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Kata Kunci:
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Abstract

[Write in English, Cambrian font 10, justify, 1 space, **consists of a maximum of 200 words**, contains the background of the problem, the urgency of writing/research, research methods, important research results, and conclusions]. For example, The commissioner of the general election administration was discharged through the decision of the General Election Administrator Honorary Council (DKPP). The decision is not final and binding at the executorial level, considering that the decision can be canceled by the Administrative Court. This study aims to define the authority of DKPP and PTUN in resolving ethical violations committed by election administrators and parse the implications and relationships of the decisions of the two institutions. This paper also proposes an ideal concept for the design of solving ethical violations of election administrators in the future. This study uses normative juridical methods. The results showed that the DKPP and PTUN have overlapping authority but with different decisions. DKPP purely adjudicates ethical issues, and the Administrative Court adjudicates the Presidential Decree, which is a follow-up to the DKPP decision. To avoid conflicting decisions on cases that intersect, violations of the code of ethics in the future must be resolved with a settlement mechanism by the judiciary.

Abstrak

*[Ditulis dalam bahasa Indonesia, Cambria font 10, justify, 1 spasi, terdiri dari **maksimal 200 kata**, memuat latar belakang masalah, urgensi penulisan/penelitian, metode penelitian, hasil-hasil penting penelitian dan simpulan]. Sebagai contoh, Pemberhentian komisioner penyelenggara Pemilu melalui putusan Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu (DKPP) tidak bersifat final dan mengikat pada tataran eksekutorialnya mengingat putusan tersebut dapat dibatalkan oleh Pengadilan Tata Usaha Negara. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguraikan kewenangan DKPP dan PTUN dalam penyelesaian pelanggaran etik yang dilakukan oleh penyelenggara Pemilu sekaligus mengurai implikasi dan relasi putusan dari kedua lembaga tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan jenis penelitian yuridis normatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa DKPP dan PTUN memiliki kewenangan yang saling beririsan namun dengan putusan yang berbeda. DKPP murni mengadili persoalan etik dan PTUN mengadili Keputusan Presiden yang merupakan tindak lanjut dari putusan DKPP. Dalam rangka untuk menghindari konflik putusan atas kasus yang beririsan maka atas pelanggaran kode etik dimasa mendatang harus diselesaikan dengan mekanisme penyelesaian oleh lembaga yudikatif.*

INTRODUCTION

The introduction should be clear and provide for the issue to be discussed in the manuscript.[1] Before the objective, authors should provide an adequate background, and very short literature survey in order to record the existing conditions, to show which is the best of previous researches, to show the main limitation of the previous researches, to show what you want to achieve (to solve the limitation), and to show the scientific merit or novelties of the paper.[2] At the end of the paragraph, the author/s should end with a comment on the significance concerning identification of the issue[3] and objective of the research.[4]

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METHODS

The method is optional for original research articles. This method[6] is written in descriptive and should provide a statement regarding the methodology of the research. This method is as much as possible to give an idea to the reader.

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

This section is the most important section of your article. The analysis or results of the research should be clear and concise. The results should summarize (scientific) findings rather than providing data in great detail. Please highlight differences between your results or findings and the previous publications by other researchers. For tables you need to sound the table.

Tabel 1.
Respondent Demographic Data

Column heading	Column A (t)	Column B (T)
Case 1	1	2
	3	4
Case 2	5	6

For direct citation when it is more than four lines you need to write it in 10 pt with single space:

> "The right to life, the right to not to be tortured, the right to freedom of the individual, to freedom of thought and conscience, the right not to be enslaved, the right to be acknowledged as an individual before the law, and the right not to be

---

1 M. Cherif Bassiouni, "International Recognition of Victims' Rights," *Human Rights Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2006): 203–79, https://doi.org/10.1093/hrlr/ngl009.

2 N Nurhidayatuloh et al., "Forsaking Equality: Examine Idonesia's State Responsibility on Polygamy to the Marriage Rights in CEDAW," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 18, no. 2 (2018): 182–93, https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2018.18.2.810.

3 Annalisa Yahanan, Febrian Febrian, and Rohani Abdul Rahim, "The Protection of Consumer Rights for Aviation Savety and Security in Indonesia and Malaysia," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2017), https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.vol1.iss1.7.pp027-043.

4 Yahanan, Febrian, and Rahim.

5 Bassiouni, "International Recognition of Victims' Rights."

6 Mada Apriandi Zuhir, "Rethinking Legality of State Responsibility on Climate Change in International Law Perspectives," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 17, no. 2 (2017), https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2017.17.2.801.

> prosecuted retroactively under the law are human rights that cannot be diminished under any circumstances whatsoever."[7]

Following main heading it should be provided for the manuscript. The separation between main headings, sub-headings and sub-sub headings should be numbered in the manuscript with following example:

HEADING

Sub-Heading

Sub-Sub Heading

1. Number 1
2. Number 2
3. Number 3

CONCLUSION

Conclusion contains a description that should answer the problem(s) raised and answer the objectives of research. Provide a clear and concise conclusion. Do not repeat the Abstract or simply describe the results of the research. Give a clear explanation regarding the possible application and/or suggestions related to the research findings.

REFERENCES

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Bassiouni, M. Cherif. "International Recognition of Victims' Rights." *Human Rights Law Review* 6, no. 2 (2006): 203–79. https://doi.org/10.1093/hrlr/ngl009.

Nurhidayatuloh, N, F Febrian, Achmad Romsan, Annalisa Yahanan, Martinus Sardi, and Fatimatuz Zuhro. "Forsaking Equality: Examine Idonesia's State Responsibility on Polygamy to the Marriage Rights in CEDAW." *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 18, no. 2 (2018): 182–93. https://doi.org/10.20884/1.jdh.2018.18.2.810.

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[7] "The Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights" (1999).

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