly, with the type of open-ended questions. In this study interviews were conducted with: 1) Respondents, namely: Village Head Election Committee. The technique of determining the sample is done by "Random Sampling", based on the tendency of the problem and preliminary data in several villages, which are adjusted to the purpose of this study. 2) Informants, namely: a) Head of the West Lombok Regency Community Empowerment and Village Empowerment Agency, b) Head of the Village Administration Section at the Community Empowerment and Village Administration Office of West Lombok Regency, and c) Some of the Village Head Election Committee (Pilkades).

Data and legal materials obtained both primary and secondary were analyzed qualitatively. Qualitative analysis is done in a deductive way by drawing a conclusion from general to specific data to get clarity on the truth so as to obtain a clear picture of the problem under study. The type of study in this research is descriptive, because it intends to clearly and in detail describe the phenomena that are the main problem, without making hypotheses or statistical calculations. To sharpen the qualitative analysis, the researcher also uses quantitative data to help illustrate the subject's tendencies in the background of the study, and therefore lead and direct the researcher to the events and events found in accordance with the purpose of the study.

## **Result and Discussion**

### Causes of Disputes in the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency

#### *A. Election of Village Heads in West Lombok Regency*

Village Head Election is the exercise of people's sovereignty in the village in order to elect village heads who are direct, public, free, confidential, honest and fair. And directly elected by and from citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who meet the requirements (Decree of the Head of the Office of Community

Empowerment and Village of West Lombok Regency Number 88 of 2018). The term of office of a village head is 6 (six) years from the date of inauguration and may return to office at most 3 (three) consecutive terms of office or not consecutively.

The selection of village heads is carried out simultaneously in all areas of West Lombok Regency with the aim of efficiency and effectiveness in its implementation, taking into account the number of villages and considering the ability of the election costs charged to the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget, the availability of Civil Servants in the West Lombok Regency environment that meets the requirements as Acting Village Head.

Election of Village Heads in waves is carried out at most 3 (three) times within a period of 6 (six) years and is conducted at intervals of no longer than 2 (two) years. Therefore, based on grouping tenure of Village Heads in West Lombok Regency, the implementation of the selection of Village Heads can simultaneously be grouped into 3 (three) implementations, namely: 2016 as many as 18 Villages, 2018 as many as 77 Villages, and 2020 as many as 24 Villages. Furthermore, to implement the provisions of article 29 paragraph (5) and Article 45 paragraph (3) of Regional Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning Village Arrangements, on September 27, 2018 the Regulations of West Lombok Regency Number 19 concerning Election of Simultaneous Village Heads. As a follow up to the aforementioned Bupati Regulations, the presence of Technical Guidelines is a must, in order to facilitate understanding at the implementation level, and in order to facilitate all Parties involved in the Election of Village Heads simultaneously to carry out their duties, functions and responsibilities.

The legal basis for the implementation of the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency in 2018, namely: 1) Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning villages; 2) Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning implementing regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, as amended by Government Regulation Number 47 of 2015 concerning changes to Government Regulation Number 43 of 2014 concerning Implementing Regulations of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages; 3) Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 112 of 2014 concerning Election of Village Heads, as amended by Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 65 of 2017 concerning amendments to the Minister of Domestic Affairs Regulation Number 112 of 2014 concerning Villages; 4 Regional Regulation of West Lombok Regency Number 1 of 2016 concerning Village Arrangement; 5) Regent Regulation Number 19 of 2018 concerning the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads with Amendments to Regulations Number 26 of 2018 concerning Election of Simultaneous Village Heads.

## *B. Causes of Disputes in the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency*

### *1. Less Professional Committee*

For the sake of realizing transparency and honesty in the democratic party for the election of the Village Head in West Lombok Regency, there are two villages that suffer so that it becomes a serious problem, based on the explanation of the head of the West Lombok Regency PMD office. Suhamdi, 2018): 1) Lembah Sari Village, Batu Layar District; 2) Dopang Village, Gunung Sari District; 3) Duman Village, Lingsar District; 4) Batu Mekar Lingsar Village; 5) Presak Village, Narmada District; 6) Lembah Sempage Village, Narmada District; 7) Kuripan Main Village, Gerung District; 8) West Kurutan Subdistrict Gerung; 9) Lembuak Village, Narmada District. Based on data obtained from nine problematic villages there are 2 (two) villages that reached the trial, while 7 (seven) other villages were resolved by deliberation and consensus.

The two villages that rose to court were the Kuripan Timur Village Kuripan Sub-district and Duman Kecamatan Lingsar Village, where the Kuripan Timur village was taken because the ballot papers were more equal and won by the respondent party namely the committee as the respondent, while the case in Duman Village was about a prospective candidate aborted by the committee because it violates the village awik-awik while the statutory regulation that the candidate concerned can be nominated as village head, so the candidate concerned sues the village head candidate who wins not to be installed, but the respondent party wins the case the.

Besides that, the cause of problems in the simultaneous village head election in West Lombok Regency is the lack of professionalism in the Village Committee so that the interpretation of the Regional regulations on the selection of simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency in 2018, as explained by the Agus of the District Committee, (Results of Interview with Khaerul committee on the date December 18, 2018) of the seven villages most of the committee violated the rules by allowing people who were not registered on the Permanent Voter List (DPT) to distribute their voting rights using a Resident Identity Card (KTP) and Population Card (KK) whereas in the regent regulation Number 26 Year 2018 there is an article which allows to distribute their voting rights using KK and KTP even when the technical guidance of the district committee has appealed not to allow voting or voting rights other than using a calling card from the committee, another case with the election of the Regent, Governor and Presidential Election he added.

Unlike the facts on the ground, the village committee and the district committee differ in their views or opinions in this matter, where the committee in the village allows the community to cast their voting rights using KTP or KK with the terms of agreement of all candidates with the village committee and the BPD (village consultative body) as the village committee superintendent, but after the election is finished, the losing candidate does not accept and uses the reason that the committee violates the rules (Results of an Interview with the Suhamdi Regency Committee on 18 December 2018).

The reason for the district committee is that it is not permissible to distribute their voting rights using KTP or KK, so that people who have moved from the village concerned, but still use the KTP of the village they used to live in, so they can vote and mark up ballots, therefore the committee is urged to be more careful and professional in carrying out their duties as *paniati* in the village.

Problems also arise from the non-neutrality of the organizing committee at the village level, as happened in Desa Kuripan Barat one of the seven committees supports one of the candidates, while in the regulations the committee must be neutral towards all prospective village heads, therefore the committee concerned is dismissed (Results of Interview with the Suhamdi Regency Committee on December 18, 2018).

## 2. Money Politics in the Election of Simultaneous Village Heads in West Lombok Regency.

In general, money politics is a form of giving in the form of money, goods or promises to bribe someone so that the person does not exercise his right to choose one candidate at the time of the general election. Money politics is actually contrary to Law No. 7 of 2017 Article 523 paragraph 1 which explains (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017):

That every organizer, participant, and / or election campaign team who deliberately promises money or other material as compensation to the election campaign participants directly or indirectly as referred to in article 280 paragraph (1) letter I shall be sentenced to a maximum prison sentence of 2 ( two) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 24,000,000.00 (twenty-four million rupiah.)



The phenomenon of money politics does not only occur at elections at the central or regional levels, but also at the level of village head elections. Looking at the historical aspects of village head elections in Indonesia actually existed since the colonial period. Even since the VOC (Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie) in Java at that time direct election of village heads was held by the people, even though the voters meant at that time were only limited circles such as the village elite and descendants of the previous village head (Maschab, 2013) . Whereas during the Japanese occupation, the village head election was conducted directly by the community by only being represented by a family head of a family only (Maschab, 2013).

In this village head election the voter population through the head of the family often receives money to vote and sometimes it is sometimes referred to as zakat. In the post-reform period, money politics also still occur in the election of village heads. Like what happened in the village head election in the area of West Lombok Regency in 2018 ago.

At that time the election of village heads simultaneously in 77 villages in West Lombok regency spread across 10 sub-districts in West Lombok regency also there were many uniqueness of each village that held village head elections, such as the existence of money politics, gambling and the existence of also called Bebotoh, where one of his chosen candidates becomes his champion with bets in the form of land, motorbikes, tractors, and also money, even to the children who are still in high school class it is a bet.

The election of village heads in West Lombok Regency was also funded by indications of the occurrence of money politics practices, such as in the Dopang Village of Gunung Sari District, Kuripan Induk Village of Kuripan District, Dopang Village of Gunung Sari District. In general, the implementation of village head elections in this village is almost the same as other villages.

Intense competition among the candidates for the village head raises a very high sensitivity among supporters and has the potential to cause conflict. In addition, money politics competition among the candidates' camps is also inevitable. In essence, money politics is carried out so that the candidates for the village head candidates are fully supported by voters and can win the village head election contestation (Results of an Interview with the village committee on December 20, 2018).

From the irrationality above, the researcher tries to refer to the three structural principles of Giddens, namely First, the significance associated with the symbolic dimension, mention and discourse, where the discourse carried out by the candidates for village head is also the practice of money politics so that it will be able to influence people's choices. Second, domination which includes the dimension of control over people (politics) and goods (economy) where the rationality of a prospective village head by issuing capital can be a reason for control over people and the economy, behind the practice of money politics. Third is the legitimacy concerning the normative regulatory dimensions revealed in the legal system where in the case of money politics this occurs because the existence of legal regulations in a democracy is still not a binding norm and gives full awareness to agents (Priyono, 2002).

The statement above is also a form of social practice that connects the duality of agents and agencies where in this practice there is a duality of action, namely the practice of money politics as an individual act in obtaining a position in the social structure and the existence of an agent's motivation and awareness motives in carrying out the money politics. In the consciousness formed in the agent, Giddens sees it from two sides, namely the Expert Agent (main actor) and Lay Agent (lay actor) (Giddens, 2010).

So the cause of disputes over village head elections in West Lombok regency basically arises from the unprofessional committees at the village level in carrying out their duties based on Regulation of the Bupti No. 23 of 2018 so that triggering conflicts or disputes cannot be separated from the lack of the role of the supervisory board in carrying out its authority and duties as supervisors village level elections,

besides that there are also several causes for the dispute over the Election of Village Heads in West Lombok Regency, i.e.:

- a. Professional committee members at the village level;  
It is less professional in the sense that the village committee does not carry out the rules correctly, as it did in the village of East Kuripan when the vote recapitulation of the village committee validating the vote was not marked.
- b. Multiple Permanent Voter List (DPTG);  
The voter lists are still overlapping, and many are not registered as local village head elections, and may not choose to use a KTP or KK as in the election of the Governor / Deputy Governor or Regent / Deputy Regent who can use KTP / KK even though they are not registered in the DPT.
- c. Money politic.  
Money politics in the village head election also colors democracy at the village level, where money politics is considered the most effective weapon in gaining the most votes, and that is independent of the village level election supervisors.

Based on the regulations of the Regent of West Lombok Regency Number 19 of 2018 Concerning the election of village heads simultaneously with changes to the Regulations of the Regent Number 26 of 2018 concerning the election of simultaneous village heads in Lombok Bart Regency, in Article 46 Regulations of the Regent of Number 26 of 2018 are mentioned (Regent's Regulation Number 26 Year 2018):

- 1) In the event that there are candidates for Village Heads who do not receive the results of the vote count for the Village Head Election, the candidate for the Village Head may submit a request for dispute over the results of the village head election;
- 2) The application referred to in paragraph (1), only concerns the results of the vote count that affects the selection of candidates;
- 3) The application as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be submitted to the Regency Election Committee no later than 3 (three) days after the determination of the results of the vote count;
- 4) The Regency Election Committee after receiving the request for dispute as referred to in paragraph (1) shall settle the dispute referred to within a maximum period of 30 (thirty) days.

Settlement of disputes referred to in article 46 paragraph (4), which is resolved through a Dispute Resolution Team in the form of a Regent, a Dispute Resolution Team of 5 (five) people who come from the elements of the Regency Election Committee, and or is added from other elements from among the circles practitioners and academics who are independent and understand and have experience in mediating dispute resolution.

Whereas the Decision of the District Dispute Settlement Team is final and remembers and is submitted to the Petitioner, Respondent, Regent, Sub-District, and related parties to be followed up, meaning that the results of the vote count in Kuripan Timur Village Kuripan Sub-District are the petition of the petitioner's request not received by the Dispute Settlement Team.

Wisdom in the sense of considering, judging, guessing. Meanwhile, in Sjachran Basah's opinion, freies ermesen are needed in order to carry out active tasks in order to be able to act on their own initiative, especially in resolving disputes or other important issues that arise suddenly, but these actions must be accounted for either morally and legally (Journal of IUS Study of Law and Justice Vol II Number 5 August 2014).

Election of village heads in the village of East Kuripan, the Village Election Committee received a report on the existence of problems regarding fraud at the KPPS conducted by one of the KPPS Committees, the problem was that there were excess ballots found by the Voting Organizers Group (KPPS) so that they were profitable one of the candidates, but the problem widened so that one candidate had objected, the problem was reported to the District Committee to be resolved by the regent based on the recommendation of the West Lombok Regency DPMD (Results of an Interview with the Head of the West Lombok Regency DPMD Office on July 24, 2019).

Meanwhile in the village head election in West Lombok Regency which took place in 2018 based on the data obtained by researchers, the election of village heads at that time was followed by eight sub-districts of seventy-seven villages, in the implementation there were also several villages causing problems. Of the several villages that participated in the village head election there were two problematic villages, the village of Kuripan Timur questioned the results of the vote count, while Sedau Village, Narmada District, one of the candidates, sued the West Lombok Regent Decree regarding the inauguration of the candidate who got the most votes (Interview Results with the Head of Service West Lombok Regency DPMD on July 24, 2019).

According to Suhamdi, a section of the West Lombok Regency BPMD Government Section, said that the village head election in 2018 followed by eight sub-districts went well although there were seventy seven villages that participated in the election, there were two villages that had problems in the election. East and Sedau Subdistrict Narmada District at the time the dispute arising in the election of the village head was resolved mediatively and through the Dispute Resolution Team, from the results of the dispute resolution by the Dispute Resolution Team at that time the results of the village head election in those two problematic villages were not re-election was carried out and the regent continued to inaugurate (Results of an Interview with Suhamdi Committee on Election of Village Heads in 2018).

According to Suhamdi, the candidate for the head of Desa Kuripan Timur who was not elected during the 2018 village election said that he was dissatisfied with the results of the vote on 10 December 2018, so that the candidate concerned submitted a proposal to the district committee, the district committee processed the report and resolved through a Dispute Settlement Team with five members, the village head election contestants in East Kuripan were followed by three, as the following table (Decision of the Dispute Resolution Team of the Village Head of West Lombok Regency, Number: 06 / Pilkades Dispute 2018 / I / 2019):

**Table 1: votes before recalculation**

No	Candidate Name	TPS 1	TPS 2	TPS 3	TPS 4	TPS 5	TPS 6	TPS 7	Count
1	Anwar Efendi	58	26	57	84	292	185	60	762
2	Husni Tamrin	150	251	94	38	36	105	85	759
3	Jumari	10	15	136	10	13	38	54	276

**Table 2: votes after re-counting**

No	Candidate Name	TPS 1	TPS 2	TPS 3	TPS 4	TPS 5	TPS 6	TPS 7	Count
1	Anwar Efendi	58	26	57	84	291	185	60	761
2	Husni Tamrin	150	251	94	38	37	105	85	760
3	Jumari	10	15	136	10	13	38	54	276

The recapitulation of the vote count for the East Kuripan Village Head Election of Kuripan District, West Lombok Regency which was held on December 10, 2018 has been won by sequence number 1 (one) on behalf of candidate Anwar Efendi and the second most votes obtained by Husni Tamrin thus the Dispute Settlement Team also facilitating candidates who objected, but from the decision taken by the Team that is in accordance with the results of the recapitulation conducted by the BPD and the Village Committee by voting More than one.

So basically the procedures for resolving village head election disputes in West Lombok regency in 2018 simultaneous elections which were participated in by 77 (seventy) Villages and 8 (eight) Districts were conducted through:

a. Village level mediation

Mediation at the village level consisting of the Village Consultative Body, the Village Level Committee, as well as candidates who did not receive the results of the voting, in this case the mediators of the BPD and the Village Committee, the aim is to be resolved through deliberation and family relations in the hope that suapaya will not be completed. at the Regency level.

b. District Level Mediation

If the mediation at the village level cannot be resolved by the BPD and the Committee in the Village can then proceed to the subdistrict level, because the Camat is also part of the organizing committee in the election of village heads, therefore the sub-district can mediate the candidates who are guilty before going to the level The committee is in the Regency, but if the problem can be resolved at the subdistrict level by consultation then there is no need to proceed to the district level.

c. Meidation of Regency Level

If the mediation efforts carried out at the village and sub-district level cannot be resolved, the village committee and the BPD propose the district committee to conduct mediation in resolving issues peacefully and familially, and if mediation at the district level finds a dead end in dispute resolution, the Regency Committee Proposes through the Team Dispute resolution.

d. Dispute Resolution Team

The last effort to settle village head election disputes in West Lombok Regency is through the Dispute Settlement Team which is based on Regent Regulations Number 23 Year 2018 concerning Election of Serenta Village Heads, where the task and function is to resolve the results of village head elections, while the members of the Dispute Settlement Team totaled 5 (five) people consisting of practitioners and academics who are independent and the rest from the district committee, and the nature of the decision is final and binding.

### **Conclusion**

Causes of disputes over village head elections in West Lombok Regency are: 1) Lack of professionalism at village level committees; 2) Multiple Permanent Voter Lists (DPTG); 3) Money Politics. While the procedures for resolving village head election disputes in West Lombok regency in 2018 simultaneous elections which were participated in by 77 (seventy) Villages and 8 (eight) Districts were conducted through: 1) Village level mediation; 2) District Level Mediation; 3) Meidation of Regency Levels; 4) Dispute Resolution Team.

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