

Political Power and Politic Ethical Integrity Of Election Organizers (A Study Of The Development Of The Philosophy Of Science)

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ABSTRACT

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Political power and ethical politics are closely related to morals in the philosophy of science because they are part of ethics and aesthetics. Meanwhile, the integrity of election administrators is one of the goals of the philosophy of science in terms of ontology, epistemology, axiology. This study discusses the development of the philosophy of science towards political power and ethical politics in elections and why the philosophy of science considers the integrity of election administrators needed. This research method is in the form of normative legal research called literature study. How to examine library materials in the form of legal research (legal research) is analyzed using ontology, epistemology, and axiology. The results of this study are that the development of the philosophy of science towards political power and ethical politics should power and leadership can be used in a civilized and ethical manner because the purpose of power in the philosophy of science is to create justice and benefit society.

Keywords ; *political power, ethical politics, philosophy of science*

INTRODUCTION

Often philosophy is synonymous with people who often fantasize, daydream, contemplate. Behind the 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 the event. Poerdjawitna explains the mind to seek the meaning of knowledge in depth (Poerdjawijatna, 2007). In contrast to Hasbullah Bakry, human attitudes and reason produce knowledge about divinity and the universe to achieve true knowledge. The human mind has the hallmark of philosophy, namely thinking in depth both empirically and logically. This is conveyed

by Ahmad Tafsir that philosophy consists of three structures, namely 1) Ontology; knowledge that talks about the nature of things. 2) Epistemology; Knowledge is obtained by thinking. 3) Axiology; useful knowledge for other sciences (Bakry, 2016). Ahmadi interpretation divides the scope of the ontology into the part of philosophy; philosophy of education, philosophy of law, theology, cosmology, philosophy of law, metaphysics, anthropology, ethics and aesthetics. The method of acquiring knowledge is based on epistemology, covering only one particular area of ontology. All branches of philosophy of course have a purpose, the purpose of the use of philosophy obtained is called axiology (Tafsir, 2017).

One part of the philosophy of science is ethics and aesthetics, in this study will discuss political power / political power and political ethics in elections, especially regarding the integrity of election organizers consisting of DKPP, KPU and Bawaslu. Ethics or ethics is very necessary for everyone, behavior will be reflected in ethical behavior. A good institution certainly requires ethical or ethical leaders who are honest, trustworthy, and responsible so that they can achieve good integrity within an institution. Unfortunately the integrity of the election organizers has been tarnished by 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 administrators are usually committed by the DKPP. The following are violations committed by election organizers:

The number of holding elections/pilkada in the period of 6 years of the establishment of DKPP leaves various violations of the code of ethics that culminate in the trial of DKPP. As a result, from 2012 to 2018 (As of 2 August 2018), DKPP has received 2,986 complaints, with the highest ranking in 5 Provinces; 1) North Sumatra with 351 complaints, 2) Papua with 339 complaints, 3) East Java with 190 complaints, 4) West Java with 131 complaints, and 5) Aceh with 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. The difference between the number of complaints and the number of teradu. Because not all complaints received by DKPP pass for trial. DKPP applies strict standards of complaint reporting in formal and material verification. As a result, of the 14,271 defendants who were reported to the DKPP, only 4,231 were included in the DKPP Trials throughout 2012 to 2018 (update, 8 August 2018). The decision was

that 491 organizers were permanently dismissed, 28 organizers were dismissed as chairman (changed as members), 1,184 organizers were warned (written warning), and 2,276 organizers were rehabilitated because they were not proven to have committed a violation (Wahid, 2018).

Politics is a way to get something they want, but many also think that politics does not only revolve around the state or 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 (individual) activities. 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 obtained from the executive and legislature influences decisions and policies of the wider community. Political power (Political power) and Ethical Politics are closely related to morals in the philosophy of science as part of ethics and aesthetics. Meanwhile, the integrity of election administrators is one of the goals of the philosophy of science in terms of ontology, epistemology, axiology, number. Therefore, the author is interested in studying further about Political Power and Ethical Politics Integrity of Election Organizers (study of the development of the philosophy of science). Formulation of the problem : 1) How is the study of the development of the philosophy of science towards political power and ethical election politics?. 2). Why does the philosophy of science view the need for the integrity of election administrators in terms of ontology, epistemology, and 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. This paper is in the form of legal research in literature study in the form of books on philosophy of science, legal politics and journals related to the administration of elections and then analyzed using ontology, epistemology, axiology, which are related to Political Power and Ethical Politics. In *Overseeing the Integrity of Election Organizers*

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The Development of the Philosophy of Science on Political Power and Ethical Election Politics

The ancient Greeks were familiar with philosophy with the term *philosophia* or *philosophos*, which means people love knowledge and love wisdom. The 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 critically. Humans have a curiosity (*homo curiosus*), with simple questions. Examples of how the origin of humans / nature?, how is life after death?. The question is answered by obtaining through knowledge, knowledge information is done by thinking deeply to answer the question (Peursen, 2010).

Etymologically, politics comes from the Greek word *polis* which means city or city-state. Then the meaning developed into *polites* which is in the citizen, *politeia* which means all related to the state, *politica* means government, state and *politicos* means citizenship. Aristotle (384-322 BC) can be considered as the first person to introduce politics through observations about humans called *zoon politicon*. Thus the word politics denotes an aspect of political life which is interpreted as a life that involves aspects of power with elements of the state (state), power (power), decision making (decision making), policy (policy bleed), distribution (distribution), or location (allocation). Understanding the search for wisdom / knowledge in philosophy, philosophy is defined by Herbert Spencer as "a completely unified knowledge" distinguished by "partially unified knowledge" which is different from other sciences. Unifying knowledge by way of philosophizing. Achieving the value of philosophical knowledge in knowledge called epistemology, creates a language that is easy to understand in a straightforward manner. Criticizing each of the different sciences; philosophy of psychology, philosophy, philosophy of culture, philosophy of culture by using the scientific method. The law deals with the nature of life itself, the basic and essential about belief in God (Lubis, 2011).

Talking about philosophical wisdom, in the current era the author defines wisdom as "policy". Policies in a country, characterized by policy decisions taken by the leadership / government. The leadership of the government in a country must go through a political process. As one of the conditions, to be able to run for leadership positions through political parties in elections.

Politics is a way to get something they want, but many also think that politics does not only revolve around the state or 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 (individual) activities. Realizing a just and prosperous society materially and spiritually based on Pancasila, in addition to the explanation of the 1945 Constitution, which was determined by the Indonesian state based on law (rechstaat), not based on mere power (machtstaat). Separation of Power Theory in Western Europe divides government duties into three areas of state power, namely (Christine, 2000):

a. Legislative power; (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 members of the legislature sit as members of the DPR and DPRD, a legislative general election is required as stated in the law.

b. executive power; (executive power)

The head of state does not have the power to carry out the legislation alone. Therefore, the power of the Head of State is delegated (delegated) to government or state officials who together constitute the law-implementing body (executive body), this body is obliged to exercise executive power.

c. Judicial power; (Judicative Power)

Judicial power or judicial power is the power that is obliged to maintain the law and has the right to give justice to the people. The judicial body has the right to decide cases, to impose penalties on every violation of the law that has been held and implemented

Power has existed since the Dutch colonial era, at that time power used the politics of reciprocation. Ethical Politics or the Politics of Retaliation (Dutch: Ethische Politiek) is a thought which states that the colonial government held a moral responsibility for welfare Bumiputera. This thinking is a critique of politics forced planting. The emergence of the Ethic pioneered by Pieter Brooshoot (Newspaper reporter *De Locomotief*) and C. Th. Van Deventer (politicians) apparently opened the eyes of the colonial government to pay more attention to the fate of the backward natives. On September 17 1901, Queen Wilhelmina who had just ascended 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 indigenous people of the Dutch East Indies. Queen Wilhelmina poured this moral call into ethical political policies, which were summarized in the Trias Van Deventer program which

included: Irrigation, building and repairing waterways and dams for agricultural purposes. Immigration is inviting people to transmigrate. Education is expanding in the field of teaching and education (Christine, 2000).

But in the development of the era of ethical politics, in the current era it has changed not from colonial rule anymore. First ; Ethical politics can be interpreted as a good political ethical way without cheating and abuse of power. Second; Ethical politics can be interpreted that the power that has been obtained is achieved with incorrect ethics, namely the politics of remuneration to people who are considered meritorious to the authorities.

Political power and ethical politics in the philosophy of science, is a logical knowledge to gain power. And good political ethics in gaining power. Before moving on to the analysis, the author will first discuss the differences between science and knowledge. How to distinguish knowledge and science, based on Indonesian terminology sentences. : "Science" and "science" . The word science for science is found in scientists. The scientific method for scientists and the scientific method, without consistent terminology about science, cannot analyze and aim to distinguish knowledge from one another. Knowledge based on the object of the material point of view, each from a different knowledge. Sometimes knowledge is acquired through thinking, and captured by the five senses. Through the five senses, knowledge of thinking, through the human mind. Human thinking can be categorized into two; The first is reasoning by thinking logically / logically. 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 (Suriasumatri, 2017).

Political ethics in gaining political power must be based on knowledge. Knowledge is meant here, in achieving power requires common sense. To gain power in the government, namely in presidential elections, regional head elections, legislative elections. Likewise, the powers obtained without going through elections are the election administration body, DKPP, KPU, and Bawaslu. Using power in leadership in a civilized and ethical manner, the goal 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 arbitrarily. By using the conscience, attitudes and behavior of the rulers of the election, making political ethics good.

To create direct, honest, fair and dignified elections. Without any violation of the code of ethics and criminal violations, by the KPU and Bawaslu election organizers. Integrity is needed from election organizing institutions, both from the DKPP (Election Organizing Code of Ethics) as the supervisor of the KPU and Bawaslu in case of ethical violations, KPU and Bawaslu as election organizers. Next, the author will discuss more about The philosophy of science views the need for the integrity of election administrators in terms of ontology, epistemology, axiology

2. *Philosophy of Science View the Need for Integrity of Election Organizers*

Scientists explain the philosophical or scientific paradigm, which is part of the practice of the paradigm. consequent disciplines of scientific knowledge, known as scientific disciplines. That knowledge is obtained through disciplined thinking so that it develops rapidly (Wittgenstein, 1972). Philosophy is the mother of all knowledge, before the development of other sciences. Then appeared in the Middle Ages other sciences; culture, agriculture, law, economics, sociology, psychology, anthropology and others that are independent of philosophy. Separation from philosophy required thinking, method broadly and generally. So philosophy is the mother of developing knowledge, the mother of all knowledge / *mater scientiarum* (Mudhofir, 1996). Philosophy arises because there are problems in humans, answering problems by thinking deeply through branches that cannot be separated from philosophy. The branches of philosophy consist of: metaphysics; the essence of the problem at hand. Epistemology: essential knowledge . methodology; scientific method of knowledge. Logic: the conclusion of the problem. Ethics: morality. Aesthetics: in the form of beauty to solve problems (Titus , Harlod and Marlyn S, Smith, 1984).

Not everyone when thinking is philosophizing, but thinking deeply to get an answer then that person is philosophizing. Philosophy of law with the way of thinking specified in the legislation as a characteristic of legal philosophy. then it can be clarified with the following description; *First*; Thinking radically is characterized as philosophy. Radical in Indonesian is the same as in Greek, derived from the word *Radix* which means "root". Ontological philosophy thinks to its roots, from looking for the essence or essence. *Second*; A process of generalizing from individual experience. Philosophy is not legally human in particular, but humanity as a whole / in general, namely the people. Individuals as people are

interpreted, people have the right to vote in elections. *Third*; Philosophy has coherent logical thinking and consistently contains contradictions. Recorded that has a coherent concept in analyzing the rules. *Fourth*; Philosophy is systematic / unanimous, the interrelated elements between rules and cases to be analyzed. *Fifth*; Philosophy that explains phenomena systematically and comprehensively. The phenomenon is meant by legal events that occur in society, by adjusting the sixth legislation; philosophy has the characteristics of various social, historical, religious factors, and does not contain SARA. Legal philosophy thinking in particular is characterized by juridical responsibility, social rules in laws and regulations (Prof. Dr. Teguh Praetyo, S.H., 2018).

The responsibility of scientists is to convey correctly, ethically / ethically scientists can be held accountable for their scientific research. Scientists must be able to give real examples to others of what they will convey. By being willing to accept input suggestions, willing to be criticized, willing to admit mistakes if they do make mistakes. Maintaining scientific knowledge academically, if it is proven that scientific research is true. Scientists who have knowledge, become a source of strength from the advantages to be conveyed to the public. Scientists are considered as educators, who provide examples for the community. Unfortunately, scientists as educators only educate their students. There are still scientists who do not teach moral ethical values in behavior (Burt, 1957). The responsibility of scientists is not only to teach knowledge but also to apply and teach ethical morals, as well as election administrators are required to have ethical morals with integrity.

A special approach to electoral integrity The meaning of the concept of electoral integrity involving citizens and political parties is explained by Human Rights. Many experts favor the integrity of elections, as a special criterion because it has differences in elections. There is no ideal standard of democracy, but if domestic stakeholders accept, the context of the election is legal (legitimate). A combination of process-based or concept-based approaches of electoral integrity (Ham, 2015). A mixed approach is used by Elklit and Svensson in 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 the advantage of understanding and measuring electoral integrity comprehensively by

considering all aspects from before, during and after polling day (Elklit, J., & Reynolds, 2014).

Concept-based approach defines the integrity of elections based on the ideal standard of democracy, while the process-based approach considers the electoral process before, during and on the day of the election. 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 establishment of broad institutions for voting and election competitions (Mozaffar & Schedler, 2002). the implementation of presidential elections, regional head elections, legislative elections are competitions among the candidates for election participants.

The General Elections Commission (KPU) and the General Elections Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) as institutions administering the general election, the KPU's job is to organize elections, while Bawaslu is in charge of overseeing the election. both KPU and Bawaslu carry out elections well, to prevent election disputes. Organizing elections properly without conflict will protect the good name of KPU and Bawaslu and maintain the integrity of election organizers.

According to The Big Indonesian Dictionary defines integrity as a radiance of authority, honesty that has quality characteristics based on moral principles and the nation's life as a state (*Integritas*, n.d.). Mudiwati Rahmatunnisa bhawaNorris' definition of electoral integrity includes a mixed approach to electoral integrity as an international standard for maintaining electoral norms during campaigning, during elections, voting/elections to election results.

The integrity of election organizers is also required at the Election Organizing Honorary Council (DKPP) which is the institution in charge of handling cases of violations of the code of ethics by election organizers. Article 111 paragraph (3) of Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning Election organizers states that, DKPP is in charge of receiving complaints and/or reports of alleged violations of the code of ethics by Election Organizers, conducting investigations and verification, as well as examining complaints and/or reports. Allegations of violations of the code of ethics by the Election Organizer, make decisions, and submit decisions to related parties for follow-up. However, in practice many cases of alleged

violations of the code of ethics committed by election organizers have been reported to DKPP, DKPP makes a decision after conducting research and/or verification of the complaint, listening to the defense and statements 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, Sub-district Panwaslu, PPL and PPLN are obliged to implement DKPP decisions (Undang-Undang Nomor 15 Tentang Penyelenggara Pemilu Pasal 111 Ayat 3 DKPP, 2011).

Election organizers in this case the KPU, Bawaslu, and DKPP have a stake in the implementation of the election. Often election violations are committed by election participants, namely regional head candidates, candidates for legislative members, the success team of candidates for election participants. The violations committed were in the form of black campaigning, money politics, receiving and bribery to certain parties so that they could be elected, and so on. However, it developed in the following year, as stated in the background above. that cases of violations by election management institutions, namely Bawaslu and KPU, are increasing. The following are violations committed by election organizers as follows (*www.DKPP.go.id*):

Election Implementation	Violations by election organizers	Type of Violation	Information
1. 2014 legislative election	Panwaslu Medan	Election crime manipulation of election results	30 cases
2. Election 2012-2018	Bawaslu and KPU	Violation of the code of ethics that resulted in the DKPP trial	2.986 complaint, with North Sumatra 351, Papua 339, East Java 190, West Java 131, Aceh 128,
3. Election 2012 to 2018 (update, 8 August 2018)	Bawaslu and KPU	Code of ethics trial at DKPP	The verdict was that 491 were permanently dismissed, 28 were

			dismissed as chairman (changed as members), 1,184 written warnings, and 2,276 organizers were rehabilitated for their good names because they were not proven to have committed violations.
4. Elections in 2019 DKPP trial no case number	Bukittinggi City KPU, South Solok Regency KPU Chair, Mentawai Islands Regency KPU members, and Dharmasraya Regency KPU chairman.	Violating the principle of legal certainty, public interest, revocation of	not allowed to be the organizer of the next election period as regulated in Article 11 letter I of Law Number 15 of 2011
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.			
5. 2020	Revelation Setiawan Commission OTT KPK commissioner	Accepting bribes related to the management of the Inter-Time Change (PAW) of DPR members from PDIP	Processed at the KPK for violating the Anti-Corruption Law

Regarding the moral integrity of the election administrator with scientific knowledge according to the philosophy of science ontology in the form of the nature of the object being studied and interpreted, related objects are part of the ontology. The concept of moral application is advanced by scientific axiology, the usefulness of the theory of knowledge. The method of obtaining scientific knowledge is called epistemology. Philosophy of science ontology in the form of metaphysics is science. The nature of the object is studied and interpreted, related to the object is part of the ontology. The concept of moral application is advanced by scientific axiology, the

usefulness of the theory of knowledge. The method of obtaining scientific knowledge is called epistemology (Russel, 2012).

Epistemology has a different paradigm of thinking, knowledge will be different, and develops in each branch of knowledge. The philosophy of science paradigm comes from individual thoughts, 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 of which will be studied from knowledge. Thought knowledge philosophy of science, art and other knowledge. Paradigm is a community, conceptualized and adopted for practice. Second, as a source of scientific paradigm concepts, according to the needs of scientists needed. Third ; The philosophy of science develops independently, free from interference from other communities, based on signs and the nature of science. Fourth ; Concepts that are limited to logical and tested have a scientific ontology basis.

KPU as the spearhead of the implementation of the election, Bawaslu has the right to oversee the implementation of the election if a violation occurs. Meanwhile, DKPP as one of the election organizers, has an important role to reprimand, take action, ethically prosecute KPU and Bawaslu who commit election violations. The election organizers, namely the KPU and Bawaslu, have full power to regulate the implementation of the election, some people unfortunately abuse their power. Policy making on the power of the position held, the author interprets as political power. Meanwhile, abuse of power is ethical budgeting. KPU, Bawaslu, DKPP as state institutions that are given the trust of the government and the public, to hold elections in a judicial manner, the author interprets as ethical politics. Integrity, which is defined as part of good behavior, has the purpose and benefits of conducting elections. This goal is reflected in the philosophy of science and the philosophy of elections. The author will explain the integrity of election administrators from the philosophy of elections ontology, epistemology, axiology.

Ontology is the essence of election organizers formed for the benefit of the community in finding leaders. Without elections, everyone will feel themselves as a leader. The state will become authoritarian, arbitrary, rigid, then the state will become chaotic. Finding leaders in the executive (President, Regional Head) and leaders as people's representatives in the legislature (DPR, DPRD, DPD) requires general elections. The existence of elections also requires election organizers namely KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP.

Epistemologically by way of thinking from knowledge. The author explains that the organizers of the KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP elections must have clear minds and hearts. As one of the independent institutions formed by the state, it must not side with any of the election participants and their success teams. Be neutral towards election participants, both presidential elections, regional head elections, legislative elections. If the KPU and Bawaslu are proven to have committed ethical and criminal violations, they must be cooperative and bear all the risks of their actions. DKPP as the ethics board for election organizers from the KPU and Bawaslu, must have firm fangs to raise ethical violations committed by the KPU and Bawaslu.

Axiologically, Knowledge is useful for others. The author explains that election administrators must have broad knowledge, not only knowledge about elections. However, election administrators must have knowledge of religious knowledge to apply it in their work. By having religious knowledge, it is expected that election organizers 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 possessed will be useful for the wider community.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

1. The development of the philosophy of science towards political power and ethical election politics is Using power in leadership in a civilized and ethical manner, the goal 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 arbitrarily. By using the conscience, attitudes and behavior of the rulers of the election, making political ethics good. It is hoped that there will be no violations of both ethical violations and criminal violations in the election.
2. The philosophy of science views that the integrity of the ontology of election administrators is needed; The nature of the election organizers was formed for the benefit of the community in finding leaders. the election, namely KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP. Epistemologically; that KPU, Bawaslu and DKPP election organizers must have a clear mind and heart, be neutral. If KPU and Bawaslu are proven to have committed ethical and criminal violations, they must be cooperative and bear all the risks of their actions. Axiologically; election organizers have a

balance between knowledge about elections and religious knowledge so that they have good morals and behavior so that they are useful for the wider community.

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