
The Relevance of Philosophy of Science and Ethical Politics in Guarding the Integrity of Election

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ABSTRACT

Ethics is needed by all people. Behaviors will reflect on the ethical actions. A good institution surely requires an ethical and a responsible leader, thus it may have a good integrity. Unfortunately, the integrity of General Election organizer has been smudged by violations by several individuals with low integrity. The problems of this research are: 1) how is the relevance of philosophy on the general election political power and ethical politics? 2) why does philosophy perceive that the general election organizer's integrity needs to be reviewed from its ontology, epistemology, and axiology? Then, this research uses the legal research methodology, and is a library research with the case study which is philosophically analyzed using the ontology, epistemology, and axiology. The results of this study are as follows: 1) The relevance of philosophy on the general election political power and ethical politics is that the power which has been obtained must also be based on conscience, not by arbitrary actions. Through the conscience, the general election organizers' actions and attitudes will create a good political ethic. It is hoped that there will not be an ethics and a criminal law violation on the general election. 2) The philosophical studies view that there is a requirement of an ontological integrity of the general election organizers. In essence, the election organizers are formed for the people's benefit in seeking leaders of the General Election Commission and the Election Organization Ethics Council. Epistemologically, the General Election Commission, the General Election Supervisory Agency, and the Election Organization Ethics Council must have a clear conscience and a clear mind. They must act neutrally if these organizations are proven to carry out ethical and criminal law violations. Axiologically, there must be a balance of knowledge on the general election organization and the religious knowledge so that there is good morality and attitude so that it is more beneficial to the society as a whole.

Keywords: Philosophy, Ethics, General Election

INTRODUCTION

Often philosophy is identical with people who often fantasize, daydream, reflect. Behind this reflection, it turns out that someone has deep thoughts about the events that occurred. The process of thinking requires a science, in order to know what is behind the meaning of these events.

Poerdjawitna explains the mind to seek the meaning of deep knowledge.⁽¹⁾ The difference with Hasbullah Bakry is that human attitudes and intellect result in knowledge of divinity and the universe in order to achieve knowledge essentially.⁽²⁾

¹ Poerdjawijatna. Pembimbin ke Alam Filsafat. Djakarta: PT. Pembangunan; 1997. P. 11

² Bakry H. Sistematika Filsafat. Jakarta: Widjaya; 2016. P. 11

The distinctive feature of philosophy is that of deep, empirical and logical thinking. This was sampamped by Prof. Dr. Ahmad Tafsir that philosophy consists of three structures, namely:

1. Ontology; knowledge that talks about the nature of something
2. Epistmology; knowledge is obtained by thinking
3. Aksiology; useful knowledge for other sciences

Ahmadi further explained the interpretation of the scope of the ontology part of philosophy, namely educational philosophy, legal philosophy, theology, cosmology, legal philosophy, metaphysics, anthropology, ethics and aesthetics. How to acquire knowledge based on epistmology, covering only one particular area of ontology. All branches of philosophy certainly have a purpose, the goal from which the usefulness of philosophy is obtained is called axiology.⁽³⁾

One part of the IMU philosophy is ethics and aesthetics, this paper will discuss political power/political power and political ethics in elections, especially regarding the integrity of the election organizers consisting of DKPP, KPU and Bawaslu.

Politics is a way to get something that is desired, but many people think that politics does not only revolve around the state or the actions carried out by the state authorities. politics always concerns the goals of the whole society (*public goals*) not one's personal goals (*private goals*). Politics concerns the activities of various groups including political parties and activities of individuals (*individuals*). It can be interpreted by the author that political power is a means of achieving goals through the vehicle of political parties with the election process, the power (*power*) obtained from the executive and legislature affects the decisions and policies of society at large.

Ethical Policy or politics of reciprocation (Dutch: Ethische Politiek) is a thought which states that the colonial government held moral responsibility for the welfare of the earth. This thinking is a critique of the politics of forced cultivation. The emergence of Ethics was spearheaded by Pieter Brooshooft (De Locomotief Newspaper journalist) and C.Th. van Deventer (politician) apparently opened the eyes of the colonial government to pay more attention to the fate of the backward sons of the earth. On September 17, 1901, Queen Wilhelmina, who had just ascended to the throne, emphasized in her opening speech to the Dutch Parliament that the Dutch government had a moral calling and a debt of gratitude (*een eerschuld*) to the native peoples of the Dutch East Indies. Queen Wilhelmina poured this moral calling into ethical political policies, which were summarized in the Trias Van deventer program which included: Irrigation (irrigation), building and repairing irrigation and dams for agricultural purposes. Immigration, namely inviting residents to transmigrate. Education, namely expanding in the field of teaching and education.⁽⁴⁾

However, in the development of the era of ethical politics, in the present era, it has changed not from colonial rule anymore. First; Ethical politics can mean good political ethics without cheating and abuse of power. Second; Ethical politics can be interpreted as the power that has been obtained is achieved by incorrect ethics, namely the politics of remuneration for people who are considered to have contributed.

Ethics or ethics are very necessary for everyone, behavior will be reflected in ethical behavior. A good institution, of course, requires ethical or ethical leaders who are honest, trustworthy, and

³ Tafsir A. Filsafat Ilmu mengurai Ontologi, Epstimologi, dan Aksiologi Pengetahuan. Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya; 2017. P. 69.

⁴ <https://www.wikipedia.go.id>

responsible so that they can achieve good integrity in an institution. Unfortunately, the integrity of the election organizers has been tarnished by committing violations by the election organizers, as a result of the behavior of individuals who do not have good integrity. Election organizers referred to here are violations committed by the KPU, Bawaslu. Election violations by election organizers are usually committed by DKPP. The following are violations committed by election organizers:

The 2014 legislative general election held in Medan, North Sumatra has recorded 30 (thirty) cases of violation of the legislative elections received by the Medan City General Election Supervisory Committee (Panwaslu). Most of these cases involved the misuse of the C6 form belonging to another person which is a criminal act of election. Some of the cases, among others, are that there is a motive used to manipulate the vote count results, either before voting or after voting.

For example, what is included in it is the giving of gifts by legislative candidates to the community through the success team to change the voting rights of the community so that the most occurred in the 2014 legislative election in Medan City with 16 (sixteen) election crimes is the use of form C6 or an invitation to grant rights. his voice belongs to someone else. From these data it can be concluded that the rate of violation against the use of C6 is very high in Medan City. The procedure for distributing the C6 form is a provision that has been determined by the General Election Commission (KPU) which is given directly to the public to give their voting rights. However, in reality what happened during the 2014 legislative election, Medan City was part of the Province of North Sumatra with the highest number of violations.⁽⁵⁾

The number of elections/regional head elections in the 6 years since the establishment of DKPP has left various violations of the code of ethics that culminated in DKPP trials. As a result, from 2012 to 2018 (As of 2 August 2018), DKPP has received 2,986 complaints, with the highest ranking of 5 Provinces; 1) North Sumatra, totaling 351 complaints, 2) Papua 339 complaints, 3) East Java 190 complaints, 4) West Java 131 complaints, and 5) Aceh 128 complaints. Specifically for complaints during the 2018 Pilkada, there were 204 complaints with the highest ranking of 5 Provinces; 1) North Sumatra 35 complaints, 2) South Sulawesi 25 complaints, 3) South Sumatra 19 complaints, and 5) West Java 13 complaints. There is a difference between the number of complaints and the number of complaints. Because not all complaints received by DKPP qualify for trial. DKPP applies strict standards for complaint reports in formal and material verification. As a result, of the 14,271 defendants who were complained to DKPP, only 4,231 were included in the DKPP trial during 2012 to 2018 (update, 8 August 2018). The verdict was, 491 organizers were permanently dismissed, 28 organizers were dismissed as chairman (*swapped as members*), 1,184 organizers were warned (*written warning*), and 2,276 organizers were rehabilitated because they were not proven to have committed violations.⁽⁶⁾

In 2019, the Honorary Council of Election Administrators (DKPP) of the Republic of Indonesia tried 5 cases, namely case number 96-PKE-DKPP/V/2019; 98-PKE-DKPP/V/2019; 99-PKE-DKPP/V/2019; 100-PKE-DKPP/V/2019; and 127-PKE-DKPP/VI/2019. Election violations were committed by

⁵ Fifi Febiola Damanik Syafrudin Kalo, Eka Putera, Mirza Nasution. Perbuatan Mengaku Dirinya Sebagai Orang Lain Dalam Pemungutan Suara Pada DC Pemilihan Umum Legislatif (Studi Kasus: Putusan Nomor:01/Pid.S/2014/P.N.Mdn Dan Putusan Nomor:02/Pid.B/2014/P.N.Mdn). USU Law Journal. 2018; 6(4).

⁶ Wahid A. Etika Pengawasan Dapat Mencegah Terjadinya Pelanggaran Kode Etik Oleh Penyelenggara Pemilu Etika dan Pemilu. Jurnal Etika dan Pemilu. 2018; 4(1).

members of the KPU Kota Bukittinggi, Chairman of the KPU of South Solok Regency, members of the KPU of the Mentawai Islands Regency, the chairman of the KPU of Dharmasraya Regency Election violations have violated the principles of legal certainty, public interest, revocation of not being allowed to become election organizers for the next period as regulated in article 11 letter I of Law Number 15 of 2011.⁽⁷⁾

Early in 2020 Wahyu Setiawan, Commissioner of the KPU OTT KPK, was proven to have accepted bribes related to the management of the Inter-Time Replacement (PAW) of DPR Members from the PDIP. The disclosure of this case began with Nazarudin Kiemas, a candidate from PDIP who died in March 2019. early July 2019, Doni advocate who was sent by the PDIP filed a suit for judicial review against Article 54 of KPU Regulation Number 3 of 2019 concerning Voting and Counting of Votes to the Supreme Court (MA). Finally, the Supreme Court on July 19, 2019 granted the lawsuit by determining that the party was the vote determinant and the interim replacement for Harun Masiku as Nazarudin in the DPR. However, the KPU through a plenary meeting determined the PDIP candidates who received votes under Nazarudin, namely Riezky Aprilia as Nazarudin 's replacement in the DPR.⁽⁸⁾

Politic power and ethical politics are closely related to morals in the philosophy of science as part of ethics and aesthetics. Meanwhile, the integrity of the election organizer is one of the goals of the philosophy of science in terms of ontology, epistemology, axiology. Therefore, the authors are interested in further examining the **relevance of the philosophy of science to political power and ethical politics in guarding the integrity of election organizers.**

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

1. How is the relevance of the philosophy of science to political power and ethical politics of elections?
2. Why does the philosophy of science see that electoral management integrity is needed to be punched from ontology, epistemology, axiology?

RESEARCH METHODS

Soerjono Soekanto and Sri Mamuji explained the notion of normative law called literature study, how to research library materials or secondary data.⁽⁹⁾ This paper is in the form of legal research in the literature study in the form of books philosophy of science, law politics and journals related to organizing elections are then analyzed using ontology, epistemology, axiology, which are related to the **Relevance of Philosophy of Science to Political Power and Ethical Politics in Guarding the Integrity of Election Administrators.**

⁷ Zetra A, Chatra E, dan Sari Y. Pelanggaran Kode Etik Berat Oleh Anggota Kpu Kabupaten/Kota Di Provinsi Sumatera Barat Pada Pemilu Tahun 2014 Dan Pilkada Tahun 2015. Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik. 3 Program Magister Komunikasi Konsentrasi Tata Kelola Pemilu. Universitas Andalas. Jurnal Ilmu Sosial. 2017; 16(1): P. 20-30

⁸ Ramadhan A dan Rastika I. OTT, KPK Tangkap Komisioner KPU Wahyu Setiawan. 2020 [Accessed tanggal 28 Januari 2020] Available from: [Http:nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/01/08/18071311/](http://nasional.kompas.com/read/2020/01/08/18071311/).

⁹ Soekanto S dan Mamuji S. Penelitian Hukum Normatif. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo; 2010. P. 13.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Relevance Of The Philosophy Of Science Toward Election Politicalpower And Political Ethics.

People who seek knowledge, of course, have a goal in seeking knowledge itself. The meaning of the goal is one part of philosophy, by philosophizing people will have a clear purpose in interpreting life. Before stepping into philosophical science, the writer will explain the philosophy of science first.

The ancient Greeks already knew philosophy with the term *philosophia* or *philosophy*, which means people love science and love wisdom. 6th century AD Pythagoras was known as a scientist, so many people asked Pythagoras "your knowledge?". Pythagoras replied that knowledge or wisdom is not mine, I am only seeking knowledge or wisdom. Only God has knowledge or wisdom.

Philosophy is a method of thinking, by asking questions critically. Humans are curious (*homo curious*), with simple questions. For example, what is the origin of man/nature? How is life after death? The question is answered by obtaining through knowledge, knowledge information is done by thinking deeply to answer questions.⁽¹⁰⁾

Understanding the search for wisdom/knowledge in philosophy is used to understand philosophy as follows:

1. Philosophy is defined by Herbert Spencer as "a completely unified knowledge" which is distinguished by science "partially unified knowledge" which is different from other sciences. Uniting knowledge by way of doing philosophy.
2. Philosophy discusses the essence of life itself, the basic and essential regarding belief in God.
3. Philosophy reaches the value of knowledge within the limits of knowledge which is called *epistemology*
4. Philosophy criticizes each of the different sciences; philosophy of psychology, philosophy of law, philosophy of culture, philosophy of culture using the scientific method
5. Philosophy creates language that is easily understood in a straightforward manner.⁽¹¹⁾

Talking about philosophical wisdom, the writer now defines wisdom as "policy". Policy in a country is characterized by policy decisions taken by the leadership / government. The government leadership in a country must go through a political process. As one of the conditions, to be able to apply for leadership through a political party in the election.

Etymologically, politics is based on the Greek word *polis* which means city or city-state. Then the meaning developed into *polites* that were in citizenship, *politeia* which meant everything was related to the state, politics meant government, state and *politicos* meant citizenship. Aristoteles (384-322 BC) can be considered as the first person to introduce politics through observations of humans called *zoon politicans*. Thus the word politics denotes an aspect of political life which is interpreted as life which concerns the aspects of power with elements of the state, power, decision making, policy, distribution, or location.

¹⁰ Peursen C.A.V. Fakta, Nilai, Peristiwa. Jakarta: Gramedia; 2010. P. 2.

¹¹ Lubis AY. *Filsafat Ilmu Kalsik hingga Kontemporer*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pes PT. RajaGarafindo Persada; 2011. P. 2-3.

Politics is a way to get what you want, but many people think that politics does not only revolve around the state or the actions carried out by state authorities. Politics always concerns the goals of the whole society (public goals) not one's personal goals (private goals). Politics concerns the activities of various groups including political parties and individual activities.

It can be concluded by the author that political power is a means of achieving goals through the vehicle of political parties with the electoral process, the power (power) obtained from the executive and legislature affects the decisions and policies of society at large.

Realizing a just and prosperous society order materially and spiritually based on Pancasila, apart from the explanation of the 1945 Constitution which is stipulated by the Indonesian state based on law (*rechstaat*), not based on mere power (*machtstaat*). Power Separation Theory in Western Europe divides governmental tasks into three areas of state power, namely: ⁽¹²⁾

a. Legislative power

A democratic country whose laws and regulations must be based on the sovereignty of the people include members of the MPR, DPR, DPRD, DPD as representatives of the people. Before legislative members sit as members of DPR and DPRD, legislative general elections are needed as stated in the law.

b. Executive power

The power to carry out legislation is vested in the Head of State, the Head of State does not alone carry out the laws. Therefore the power of the Head of State is delegated (delegated) to government or state officials who together are the implementing body of laws (the executive body), this body is responsible for exercising executive power.

c. Judicial power

Judicial power or judicial power is a power that is obliged to defend the law and has the right to give justice to the people. The judiciary, which has the right to decide cases, imposes penalties for every violation of the law that has been established and implemented.

Power has existed since the Dutch colonial era, at that time the power used the politics of reciprocity. Ethical Policy or Politics of Reply to Budi (Netherlands: *Ethische Politiek*) is a thought which states that the colonial government held moral responsibility for welfare bumiputera. This thinking is a critique of politics forced planting. The emergence of the Ethics pioneered by Pieter Brooshooft (Newspaper reporter *De Locomotief*) and C.Th. Deventer van (politician) apparently opened the eyes of the colonial government to pay more attention to the fate of the backward bumiputera.

On 17 September 1901, Queen Wilhelmina The newly ascended to the throne emphasized in the opening speech of the Dutch Parliament, that the Dutch government had a moral calling and a debt of gratitude (*een eerschuld*) to the native peoples of the Dutch East Indies. Queen Wilhelmina poured this moral calling into ethical political policies, which were summarized in the Trias Van deventer program which included: Irrigation (irrigation), building and repairing irrigation and dams for agricultural purposes. Immigration, namely inviting residents to transmigrate. Education, namely expanding in the field of teaching and education. ⁽¹³⁾

¹² Christine C.S.T K. Hukum Tata Negara Republik Indonesia. Jakarta: P.T Rineka Cipta; 2000. P. 73.

¹³ <https://www.wikipedia.go.id>

However, in the development of the era of ethical politics, in the present era, it has changed not from colonial rule anymore. First; Ethical politics can mean good political ethics without cheating and abuse of power. Second; Ethical politics can be interpreted as that the power that has been obtained is achieved by improper ethics, namely the politics of repaying people who are considered to have contributed to the ruler.

Political power and ethical politics in philosophy of science, is a logical knowledge to gain power. And good political ethics in gaining power. Before stepping into the analysis, the writer will first discuss the differences between science and knowledge.

How to distinguish knowledge and knowledge, based on Indonesian language terminology sentences: "Science" and "science" the word science for science is found in scientists. Scientific methods for scientists and methods for scientific, without consistent terminology about science cannot analyze and aim to differentiate knowledge from one another. Knowledge based on material point of view objects, each from a different knowledge. Sometimes knowledge is obtained through thinking, and is captured by the five senses. Through the five senses of knowledge think, through the human mind. Human thinking can be categorized into two; first is reasoning with logical/logical thinking, the second bypasses reason thinking through intuition with conscience. For adherents of certain religions, human knowledge is obtained from God's revelation to humans directly.⁽¹⁴⁾

Political ethics in gaining political power must be based on scientific knowledge. Knowledge is meant here, in achieving power requires common sense. To gain power in the government, namely in the presidential election, regional head elections, legislative elections. Likewise, the power obtained without going through an election is the election management body, DKPP, KPU, and Bawaslu. Using power in leadership in a civilized and ethical manner, the purpose of power in the philosophy of science is the creation of justice and benefit to society. Power that has been obtained must also be based on conscience, not arbitrarily. By using the conscience, attitudes and behavior of the electoral administrators, it makes political ethics good. It is hoped that there will be no violations both ethical violations and criminal violations in the election.

To create direct, honest, fair and dignified elections. Without any violation of the code of ethics and criminal offenses, by the election organizers of the KPU and Bawaslu. An election management institution requires integrity, both from the DKPP (Council for the Code of Ethics for Election Administrators) as the supervisor of the KPU and Bawaslu in the event of ethical violations, the KPU and Bawaslu as election organizers. Furthermore, the author will discuss more about philosophy of science views the need for the integrity of the election management in terms of ontology, epistemology, axiology.

2. Philosophy of Science Seeing the Need for Integrity of Election Administrators in terms of ontology, epistemology, axiology.

The application of knowledge thinking based on the philosophy of science in the branches of philosophy in ontology, epistemology and axiology. The sciences ontology of the five senses,

¹⁴ Suriasumatri JS. *Filsafat Ilmu, Sebuah Pengantar Populer Kerkaitan Ilmu, Agama dan Seni*. Jakarta: Sinar Harapan; 2017. P. 557

empirically limiting the focus of the object to be examined in research. Epistymology; methods of compiling research based on knowledge, using deductive and inductive methods by collecting hypotheses. Axiology; internal and external are aspects of knowledge, the value of the compilation of research on scientists being honest in seeking the truth.

Not everyone when thinking is philosophizing, but thinking deeply to get an answer then that person is philosophizing. Philosophy of law by way of thinking which is specified in statutory regulations as a characteristic of legal philosophy, can be clarified by the following description;

First; Thinking is radically characterized as philosophy. Radical in Indonesian, the same as Greek comes from the word Radix which means "root". The ontological philosophy of thinking down to its roots, from looking for the essence or essence.

Third; A process of generalizing individual experiences. Philosophy by law is not human in particular, but man as a whole/in general, namely the people. Individuals as the people are defined, the people have the right to vote in elections.

Fourth; Philosophy has the strength of logical thinking and is consistent with contradictions. It is said that it has a coherent concept in analyzing regulations

Fifth; Philosophy in a systematic/unanimous manner, the interconnected elements between rules and cases to be analyzed.

Sixth; Philosophy that explains phenomena in a system and comprehensive manner. Phenomenon is meant by legal events that occur in society, by adjusting laws and regulations.

Seventh; philosophy has the characteristics of various social, historical, religious factors, and does not contain SARA. Legal philosophical thinking is specifically characterized by juridical responsibility, social principles in statutory regulations.⁽¹⁵⁾

Scientists explain philosophical or scientific paradigms, which are part of paradigm practice. Consequences of scientific disciplines of knowledge, known as scientific disciplines. That knowledge is obtained by means of disciplined thinking so that it develops rapidly.⁽¹⁶⁾

Philosophy is the mother of all knowledge, before the development of other sciences. Then appeared in the Middle Ages another science; culture, agriculture, law, economics, sociology, psychology, anthropology and others that are separate from philosophy. Separation from philosophy requires thinking, methods broadly and generally. So philosophy is the mother of developing knowledge, the mother of all knowledge/mater scientiarum.⁽¹⁷⁾

Philosophy arises because of problems in humans, answering problems by thinking deeply through branches that cannot be separated from philosophy. The branches of philosophy consist of: metaphysics; the nature of the existing problems, Epistymology; essential knowledge, methodology; scientific method of knowledge, Logic; conclusion of the problem, Ethics; morality, and aesthetics; in the form of beauty to solve problems.⁽¹⁸⁾

Since long ago the development of moral science in a different perspective, Copernicus (1473-1543) theorized "The earth revolves around the sun". Not talking about religion, causing controversy between science and morals. Metaphysics judged from the philosophy of studying

¹⁵ Praetyo T. Filsafat Pemilu. Bandung: Nusa Media; 2018. P. 1-5

¹⁶ Wittgenstein L. Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul; 1972. P. 49

¹⁷ Mudhofir A. Garis Besar Filsafat. Yogyakarta: Fakultas Filsafat UGM; 1996. P. 3

¹⁸ Titus, Harlod and Marlyn S, Smith, Richard T. Nolad. 1984. P. 7

nature, in 1633 Galileo Galilei in a religious court was forced to retract the statement that the earth rotates around the sun. The question was based on scientific analysis of analysis, thus influencing the thinking of European scientists, for two and a half centuries. In the end, to develop a scientific interpretation of nature, since then scientists have a value-free science as their motto. Conducting research free of moral values.⁽¹⁹⁾

The responsibility of scientists is to convey correctly, ethically/ethically scientists can be accountable for their scientific research. Scientists must be able to give real examples to others what they will convey. By being willing to accept input, want to be criticized, willing to admit mistakes if they do make mistakes. Maintain science academically, if it is proven that knowledge research is true. Scientists who have knowledge, become a source of strength from excess to be exposed to society. Scientists are considered as educators, who provide role models for the community. However, it is unfortunate that scientists as educators only educate their students. There are still scientists who do not teach ethical moral values in behavior, for example scientists teach mathematics without teaching ethics from mathematics.

Gaining knowledge must be based on the value of honesty and truth, scientific discovery. In history, it is tarnished by the actions of someone who is considered not being honest. Educated and moral scientists will feel moved their conscience if there is injustice in society. Think logically through the mind, to find solutions and find solutions to problems. For this reason, scientists in the field of law enforcement use their conscience to uphold truth and justice.⁽²⁰⁾

The human conscience is a reflection of behavior, if the heart is clean it will reflect good behavior. However, if his heart is dirty, it will be reflected in bad behavior, what is usually called morality. As the discussion of this paper relates to the integrity of the election administration, it is necessary to have an election management body that has good integrity. Furthermore, the author will discuss the meaning of integrity.

The large Indonesian dictionary defines integrity as the emanation of dignity, honesty that has a quality character based on moral principles and the nation of state life.⁽²¹⁾

Democracy theory means universal or international. A special approach to electoral integrity the meaning of the concept of electoral integrity that involves citizens and political parties is explained by Ham. Many experts like the integrity of elections, as a special criterion because they have differences in elections. There is no ideal democratic standard, but if domestic stakeholders accept it, the context is legitimate. A combination of process-based or concept-based approaches to electoral integrity.⁽²²⁾ A mixed approach is used by Elklit and Svensson for the definition of electoral integrity, the construction of democratic theory is applied to the implementation of free and fair elections. The process-based approach has advantages in terms of understanding and measuring the integrity of elections in a comprehensive manner by considering all aspects from before, during and after polling day.⁽²³⁾

¹⁹ Burt E.A. The Value Presupposition of Science. *Bulletin of Atomic Sciences*. 1957; 13(3): 99-106.

²⁰ *Ibid*. P. 76

²¹ <https://kbbi.web.id/integritas>

²² Ham. Getting elections right, *Measuring Electoral Integrity*. Democratization. 2015. P. 714-737.

²³ Elklit J. & Reynold A. *Judging Elections and Election Management Quality by Process*. Representation. 2014. P. 189-20.

Concept-based approach defines the integrity of elections based on democratic ideal standards, while the process-based approach considers the electoral process before, during and according to the election date. Mozaffar and Schedler use a process-based approach to electoral governance. The results of his research show the importance of election credibility in electoral governance activities that involve rule making, rule application, and rule adjudication. "The main function of Electoral governance is the realization of broad institutions towards voting and election competition."⁽²⁴⁾

Mudiyati Rahmatunnisa Bhawa Norris's definition of electoral integrity includes a mixed opinion on electoral integrity as an international standard on maintaining electoral norms during a campaign, during the election, voting / elections until the election results.⁽²⁵⁾

In order for the election to run smoothly and smoothly, election organizers are needed consisting of the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP. Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning Election organizers regulates duties from KPU, Bawaslu, DKPP as follows:

1. The tasks of the KPU and KPUD in organizing the Presidential Election, Regional Heads, DPR, DPRD include:
 - a. Planning programs and budgets and setting schedules; prepare and determine the working procedures for KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency / City KPU, PPK, PPS, KPPS, PPLN, and KPPSLN;
 - b. Preparing and stipulating technical guidelines for each stage of the Election after consulting with the DPR and the Government; coordinating, organizing and controlling all stages of the Election; receive a list of voters from the Provincial KPU;
 - c. Updating voter data based on population data prepared and submitted by the Government, determining election participants; stipulate and announce the results of the recapitulation of vote count at the national level based on the results of the recapitulation of vote count at the Provincial KPU by preparing a vote counting report and a certificate of vote count results;
 - d. Prepare an official report on vote counting and a vote count certificate and must submit it to witnesses participating in the Election and Bawaslu; issue KPU decisions to validate the election results and announce them; determine and announce the votes acquired by the President, Head of Region, DPR, DPRD
 - e. Establish standards and requirements for procurement and distribution of equipment; immediately follow up Bawaslu's recommendations on findings and reports of suspected Election violations
 - f. Impose administrative sanctions and / or temporarily suspend members of the Provincial KPU, PPLN members, KPPSLN members, KPU Secretary General, and KPU Secretariat General employees who are proven to have committed actions that disrupted the ongoing Election stages based on

²⁴ Mozaffar S. & Schedler A. The Comparative Study of Electoral Governance: Introduction 2002. International Political Science Review. 2002; 23(1): 5-27.

²⁵ Mudiyati Rahmatunnisa. Mengapa Integritas Pemilu Penting. Jurnal Bawaslu. ISSN 2443-2539. Departemen Ilmu Politik, FISIP, Universitas Padjadjaran. 2017; 3(1): 1-11

- g. Bawaslu recommendations and / or statutory provisions; carry out dissemination of Election and / or administration related to the duties and authorities of the KPU to the public;
 - h. Assign a public accounting firm to audit campaign funds and announce campaign fund donation reports;
 - i. Evaluate and prepare reports for each stage of the Election to carry out other duties and authorities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
2. Duties and authorities according to Article 22 B Bawaslu in the supervision of the Election

To oversee the stages of holding the Election for members of the People's Representative Council, Regional Representative Council, Regional People's Representative Council, as well as the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency / Municipal Panwaslu, District Panwaslu, Field Election Supervisors, and Overseas Election Supervisors were formed supervising the stages of Election implementation in each work area.

To supervise the implementation of the election for the governor, the regent / mayor is formed by the Regency / City Panwaslu, and the District / Municipal Panwaslu as well as the Field Election Supervisor which is tasked with supervising the stages of holding the gubernatorial election in their respective working areas including;

 - a. Compile and stipulate Bawaslu Regulations and technical supervision guidelines for each stage of the Election as well as guidelines on procedures for examining, providing recommendations, and decisions on objections after consulting with the House of Representatives and the Government in a hearing opinion forum whose decisions are binding;
 - b. Accept, examine and decide objections to the decision of the Provincial Bawaslu regarding the election of Candidates for Governor and Candidates for Deputy Governor, Candidates for Regent and Candidates for Deputy Regent, or Candidates for Mayor and Candidates for Deputy Mayor in connection with the Election submitted by pairs of candidates and / or political parties/coalitions of parties Politics related to the imposition of sanctions for disqualification and/or not allowing political parties/coalitions of political parties to carry candidate pairs in the next election.
 - c. Coordinating and monitoring the supervisory stages of the Election; d. evaluating the supervision of the Election;
 - d. Receive reports on the results of supervision of Election implementation from Provincial Bawaslu and Regency/City Panwas;
 - e. Facilitate the implementation of the duties of the Provincial Bawaslu and Regency/Municipal Panwas in continuing the stages of the implementation of the supervision of the Election implementation if the Provinces, Regencies, and Cities are unable to continue the stages of the implementation of the supervision of the Election in stages;
 - f. Carry out other duties and authorities granted by statutory regulations;
 - g. Carry out guidance and supervision of Provincial Bawaslu and Regency/Municipal Panwas

- h. Receive and follow up reports on violations of the Election; and
- i. Follow up on recommendations and / or decisions of Provincial Bawaslu and Regency / City Panwas to the KPU

3. Duties of DKPP

The Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP) is an institution in charge of handling cases of violations of the code of ethics by election administrators. Article 111 paragraph (3) of Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning Election administrators states that DKPP is tasked with receiving complaints and/or reports of suspected violations of the code of ethics by Election Administrators, conducting investigations and verification, as well as examining complaints and/or reports. an alleged violation of the code of ethics by the Election Organizer, stipulates a verdict, and submits the decision to the related parties for follow-up. However, in practice, many cases of suspected code of ethics violations committed by election organizers have been reported to DKPP, however not all of these reports have been processed or brought to trial by DKPP.

DKPP's duties include: receive complaints and/or reports of alleged violations of the code of ethics by Election Administrators; carry out investigations and verification, as well as examination of complaints and/or reports of alleged violations of the code of ethics by Election Administrators; determine the verdict; and convey the decision to the related parties for follow up.

DKPP has the authority to: summon election organizers suspected of having violated the code of ethics to provide explanations and defense; summon the reporter, witnesses, and/or other related parties for questioning, including for documents or other evidence; and impose sanctions on election organizers proven to have violated the code of ethics.

Complaints regarding the alleged violation of the Election Organizer's code of ethics shall be submitted in writing by the Election Organizer, Election participants, campaign team, the public, and/or voters completed with the identity of the complainant to DKPP. DKPP carries out verification and administrative research on complaints as referred to in DKPP, submitting the first summons to the Election Organizer 5 (five) days before holding the DKPP hearing.

In the event that the Elected Organizer not fulfills the first call as referred to in paragraph (3), DKPP submits the second call 5 (five) days before conducting the DKPP hearing. In the event that DKPP has made 2 (two) calls and the Election Organizer does not fulfill the call without an acceptable reason, DKPP can immediately discuss and make a decision without the presence of the Election Organizer concerned.

Elected Electoral Organizers must come on their own and not be able to control others. Complainants and Election Organizers who are complained can present witnesses in the DKPP session. At the DKPP hearing, the complainant or Electoral Officer who is complained is asked to submit the reasons for the complaint or defense, while witnesses and/or other related parties are asked for evidence, including to be asked for documents or other evidence. DKPP makes a decision after conducting research and/or verification of the complaint, hearing the defense and testimony of witnesses, and paying attention to the evidence.

DKPP decisions in the form of sanctions or rehabilitation are taken in the plenary meeting of DKPP. The sanctions as referred to in paragraph (10) can be in the form of a written warning, temporary dismissal or permanent dismissal. The decision as referred to in paragraph (10) is final and binding. KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/Municipal KPU, PPK, PPS, PPLN, KPPS, KPPSLN, Bawaslu, Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/Municipal Panwaslu, District/Municipal Panwaslu, PPL and PPLN are obliged to implement DKPP decisions.

If deemed necessary, DKPP can assign its members to the regions to investigate suspected violations of the code of ethics of Election Administrators in the regions. (2) The decision on the examination as referred to in paragraph (1) shall be made in the Plenary Meeting of DKPP. Carrying out its duties, DKPP is assisted by a secretariat attached to the Secretariat General of Bawaslu. Election violations often occur as well as money politics election violations, other violations. If an election violation occurs, the regional Bawaslu and Bawaslu must act decisively to take further action and process.

Penyelenggara pemilu dalam hal ini KPU, Bawaslu, dan DKPP mempunyai andil terhadap pelaksanaan pemilu. Seringkali pelanggaran pemilu dilakukan oleh para peserta pemilu yakni calon Kepala Daerah, calon anggota legislatif, tim sukses dari calon peserta pemilu. Pelanggaran yang dilakukan berupa *balck campanye*, *money politic*, menerima dan melakukan suap kepada pihak –pihak tertentu agar dapat dipilih , dan lain sebagainya. Namun berkembang pada tahun selanjutny, seperti yang diungkapkan pada latar belakang diatas. bahwa kasus pelanggaran oleh lembaga penyelenggara pemilu, yakni bawaslu dan KPU meningkat.

The following are violations committed by the election organizers as follows: ⁽²⁶⁾

Election Implementation	Violations by the EMB	Type of Offense	Information
1. 2014 legislative elections	Panwaslu Medan	Election crime of manipulation of election results	30 cases
2. Pilkada 2012-2018	Bawaslu and KPU	Code of ethics violation that culminated in the DKPP trial	1.986 complaints, with North Sumatra 351, Papua 339, East Java 190, West Java 131, Aceh 128,
3. Election 2012 s/d 2018 (update, 8 August 2018)	Bawaslu and KPU	Code of ethics trial at DKPP	The verdict was, 491 were permanently dismissed, 28 were dismissed as chairman (exchanged as members), 1,184 written warnings, and 2,276 organizers were rehabilitated because they were not proven to have committed a

²⁶ Ibid.

			violation
4. The 2019 General Election DKPP trial case number 96/PKE.DKPP/V/2019; 98/PKE.DKPP/V/2019; 99/PKE.DKPP/V/2019; 100/PKE.DKPP/V/2019; 127/PKE/DKPP/VI/2019	KPU of Bukittinggi City, Chairman of KPU of South Solok Regency, members of KPU of Mentawai Islands Regency, chairman of KPU of Dharmasraya Regency.	Violating the principle of legal certainty, public interest, revocation of the	Not allowed to become an election organizer for the next period as regulated in article 11 letter I of Law Number 15 of 2011
5. 2020 year	Wahyu Setiawan Commissioner of the KPU OTT KPK	Receiving bribes relating to the arrangement of the Inter-Time Replacement (PAW) of DPR Members from the PDIP	Processed at the KPK violates the Corruption Act

KPU as the spearhead of election implementation, Bawaslu has the right to supervise the implementation of elections in case of violations. Meanwhile, as one of the election organizers, DKPP has an important role in admonishing, taking action against, ethically hearing the KPU and Bawaslu who have committed election violations. Election organizers, namely the KPU and Bawaslu have full power to regulate the implementation of elections, unfortunately some elements abuse their power. In making a policy regarding the power of the position held, the author defines it as political power. Meanwhile, abuse of power is an ethical violation. KPU, Bawaslu, DKPP as state institutions that are given the trust of the government and society, to hold elections in abundance, the author defines them as ethical politics. Therefore, integrity is needed from the election organizers of the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP.

Integrity which is defined as part of good behavior, has objectives and benefits for the implementation of elections. This goal is reflected in the philosophy of science, the author will link the philosophy of science with the integrity of election organizers. In accordance with the title of this paper, *the relevance of the philosophy of science to political power and ethical politics in guarding the integrity of election administrators*.

1. Citing his opinion, Prof. Dr. Ahmad Tafsir Bhawnsya philosophy has the characteristics of Prof. Dr. Ahmad Tafsir, namely Ontology; knowledge that talks about the nature of something Epistemology; knowledge is obtained by thinking. Axiology; useful knowledge for other sciences. The author will explain the integrity of the election organizer from the philosophy of the election in ontology, epistemology, Axiology.

2. Ontology

The essence of the election organizer is formed for the benefit of the community in finding leaders. Without elections, everyone will feel himself a leader. The state will become authoritarian, arbitrary, rigid, then the state will become chaotic. Looking for leaders in the executive (President, Regional Head) and leaders as representatives of the

people in the legislature (DPR, DPRD, DPD) requires general elections. The existence of an election also requires election organizers, namely the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP.

3. Epistemology

Way of thinking from knowledge. The author explains that the organizers of the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP elections must have a clear mind and heart. As an independent institution formed by the state, it cannot side with one of the election participants and its success team. Be neutral towards election participants, be it the presidential election, regional head election, legislative election. If the KPU and Bawaslu are found guilty of ethical and criminal violations, they must be cooperative and bear all the risks involved. DKPP as the ethical board for organizing elections from the KPU and Bawaslu, must have strong fangs to escalate ethical violations committed by the KPU and Bawaslu.

4. Axiology

Knowledge is useful for others. The author explains that election administrators must have extensive knowledge, not only knowledge about elections. However, election organizers must have knowledge of religious knowledge, to be applied in their work. By having religious knowledge, it is hoped that the election organizers will have good ethics and morals. KPU, Bawaslu, DKPP are open to receiving criticism and input from the public to improve performance. Thus there is a balance between knowledge about elections and religious knowledge that will be useful for the wider community.

Regarding morals with scientific knowledge, according to the philosophy of science ontology in the form of metaphysics is science. The nature of the object being studied and interpreted in relation to the object is part of the ontology. The concept of moral application is defined by scientific axiology, the usefulness of a theory of knowledge. The method of obtaining scientific knowledge is called epistemology.⁽²⁷⁾

Axiology on the use of science for society, scientists will arrange the knowledge up to the scientist to be used for good or evil. Scientists are sometimes not neutral, because scientists are able to distinguish between good and bad. So knowledge should be used for good to uphold human dignity and dignity. Social axiology in society assumes that the person who is educated, the higher the position in the community. Science plays an important role.

The philosophies of science differ from one another, so science is used to find similarities (*common denominator*). Existing knowledge is differentiated between scientific knowledge (science and humanities). Philosophy has a foundation in terms of ontology, Epistemology, and axiology. Philosophical thinking is based on paradigm terminology, Khun first used paradigm in the book "*The Structure of Scientific Revolution*".

Paradigm is defined as a conception and practice in a community/association that has a different paradigm of thought. Knowledge will differ, and develop in every branch of knowledge. The philosophical paradigm of science comes from individual thought, the relationship between the philosophy of science and other philosophies is; First, the concept and paradigm of ideas from the idea of objects, the focus that will be examined from knowledge. Thought knowledge, philosophy of science, art and other knowledge. Paradigm is a community, conceptualized and adopted to be practiced. Second, as a source of the

²⁷ Russel B. *The Scientific Outlook*. New York: W.W. Norton; 1962. P. 261

concept of the scientific paradigm, according to the needs of the scientists needed. Third; This philosophy develops independently free from interference from other communities based on signs and the nature of science. Fourth; a concept that is limited to logical and proven has a scientific ontology foundation.⁽²⁸⁾

CONCLUSION

The relevance of the philosophy of science to political power and ethical politics of elections is to use power in leadership in a civilized and ethical manner, the purpose of power in the philosophy of science is to create justice and benefit society. The power that has been obtained must also be based on conscience, not by arbitrariness. By using the conscience, attitudes and behavior of the electoral administrators, it makes political ethics good. It is hoped that there will be no violations both ethical violations and criminal violations in the election.

Philosophy of science views that an ontological electoral management integrity is needed; The essence of the election organizer is formed for the benefit of the community in finding leaders. Elections are the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP. Epistemology; that the organizers of the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP elections must have a clear mind and heart, be neutral. If the KPU and Bawaslu are proven to have violated ethically and criminally, they must be cooperative and bear all the risks involved. Axiology; election organizers have a balance between knowledge about elections and religious knowledge so that they have good morals and behavior to be useful for the wider community.

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²⁸ *ibid.* P. 35

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