

Encouraging Dispute Resolution in the Election Process through Non-Litigation Mechanism

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Abstract

The article discusses the mainstreaming of mediation as a mechanism in the dispute resolution process in elections in Indonesia. In various elections or elections, it is reflected that this mediation mechanism is minimally used as an instrument in resolving disputes in the election process. In fact, theoretically, this mediation process has many advantages compared to the litigation process. The number of disputes in the election process that prioritize the litigation process reflects the low interest or trust of participants, as well as the lack of maximum Election Supervisors who are positioned as referees to maximize this role and function properly. It was recorded that from the 2014 election to 2024, there were 789 dispute complaints filed by election participants. This article uses normative juridical law research methods that are used using primary, secondary and tertiary legal literature and materials. The results of the discussion show that Bawaslu as an institution attributed by law to resolve election disputes in the majority is still taking the path of litigation. It is understandable that mediation has been carried out but has failed to be carried out. However, this condition must again be encouraged by the spirit of mediation to reach a consensus so that election disputes can be channelized not only through adjudication.

Keywords: Mediation; Election Supervisor; Election Process Disputes;

1. Introduction

Disputes over the election process can be defined as disputes or inconroversies that arise during the general election process. This can include various stages of elections, from voter registration, political campaigns, to the voting process and counting of results. These disputes can be technical, administrative, or legal in nature, depending on the complexity of the issues involved and the mechanisms used to resolve them. (Yandra. Et.c. 2020) Differences in the interpretation of the rules, allegations of fraud or violations, dissatisfaction with the results, and political tensions are some of the common factors that trigger disputes in the electoral process.

Each country has a different legal and regulatory framework related to elections, which can affect the types of disputes that arise and how they are resolved. Disputes in the electoral process can arise from a variety

of factors, including the interpretation of the rules, technical implementation, or actions that are seen as detrimental by the parties involved. This could include disputes related to voter roll updates, campaign execution, voting processes, result counting, or claims of ethical and legal violations.

Some of the factors that are the main causes of disputes in the election process include: First, Interpretation of Rules: Disputes often arise due to differences in understanding and interpretation of the established election rules. For example, disputes related to candidacy requirements, campaign supervision procedures, or voting and vote counting techniques. Second, Fraud or Violations: Alleged fraud or violations of the law, such as vote buying, voter intimidation, or violations of the campaign code of conduct, are often triggers for election disputes. The existence of strong and

accountable evidence is key in handling this kind of dispute.

Third, Dissatisfaction with the Results: Dissatisfaction with the announced results can trigger disputes, especially if the results are very tight or there is uncertainty in the vote counting process. Claims regarding administrative or technical errors can also affect the dispute resolution process. Fourth, Political Tensions: A tense political context or high political polarization can exacerbate election disputes. Fierce political competition often complicates the dispute resolution process by including emotional and ideological elements that are difficult to resolve objectively.

The importance of understanding the disputes of the electoral process also lies in its impact on democratic stability and public trust in democratic institutions. The implications of this dispute include: Loss of Public Trust: Disputes that are not resolved fairly and transparently can result in public doubts about the sustainability and honesty of the electoral system. Low public trust can threaten the legitimacy of the government and the democratic process as a whole; Social Tensions: Long and unresolved election disputes can lead to increased social tensions, especially in societies that are already politically divided. This can threaten political stability and social peace in a country; Impact on Political Participation: Uncertainty regarding the outcome and process of elections can reduce people's interest and political participation. This could lead to a decline in voter participation in the future, potentially undermining the essence of the democratic system itself.

Disputes over the electoral process are an integral part of the democratic process in which the public participates in general elections. Understanding these disputes, both in terms of causes, implications, and approaches to resolving them, is important to maintain democratic integrity and ensure that

the voice of the people is fairly reflected in the election results. Different countries have developed different mechanisms and approaches to handling these disputes, hoping to create a transparent, fair, and acceptable electoral process for all parties involved. Thus, maintaining and strengthening the dispute resolution mechanism of the electoral process is a priority to support the continuation of healthy democracy around the world.

In the enforcement of disputes over the election process, Bawaslu is tasked with:

- a) accepting applications for dispute resolution of the election process
- b) formally and materially verify the application for dispute resolution of the election process
- c) mediation between the parties to the dispute
- d) conducting the adjudication process of election process disputes
- e) to decide on the dispute resolution of the election process.

The main impetus in resolving the dispute problem of this process is the mediation mechanism. Mediation is the first and strategic step in resolving election disputes. This road should remain mainstreamed to be a priority road in every dispute. This paper will review in more depth why mediation is necessary and is a very feasible way to prioritize dispute resolution in the election process compared to other ways that are indeed available in formal law, through the Regulation of the Election Supervisory Agency Number 19 of 2022 concerning Procedures for Resolving Disputes in the General Election Process.

2. Theoretical Perspective

Definition and Principles of Mediation

According to Garry Goodpaster (Felix O. Soebagjo ed., 2005: 11), mediation is a form of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) that is handled by a 3rd party that is neutral, impartial, and does not have the authority to decide disputes. Mediation can lead the parties to the realization of a permanent and sustainable peace agreement, considering that dispute resolution through mediation puts both parties in the same position, no party wins or the party loses (win-win solution).

Mediation is a dispute resolution process between the parties carried out with the help of a neutral and impartial third party (mediator) as a facilitator, where the decision to reach an agreement is still taken by the parties themselves, not by the mediator. Experts put forward the meaning of mediation etymology and terminology. Etymologically, the term mediation comes from the Latin "mediare" meaning to be in the middle. This meaning refers to the role shown by a third party as a mediator in carrying out its duties of mediating and resolving disputes between the parties. "Being in the middle" also means that the mediator must be in a neutral position and not take sides in resolving the dispute. He must be able to maintain the interests of the parties to the dispute fairly and equally, so as to foster trust from the parties to the dispute.

The word mediation also comes from the United Kingdom "mediation" which means dispute resolution involving a third party as a mediator or dispute resolution by mediation, where the mediator is called a mediator or a person who becomes a mediator. In the Great Dictionary of the Indonesian Language, the word mediation gives meaning as the process of involving a third party in resolving a dispute as an advisor. This understanding contains three important elements, namely:

1. Mediation is the process of resolving disputes or disputes that occur between two or more parties.
2. Parties involved in dispute resolution are parties from outside the disputing parties.
3. The parties involved in the dispute resolution act as advisors and have no authority in decision-making. In the Collins English Dictionary and Thesurus, it is stated that mediation is an activity of bridging between two parties to a dispute in order to produce an agreement.

This etymologically explanation of mediation emphasizes the existence of a third party (mediator) as a mediator between the two parties to the dispute. The third party (mediator) is in charge of bridging the parties to resolve the dispute. The third party tends to be neutral between the two parties to the dispute and provides or finds an agreement that can satisfy the parties, and explains the nature of the mediation. The explanation of mediation in terms of terminology is based on the definition of mediation according to the parties, namely:

Gary H. Barnes stated "mediation is the process of resolving disputes with the help of a neutral party. The role of the neutral party is to involve themselves in assisting the parties, either individually or collectively, to identify the disputed issues and to develop proposals to resolve the dispute. Unlike arbitrators, mediators do not have the authority to decide every dispute, but instead they can attend confidential meetings and special discussions with the disputing parties."

Gary Goodpaster said, "Mediation is an impartial and neutral process of negotiating with the disputing parties to help them reach a satisfactory agreement. Unlike a judge or

arbitrator, a mediator does not have the authority to decide disputes between parties. However, in this case, the parties tried to find a mediator to help them resolve the problems between them. (Rahmaddian.e.t.c 2023) Goodpaster expressed his opinion on mediation not only about its meaning, but also explored the meaning of mediation further by describing the process of mediation activities, the position and role of third parties and how the purpose of holding mediation is. This mediation is a negotiation carried out by a third party by conducting a dialogue to reach a mutual agreement with the aim of resolving civil disputes without having to go through the judicial process and obtain a satisfactory agreement.

Meanwhile, according to the definition of mediation contained in PERMA No. 1 of 2008, it is not much different from the definition of experts. However, in PERMA No.1 of 2008, mediation emphasizes that the important thing in a mediation is the mediator. The mediator must be able to find alternative solutions to the dispute. If the parties no longer find a way out to resolve the dispute, the mediator must be able to provide solutions to the parties. These solutions must be mutually agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. This is where it is clear that the important role of mediators is to be able to find a way out.

Lawrence Boule, a professor of law and director of the Disputes Resolution Centre-Bond University, divides mediation into several types, including:

1. Settlement mediation, known as compromise mediation, is a mediation whose main purpose is to encourage the realization of a compromise from the demands of both parties to the conflict.
2. Facilitative mediation, which is also referred to as interest-based mediation and problem solving that

aims to prevent the disputing parties from their positions and negotiate the needs and interests of the parties to their legal rights in a rigid manner.

3. Transformative mediation, which is also known as therapeutic mediation and reconciliation. This mediation emphasizes finding the underlying cause of the problem on the disputing parties, with consideration to improve the relationship between them through enforcement and empowerment as the basis for conflict resolution of existing disputes.

Evaluative mediation, also known as normative mediation, is a mediation model that aims to seek agreement based on the legal rights of the parties to the dispute within the area anticipated by the court.

3. Method

The method in this study uses a normative juridical approach with a descriptive approach. This method was chosen as a method that can explain the description framework to look at empirical and theoretical phenomas in dispute resolution. Primary, secondary and tertiary data collection methods were obtained from government policies (regulations) and from previous research. The sources are carried out to obtain a number of information about policy dispute processes, policy processes, and identify the actors involved. Secondary sources are collected through the media, official government reports, regulatory products, scientific journals/articles, and research reports.

4. Result and Discussion

4.1 Dispute resolution model for the 2024 election process

Mediation is a dispute resolution process that involves the parties to the dispute and a neutral mediator who functions as a facilitator. The main goal of mediation is to reach a peaceful and mutually beneficial agreement between the parties to the dispute. In the context of elections, mediation can be carried out to resolve disputes related to differences of views or claims that arise during the election process.

Mediation is one of the effective alternative methods in resolving disputes in various fields, including in the context of disputes over the election process. This method offers a collaborative approach and can result in a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved. This article will review in depth mediation as a dispute resolution method, its principles, advantages compared to other methods, its application in the context of electoral process disputes, and the challenges that may be faced in its implementation.

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4. Evaluative mediation, also known as normative mediation, is a mediation model that aims to seek agreement based on the legal rights of the

parties to the dispute within the area anticipated by the court.

Mediation is a dispute resolution process in which the disputing parties meet with the help of an impartial neutral mediator. The mediator is tasked with helping the parties to the dispute to reach a mutually beneficial and mutually acceptable agreement. The mediator does not have the power to force decisions or take a particular side in the dispute, but rather acts as a facilitator to build a constructive dialogue and seek a fair solution.

The main principles in mediation include: **Neutrality:** The mediator must be neutral and not take sides with one of the parties to the dispute. It is important to ensure that the mediation process can be considered fair by all parties involved; **Trust and Confidentiality:** Mediation is conducted in a trust-filled environment where the parties to the dispute can speak openly without fear that the information they provide will be used against them in the future. This principle of confidentiality also applies to ensure that what is discussed in the mediation session remains confidential unless there is consent to disclose it; **Voluntary:** The mediation process is voluntary, meaning that the parties to the dispute must agree to participate in mediation and actively participate in finding a solution.

4.2 Advantages of Mediation in Dispute Resolution

Mediation offers a variety of advantages compared to other dispute resolution methods, such as legal litigation. Some of the key advantages of mediation include: **first, Flexibility:** Mediation provides greater flexibility in finding a solution that works for both parties. Mediators can help parties to explore options and alternatives that may not be available in the formal litigation process. **Second, Speed:** The mediation process is

typically faster than legal litigation, which often takes years. This is because mediation can be conducted in several sessions, depending on the complexity of the dispute and the readiness of the parties to the dispute. **Third, Lower Costs:** The costs involved in mediation are generally lower compared to the costs of legal litigation. This is because mediation reduces the need for intensive preparation, court hearings, and the use of other legal resources. **Fourth, Relationship Maintenance:** Mediation often helps to maintain or repair the relationship between the parties to the dispute, especially if they have a sustainable relationship in the future. This is very relevant in the context of politics or inter-party relations in disputes over the electoral process.

The Application of Mediation in the Context of Election Process Disputes

In accordance with Bawaslu Regulation Number 9 of 2022, the Provincial Bawaslu, and the Regency/City Bawaslu conducted mediation by bringing together the applicant and the respondent. Then Mediation is carried out for a maximum of 2 (two) consecutive days from the time the application is registered. Mediation is carried out in stages:

- a) reading of the applicant's application and the chronology of the problems that are the cause of the dispute.
- b) Deal Negotiation
- c) Drafting of an agreement between the Applicant and the respondent
- d) signing of the mediation minutes; and
- e) The minutes of the mediation are poured in the verdict if the mediation reaches an agreement.

Furthermore, mediation was carried out behind closed doors. The implementation of mediation is led by at least 1 (one) member

of Bawaslu, members of the Provincial Bawaslu, and members of the Regency/City Bawaslu according to their level. And in its implementation, it is assisted by 2 (two) employees of the Bawaslu General Secretariat, the Provincial Bawaslu secretariat, or the Regency/City Bawaslu secretariat according to their level as mediation and minutes secretaries.

The result of mediation can be in the form of a statement:

- a. the parties agree; or
- b. the parties do not agree.

In the event that the result of mediation reaches an agreement between the applicant and the respondent, the agreement material must be in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations. Furthermore, in the event that the mediation results of the parties do not agree, the dispute between the Election Participants and the Election organizers is resolved through adjudication.

The application of mediation in the dispute resolution of the electoral process can play a crucial role in ensuring that the general election takes place in a fair, transparent, and acceptable manner by all parties involved. Several aspects of the application of mediation in this context include several cases as reflected in the decision below (see table 1).

Some examples of Election Dispute Decisions are in accordance with Information from Bawaslu RI about Political Parties. In table 1, it can be seen that Bawaslu RI prioritizes dispute decisions through the litigation process, and at least in the 2024 election process, it has decided 4 (four) cases related to political parties that will participate in the 2024 elections.

Table 1. Decision on the 2024 Bawaslu RI Election Dispute

No	Election Process Dispute Decision	Information
1	Decision Number: 005/PS. REG/BAWASLU/X/2022	Decision of the Party of the Republic of Indonesia
2	Decision Registration Number: 004/PS. REG/BAWASLU/X/2022	Parsindo Party Decision
3	Decision Registration Number: 002/PS. REG/BAWASLU/X/2022	Decision of the Fair and Prosperous Party (Prima)
4	Decision Registration Number: 001/PS. REG/BAWASLU/X/2022	Justice and Unity Party's Decision

In addition, in the context of dispute resolution at Bawaslu RI, Bawaslu of South Kalimantan Province also has several decisions on disputes over the election process, namely:

Table 2. South Kalimantan Bawaslu Election Dispute Decision for the 2024 Election

No	Election Process Dispute Decision	Information	Region
1	001/PS. REG/62/II/2023	Prospective Members of the South Kalimantan Provincial DPD	South Kalimantan Province
2	001/PS. REG/6204/XII/2023	Not Qualified as a DPRD Candidate	South Barito Regency
3	001/PS. REG/6210/XI/2023	Regency/City Level Political Parties	Pulang Pisau Regency

The variation in the issue of process disputes in the South Kalimantan Provincial Bawaslu is more about the process of nominating legislative members, both DPD, DPRD and political parties who want to

participate in the 2024 elections. However, in practice, the litigation mechanism has again become the mainstream in resolving or resolving conflicts in disputes over the existing election process.

Table 3. Number of Election Dispute Complaints in 2014-2024

No	Verdict	Sum
1	Political Parties Candidates for Election Participants	74
2	Political Parties Participating in the Election	61
3	Central Political Parties	0
4	Provincial Political Parties	40
5	Regency/City Level Political Parties	206
6	Prospective DPD Members	114
7	Candidates for DPD Members	31
8	Prospective Presidential / Vice Presidential Candidate Spouse	0
9	Presidential / Vice Presidential Candidate Pair	3
10	Candidates for Members of the House of Representatives	0
11	Candidates for Provincial DPRD Members	21
12	Prospective Regency/City Members	75
13	Prospective Members of the House of Representatives	0
14	Prospective Provincial DPRD Member Candidates	20
15	Prospective Members of the Regency/City DPRD	144
Total		789

In table 3 above, it can be seen that as many as 789 complaints of process disputes have taken place throughout the election stages from 2014-2024. The majority are actually in the case of political party verification, then followed by the verification of candidates for members of the Regency/City DPRD, and the

last one is the candidacy of DPD RI members. However, the mechanism used to decide most disputes again uses the principle of litigation, and not the solution by mediation. This problem is indeed successful and able to overcome problems at every stage of the election, but again the data indicates that the mediation mechanism is not a priority in resolving disputes.

Table 4. Number of Election Decisions in 2014-2024

No	Verdict	Sum
1	Granting Everything	124
2	Partially Granted	121
3	Reject Entirely	139
4	Mediation Agreement Decision	348
5	Null Verdict	21
Sum		753

Based on table 4 above, it can be seen that the settlement mechanism through the mediation channel has actually been quite good, namely throughout 2014-2024 there are at least 348 decisions that have been agreed upon by the parties to the dispute. Mediation mechanisms like this need to continue to be encouraged, in order to strengthen or strengthen the position of Bawaslu both at the central and regional levels in managing and resolving disputes in the election process. Another empirical evidence is that with the mediation mechanism, it turns out that the decision of the dispute with the object of the lawsuit at the election organizer (aquo KPU) can be carried out without "coercion". In this case, mediation is able to make the parties to the dispute aware to correct their erroneous or wrong decisions so that they can be corrected without the need to conduct a trial by including incriminating evidence on the applicant's side.

Challenges in the Implementation of Mediation in Election Process Disputes

Despite its many advantages, the implementation of mediation in electoral process disputes also faces a number of challenges, including:

- a) **Unpreparedness of Parties to Mediate:**
Not all parties involved in a dispute over the electoral process are willing to participate in mediation or recognize the need to seek a solution outside of the formal litigation process. This can hinder the ability of mediation to be held effectively.
- b) **Political Pressure:** Mediation in a political context is often faced with pressure from various parties who have a political interest in the outcome of the dispute. Ensuring the neutrality of mediators and the success of mediation in these conditions is a challenge in itself.
- c) **Legal and Technical Complexity:** Disputes over the electoral process often involve complex legal and technical aspects, such as differences in interpretation of election laws or vote counting procedures. Mediators need to have a deep understanding of this to be able to provide effective guidance to the parties to the dispute.

Advantages of Mediation Compared to Formal Legal Processes

Mediation as a method of dispute resolution offers a number of advantages compared to formal legal processes such as litigation. In the context of disputes over the electoral process or even disputes in various other fields, mediation can be a more effective and profitable alternative for all parties involved. Here are some of the main advantages of mediation compared to formal legal processes:

Table 5. Advantages of Mediation Compared to Formal Legal Processes

No	Excess	Information
1	Flexibility in finding solutions	One of the main advantages of mediation is its flexibility in finding a solution that is acceptable to all parties involved in the dispute. In contrast to litigation, which is limited to specific legal rules and procedures, mediation allows the parties to a dispute to explore a variety of settlement options that may not be available in court. A neutral mediator helps steer the discussion towards a solution that benefits all parties, taking into account each other's interests and needs.
2	Time savings	The mediation process is usually faster compared to formal legal litigation. Mediation can be resolved in multiple sessions, depending on the complexity of the dispute and the readiness of the parties to the dispute to reach an agreement. In addition, mediation can also be scheduled more flexibly than the often congested court hearing schedule.
3	Lower fees	The costs involved in mediation tend to be lower than the costs of formal legal litigation. This is due to several factors, including the reduction in intensive preparation costs, attorneys' fees, court hearing costs, and other

No	Excess	Information
		administrative costs associated with the litigation process. This cost reduction can be an important factor especially in the context of electoral process disputes where there is a need to conserve valuable financial resources.
4	Relationship maintenance	Mediation often helps in maintaining or improving the relationship between the parties to the dispute. Because mediation places a focus on cooperation and finding a common solution, this process can reduce tensions between parties that may arise during a dispute. This is especially relevant in political contexts or in disputes over the electoral process where inter-party or inter-candidate relationships can affect the overall political dynamics.
5	Collaborative character and sustainability of the solution	Mediation encourages a collaborative character in resolving disputes, where the parties to the dispute are actively involved in finding mutually acceptable solutions. Solutions reached through mediation are often more likely to be implemented properly because they are made by mutual agreement. This is different from litigation where the final decision is often imposed in a way that can cause dissatisfaction

No	Excess	Information
		for one party.
6	Awakening interests and shared decisions	In mediation, the parties to the dispute have greater control over the process and its outcome. Mediators help ensure that the interests of all parties are accommodated in the solutions reached. Decisions reached through mediation often meet the practical and emotional needs of the parties to the dispute, as they are actively involved in crafting the most suitable solution for their situation.

4.3 Dynamics and Role of Actors in Supporting Disputes in the 2024 Election Process

Mediators in the mediation of disputes over the electoral process must have appropriate qualifications, including knowledge of election law, neutral partiality, and the ability to facilitate constructive dialogue between the parties to the dispute. They not only help solve the concrete issues that trigger disputes, but also promote open dialogue and trust between all parties involved. The 2024 election is seen as an important milestone in a country's democracy. The electoral process is often complex and can lead to a variety of disputes, whether related to election rules, voting results, or claims of violations or fraud. In situations like these, mediators play a crucial role in helping to maintain political stability, ensure the integrity of the electoral process, and minimize potential conflicts that could damage election results .

Table 6. The Role of Mediators in Resolving Election Disputes

No	The Role of the Mediator	Information
1	Dialogue Facilitator	The mediator acts as a facilitator of a neutral dialogue between the parties to the dispute. They help the parties to identify the key issues that trigger the dispute, as well as facilitate effective and constructive communication between them. In the context of elections, mediators must be able to understand the political dynamics involved and encourage parties to speak openly without fear of reprisals or political consequences.
2	Facilitating the Achievement of Agreements	The main purpose of mediation in the context of elections is to reach an agreement that is acceptable to all parties to the dispute. Mediators work to help parties find compromise solutions that meet their respective interests, while upholding the principles of democracy and justice. Agreements reached through mediation are often more sustainable and acceptable to the community, as the parties to the dispute are actively involved in the process of finding a solution.
3	Maintaining Neutrality and Credibility	The key to the success of mediation in resolving election disputes is to maintain the neutrality

No	The Role of the Mediator	Information
		and credibility of the mediator. The mediator must ensure that they have no personal or political interest in the outcome of the dispute, so that the mediation process can be considered fair by all parties involved. The credibility of the mediator is also important to ensure that the results of the mediation can be widely accepted by the public and related institutions.

Looking at the table 6. above, it can be said that the mediation method can work optimally if the two parties to the dispute in the election can cooperate in accordance with the applicable rules. The success of mediation is also supported by a mediator who is able to maintain neutrality by prioritizing rules and ethics as well as proof of professionalism through mediator certification. Some of the mediator-related certification classes at least discuss about:

1. Position and Role of Mediation
2. Interpersonal Communication, Mediator Self-Presentation and Mediator Self-Management
3. Conflict Analysis
4. Negotiation Skills
5. Planning and Designing the Mediation Process
6. Identifying and Crafting an Agenda
7. Uncovering Hidden Interests and Caucuses
8. Reframing Techniques in Mediation

9. Techniques for Balancing Power in Mediation
10. Maintaining the Continuity of Mediation
11. Developing Alternative Solutions and Generating Solutions
12. Uncovering Hidden Interests and Separate Meetings/Caucuses
13. Facilitating Parties
14. Maintaining the Continuity of Mediation
15. Ending the Mediation Process and Drafting an Agreement
16. Mediation in Court: PERMA 1/2016
17. Mediator Code of Conduct
18. Mediator Professional Development
19. Overall Mediation Role Play.

5. Conclusions

In the context of the 2014-2024 elections, mediation plays an important role in ensuring that disputes that arise during the election process can be resolved peacefully, fairly, and efficiently. By acknowledging the advantages of mediation and overcoming existing challenges, people can have more confidence in the democratic process and the integrity of the general election. Problems in encouraging steps towards the implementation of mediation must continue to be carried out. This answers the question in this article which shows that the election dispute resolution model is still based on adjudication decisions. In fact, the evidence of this success is reflected in almost 30 percent of election process dispute cases that can be resolved using the mediation mechanism, since the 2014-2024 elections. The effectiveness of mediation as a dispute resolution in the election process has proven to be effective, and this process must always be prioritized before using other mechanisms. Therefore, supporting the use of mediation as the main tool in resolving disputes in the

electoral process is a crucial step to maintain stability and trust in our democratic political system. Furthermore, regarding the dynamics and role of actors in supporting disputes in the election process, it is still considered not optimal enough. The portrait showing the percentage of adjudication in dispute resolution signals that the mediation mechanism has not been fully used by the actors involved, especially for the ranks of election supervisors.

B. Suggestion

To increase the effectiveness of mediation in resolving disputes in the electoral process, several steps can be considered:

- 1) Education and Training: Provide education and training to parties involved in the mediation process, including election staff and advocates, to improve their understanding of the importance of mediation.
- 2) Strengthening Mediation Infrastructure: Establishing a robust mediation infrastructure at the local, regional, and national levels to support efficient and timely dispute resolution.
- 3) Transparency and Accountability: Ensuring that the mediation process remains transparent and accountable, by involving public oversight and periodic reporting.

6. Acknowledgement

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