

Vol. 29 (2022): A new decade for social changes



DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1>

Published: 2022-03-09

Administrative Sciences

European public policies about the digitalization of the financial sector and the analysis of procedural stages

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6163>

Mihaela Rus, Tănase Taseuțe, Mihaela Luminița Sandu, Nicoleta Lavinia Nicolae
1-12

 PDF

Implementation of the Logistics Policy for the Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow Election in 2020 during the Covid 19 Pandemic

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6104>

Charles Worotitjan, Wilson Bogar, Goince Handerson Tumbel, Marthinus Mandagi
13-28

 PDF

Evaluation of Beriman's Terminal Retribution at Tomohon City

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6055>

Stefano Yohanes Munaiseche, Abdul Rahman Dilapanga, Recky Herold Elby Sendouw, Marthinus Mandagi
29-41

 PDF

Education

Increasing the relevance of records on motor development through specialized software

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6156>

Gabriela Tomescu, Monica-Iulia Stănescu, Kamer-Ainur Aivaz
42-53

 PDF

Behavioral Problems in schools: A theoretical overview and the role of ICTs

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6130>

Aikaterini Doulou, Athanasios Drigas
54-65

 PDF

Sensory integration of the tactile sensory system of children with developmental disabilities

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6100>

Naim Salkic, Zulfo Ahmetovic, Safet Velic, Nedžad Prazina
66-78

 PDF

Breathing, Attention & Consciousness in Sync: The role of Breathing Training, Metacognition & Virtual Reality

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6145>

Eleni Mitsea, Athanasios Drigas, Charalampos Skianis
79-97

 PDF

Challenges of adopting entrepreneurship education as a strategic approach to unemployed-youth in South Africa

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5430>

Sanele Ngcobo, Njabulo Khumalo
98-109

 PDF

The importance of fields of expertise and educational advice in Saudi Arabia from the point of view of educational leaders and supervisors

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5908>

Mansoor Gahzi AlMohammadi

110-137



Patient satisfaction with nursing care quality in affiliated hospitals of an educational institution

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.3700>

Queenne Kimverlee C. Claro

138-161



Multicultural education during pandemics

Sucipto

162-171



University Students' Readiness to Adapt to the Change of Learning Platform during Campus Closure

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5988>

Untung Waluyo, Sudirman, Mansur Hakim

172-180



Behavioral Problems and ICTs: Research and analysis in schools in Athens

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6078>

Aikaterini Doulou, Athanasios Drigas

181-197



Communication Sciences

Code of ethics for electronic media in Pakistan

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.1088>

Awais Ahmad

198-211



Law

The Philosophical Basis of the Supervisory Function of the House of Representatives on the Implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget

Jaidun, Slamet Suhartono, Hufron, Syofyan Hadi

212-222



Ius Constituendum foreign fintech investment (post/after) employment law to accelerate Indonesian economic development

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6113>

Saparyanto, Moch. Najib Imanullah

223-230



Legis Ratio of Legal Protection of Local Food

Syaharie Ja'ang, Slamet Suhartono, Endang Prasetyawati, Yovita Arie Mangesti

231-240



Economics

Indonesia animation IP Industry Life Cycle barriers and expectations to grow national economic development

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5984>

Hario Sasongko

241-258



The Impacts of FDI, ODA, and LS on Gross Domestic Product in Cambodia: A Comparative Analysis

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5962>

Vathanak Chet

259-270



Optimal Tax Rate for Maximal Revenue Generation

Dennis Ridley, Cartreal Davison

271-284



Analysis of the relationship between the exchange rate and stock market indicators: Evidence from Iraq

Kamal K. Jawad Al-Shimari, Riyad Rahim Reda, Qasim Mohammed Hammood
285-296



Psychology

The relationship between self-esteem, autonomy and vocational interests

Mariana Floricica Calin, Mihaela Luminita Sandu, Filotia Sauca (Bors)
297-311



Technology and Sexual Health: A discussion on e-Health tools for the promotion of sexual and reproductive care

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6032>

Sonia Pieramico
312-319



Management

Synergy of Indonesia Armed Forces and Riau Islands Regional Government in Preventing the Transmission of the COVID-19 Pandemic

Anwar Kurniadi
320-330



Transformational leadership and work achievement LLDIKTI lecturer, Region IX: The role of empowerment intervening

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5911>

Edi Jusriadi, Muhammad Rusydi, Abdul Rahman Rahim
331-342



The economic contribution factors of stokvels in the local economy of eThekweni Municipality

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5815>

Mduduzi Justice Kennedy Bophela, Njabulo Khumalo
343-352



Factors influencing the online buying behaviour of the consumer: A case study on students of Marien Ngouabi University

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6149>

Nevie Christlie Kinzonzi Ngongo, Priscilla Achiaa Amoateng
353-362

 PDF

Assessing the impacts of COVID-19 on the aquaculture industry in South Africa, using the marine mussel farming sector as a case study

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5929>

Bernadette Brown-Webb, Azwihangwisi E. Nesamvuni, Melanie de Bruyn, Johan A. van Niekerk, Parsuramen Pillay
363-380

 PDF

Side hustles in the COVID-19 era. A preliminary investigation in UK and Thailand on informal and part-time work during a period of employment turmoil

Mark Azavedo
381-398

 PDF

The role of the audit committee to increase the influence of audit quality and internal control on earnings management

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6051>

Tikkos Sitanggang, Titik Aryati, Bambang Pamungkas, Sukrisno Agoes
399-418

 PDF

Socioeconomic characteristic of street food vending enterprises in the Vhembe district, Limpopo province

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5944>

TC Mahopo, CN Nesamvuni, AE Nesamvuni, Melanie de Bruyn, J Van Niekerk
419-437

 PDF

Assessing the Critical Success Factors for Aquaculture Enterprise Development in South Africa

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5927>

Bernadette Brown-Webb, Azwihangwisi E. Nesamvuni, Melanie de Bruyn, Johan A. van Niekerk, Parsuramen Pillay
438-457

 PDF

Analysing Stokvels Development Through the Lens of Layered Conceptual Framework

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5936>

Mduduzi Justice Kennedy Bophela

458-470

 PDF

Re-emergence of Asia in the New Industrial Era

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6103>

Siddhartha Paul Tiwari

471-480

 PDF

The effect of enterprise risks management, innovation towards sustainable finance moderated by intellectual capital

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6011>

Herlina Lusmeida, Yvonne Augustine

481-496

 PDF

Analysis of the Business Inequalities Stimulated by the Fourth Industrial Revolution Between Corporates and Small and Micro Enterprises in South Africa

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5666>

M.E. Selelo , M.N. Khwela

497-508

 PDF

Does the activity of passenger transport have growth potential for the sustainable development of Constanta County?

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6183>

Mari-Isabella Stan

509-522

 PDF

Socio-Geospatial Characteristic of Communities Affected by Contemporary Hydrometeorological Disaster During The Covid-19 Pandemic in Cimanggung Sub-District, Sumedang District, West Java Province

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6137>

Wilopo, Poetika Puspasari, Sobar Sutisna, Syamsul Maarif, I Dewa Ketut Kerta Widana

523-536

 PDF

Political Science

Transformation in Political Thought of Ayatollah Montazeri

Syed Zeeshan Haider Zaidi

537-547



PDF

The role of political marketing and its importance in Barisan Nasional at Malaysia general election

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6138>

Hean Wei Koay, Salwa Mokhtar Khairiah

548-560



PDF

Sociology

The role of Human Resources transformation in the strategy enactment in the electricity company of Eswatini

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5785>

Trevor Ncamiso Mtetwa, Njabulo Khumalo

561-572



PDF

Social perception on the image of the civil servant and his duties

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6165>

Mihaela Rus, Tănase Taseņțe, Mihaela Luminita Sandu, Vasile-Daniel Viju, Ciprian-Vasile Rus

573-595



PDF

Actors and key resources in facilitating the transition of students from one school cycle to another

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6005>

Camelia Medeanu, Nicoleta Moron

596-605



PDF

Linguistics

The layered structure of the clause in English and Arabic ditransitive verbs: A Role and Reference Grammar Perspective

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6033>

Sara Noori Hatem, Mahdi I. Kareem al-Utbi
606-619

 PDF

Sound and Form Shifting of Loanwords from Japanese in the Indonesian Language

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5970>

Umul Khasanah, Ibnu Syarif Al Husein
620-628

 PDF

The Linguistic Practices in Social Media in the Algerian Context: between Human Relations Reinforcement and Hate Speech Proliferation

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6090>

Ammar Benabed
629-643

 PDF

Theology

The Man and the Virtue of Humbleness. Orthopraxy as an effect of the Love of Creation (Environment)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6167>

Nicolae Brînzea, Cosmin Ciucă Bancu
644-648

 PDF

The concept of person understood as participation in the Love of the Holy Trinity. Orthodox Perspective

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6168>

Nicolae Brînzea, Cosmin Ciucă Bancu
649-654

 PDF

Miscellaneous

Maqashid Syariah on Hajj Insurance in Indonesia

Rachma Indrarini, M. L. Ghozali, A. Yasid
655-662



Quantitative and environmental analysis of hospital waste management in southern Algeria

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6059>

Youb Okkacha, Said Bouarfa, Khaouani Boumediane

663-671



About Engagement ("Sponsalia"). From "Jus Romanum" to "Jus Civile" of Romania

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.6000>

Cătălina Mititelu

672-682



Productivity and profitability of sweet potato (*ipomoea batatas* L.), dry bean (*Phaseolus Vulgaris*) and maize (*Zea mays* L.) as selected field crops in irrigated smallholder agricultural enterprises (ISAEs) in Vhembe District, Limpopo Province, South Africa

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5932>

Tsumbedzo J. Mavhungu, Azwihangwisi E. Nesamvuni, Khathutshelo A. Tshikolomo, Ndivhudzannyi S.

Mpandeli, Johan van Niekerk

683-699



Demography of smallholder agricultural women and youth enterprises and their association with the cultivation of the tomato (*Solanum Lycopersicum*) vegetable crop

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5928>

Azwihangwisi E. Nesamvuni, Khathutshelo Tshikolomo, Ndivhudzannyi S. Mpandeli, Melanie de Bruyn,

Samkeliwiwe Hlophe-Ginindza, Johan van Niekerk

700-711



Pioneers of African Initiated Churches (AIC) as actors of development: A case of Paulos Matsea Mureri of the United African Apostolic Church (UAAC) and community development

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5931>

Ndivhuwo Emmanuel Ranwedzi, Azwihangwisi E. Nesamvuni, Johan van Niekerk

712-731



A framework to monitor and evaluate the vulnerability of smallholder livestock farmers: a case study of Limpopo & Mpumalanga Provinces

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v29i1.5926>

Azwihangwisi E. Nesamvuni, Khathutshelo A. Tshikolomo, Gabriel R. Lekalakala, Brilliant M. Petja, Johan van Niekerk
732-752

 PDF

Understanding the Moryones of the Moriones Lenten Rites: A Phenomenological Inquiry

Noel Asiones; Ulysses John Parado
753-762

 PDF

[Make a Submission](#)

Technium Social Sciences Journal

(ISSN: 2668-7798)

is indexed in the following international databases:


Google
Scholar

 Crossref

EBSCO

 Dimensions



INDEX  COPERNICUS

I N T E R N A T I O N A L

SSRN



Stanford | LIBRARIES



RePEc



EconPapers



Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek

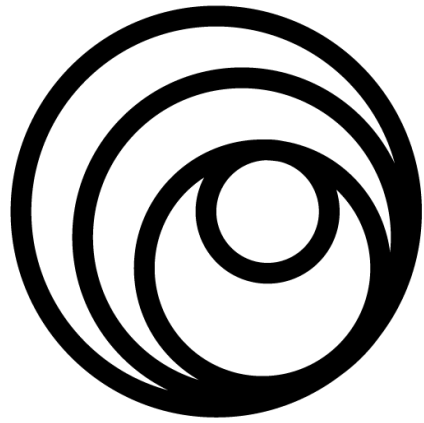


SCIPPIO

SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING & INFORMATION ONLINE



The global source for periodicals information since 1932



Scilit



neliti



Technium

by OJS PKP



TECHNIUM
SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Vol. 29, 2022

**A new decade
for social changes**

www.techniumscience.com

ISSN 2668-7798



9 772668 779000

The Philosophical Basis of the Supervisory Function of the House of Representatives on the Implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget

Jaidun, Slamet Suhartono, Hufron, Syofyan Hadi

Doctor of Law Studies Program, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya

jaidun.untagsby@gmail.com, slamet@untag-sby.ac.id, hufron@untag-sby.ac.id,
syofyan@untag-sby.ac.id

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to analyze and find the philosophical basis for the supervisory function of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The research uses normative legal research methods that entirely use secondary data. Based on the study, it was found that the philosophical basis for supervision of the House of Representatives against the Government (Executive) on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, among others, aims to: (1) prevent the concentration of power (centralization of power) in one branch of Executive power (Government), (2) prevent abuse of government power (abuse of power), (3) preventing fraud/deviation, (4) controlling and limiting the power of the government (executive), (5) exercising people's sovereignty, (6) mutual supervision among state institutions, (7) realizing good government (good governance), (8) preventing state financial losses (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget) from corruption, (9) opening access to public information (transparency) as widely as possible so that the public is involved in direct supervision against the Government (Executive) for the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Keywords. Supervision function, House of Representatives, State Budget

Introduction

As stated in Article 1 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Indonesia is a state of law, which implies that all orders of life in the nation and state are based on law. The main feature of the rule of law is the separation of powers between the Legislature, the executive, the judiciary, and other state institutions. The goal is to create checks and balances. Separation of management according to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia by regulating the organizational structure of the state as state apparatus or state institutions in exercising their respective powers/authorities independently, namely: (1) People's Consultative Assembly (2) President (3) People's Representative Council, (4) Regional Representative Council, (5) Supreme Court (5) Supreme Court and (6) Constitutional Court. (Kusnardi and Ibrahim 1988)

The House of Representatives, in its position as a legislature, has the functions, duties, and authorities in carrying out the constitutional mandate as a representation of the people in

establishing relations with the executive branch of power or the powers of other state institutions in the context of checks and balances. If the People's Representative Council does not carry out its functions in a balanced manner, it has the potential to abuse its power (abuse of power). (Suwanto and Koeshartino 2010) The supervisory role of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is one of the checks and balances mechanisms to avoid irregularities and abuse of authority in exercising government power by state institutions.

Daily supervision by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on the government is possible, because of the partnership relationship between the President and the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, according to Sri Soemantri, checks and balances, as quoted by Albert Hasibuan with the balanced relationship. in harmony and harmony so that there is no mutual domination, as is often the case in Presidential and Parliamentary systems. (Soemantri 1996)

The supervisory function of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is part of the system of checks and balances. The supervisory role has been stipulated in the law. The legislative oversight function on implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget has a weakness. The supervisory process is only a formality, without the legislative ability to carry out checks and balances on the executive power. (Hariani 2015) It's harms the management of state finances, harms the interests of the people, the implementation of the state budget is not right on target, it is possible for leaks or irregularities to occur which are detrimental to the state's finances and economy, thus leading to suffering and misery for the people.

The philosophical problem is that the supervision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is not by the nature of the supervision itself, so it tends to conflict with the principles of separation of powers and checks and balances (ontological). The theoretical problem is that the concept of supervision of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in the Indonesian state administration does not work correctly, so that in the context of its implementation, it does not comply with the principle of legal certainty and the direction of separation of powers, and cannot realize state financial management by the principles good economic governance. The mechanism of checks and balances in a democratic country is necessary to avoid the abuse of power by a person or an institution. With an instrument like this, one institution can control or supervise each other and even complement each other. (Gaffar 2006)

Some of the problems above, if they do not get a juridical solution, will hinder efforts to realize a clean and authoritative government, based on the principle of legal certainty, the principle of separation of powers, and the principle of mutual balance and mutual control (checks and balances) between the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia as the Legislature. With the President as the executive, especially in the context of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Method

Legal research is a process of finding the rule of law, legal principles, and legal doctrines to answer the legal issues faced. Legal research is conducted to produce legal arguments, theories or new legal concepts as prescriptions for solving problems. (Marzuki 2009) In normative legal research that fully uses secondary data, the preparation of a tentative theoretical

framework can be abandoned. Still, the practice of a conceptual framework is necessary, so it is needed to formulate those contained in the legislation to prepare the conceptual framework. (Soekanto 1984)

Result and Discussion

The Philosophical Basis of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

The House of Representatives is a high state institution that has a position separately from the power of the government (executive) in the administration of the state. The separation of powers is intended to give freedom to each state institution to monitor each other. The system of checks and balances (supervision and balance) allows each branch of power to monitor and balance other power components. (Budiardjo 2005) Each department of the executive carries out the system of checks and balances in the Indonesian state administration, Legislative and Judiciary powers, where the position of the House of Representatives as a representative institution carries out the supervisory function of the executive branch of power (government) in implementing the Budget. State Revenue and Expenditure. The House of Representatives has the burden and responsibility to uphold the law and morals to save state finances from abuse of power (abuse of power).

The system of checks and balances against the Legislative branch of power and other management components, namely the Executive and Legislative, is essential and highly expected in a country. According to Bagir Manan, the doctrine of checks and balances emphasizes the importance of mutual control between the various branches of state administration. However, the principle of an independent judiciary is still considered. (Manan 1999) The power of the House of Representatives (Legislature) in a system of checks and balances (Supervision and balance) controls and limits the ability of the Government (Executive) through a supervisory function in terms of implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, aimed at preventing the dominance of Government power (executive) from the abuse of power. If not, there will be domination of control in managing state finances and possible leakage of the state budget due to the weak oversight function of the House of Representatives.

Checks and balances for the following reasons:

1. Preventing the concentration of power (centralization of power) in one branch of power or high state agencies/institutions.
2. Prevent abuse of power (abuse of power)
3. Corrective actions between branches of power
4. Anticipating state financial losses in implementing the State Budget.

The system of checks and balances (supervision and balance) in each branch of power can monitor and balance other power components. (Budiardjo 2005) The constitutional system that designed democracy is a system of checks and balances that guarantees and ensures the deliberation of the constitutional system, which contains the reasoning spirit of the constitution. So far, the principle of Indonesian people's sovereignty has only been manifested in the People's Consultative Assembly, which is the incarnation of all the people who is fully responsible for people's freedom and which is recognized as the highest state institution with unlimited power. From this assembly, the people's power is distributed vertically into the high state institutions under it. Therefore, the principle adopted as the principle of the distribution of power, in the Constitution, the results of the change in the principle of people's sovereignty are determined to

be distributed horizontally by separating it (separation of power) into power ascribed to an institutional function. -State institutions that are equal and mutually control each other based on the principle of checks and balances. (Asshiddiqie 2007)

According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, the characteristics of Pancasila democracy that the founders of the nation wanted to realize, especially in the context of supervision, are:

1. The critical power of the people to the authorities
2. People's representatives carry out their mandate with accountability to God.
3. The submission of the Government to the people. (Asshiddiqie 2007)

Based on the theoretical description presented by Jimly Asshiddiqie, it's explained the characteristics of Pancasila democracy that the founders of the nation wanted to realize, especially in monitoring, are as follows: (Assiddiqie 2006)

1. The critical power of the people to the rulers. A good and wise ruler is a happy ruler who accepts criticism from his people with grace and opens the broadest possible way for the people to provide input/criticism for the good of the nation and state. The ruling regime continues to make maximum efforts to change its policies/decisions that are considered not in favour of the people's interests towards improvement/renewal for the sake of the future of the Indonesian nation and state.
2. People's representatives carry out their mandates with accountability to God. In carrying out their order, members of the House of Representatives, in particular carrying out their functions and duties, including the government's supervisory role (executive) over the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, are accountable to Allah SWT in the slightest. The accountability of members of the House of Representatives is the highest responsibility of human religious existence, where one day every human being will return to face Allah SWT and be responsible for all actions during his life in the world.
3. Submission of the Government to the people. The people who hold the highest sovereignty, the people who determine and elect the members of the House of Representatives. The President, members of the House of Representatives, Governors, Regents and mayors, so that politically and legally the government or the ruling regime has morals and noble character. Of course, they are submissive and obedient to the people. It means being compliant in terms of the people's rights, interests, and desires, as long as the people's wishes and requests are guaranteed by the state constitution (UUD 1945) and do not conflict with laws and regulations.

The supervisory function of the House of Representatives in its position as a representative institution, in implementing the people's sovereignty is guaranteed by the state constitution as stated in the provisions of Article 1 paragraph (2), which says that power is in the hands of the people and is carried out according to the constitution. The sovereignty referred to in Article 1 paragraph (2) implies that the state institution is a state institution authorized by law.

The existence of the House of Representatives institution in carrying out its supervisory function on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is carried out based on the constitutional provisions, which are the fundamental laws of the Indonesian nation. It is in line with Mariam Budiardjo's opinion, stating that the constitution guarantees political rights and organizes the distribution of state power to balance executive power by the forces of parliament and legal institutions. (Budiardjo 2008) The Indonesian constitution guarantees the function of the House of Representatives to supervise the Government (Executive) over the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget in the context of administering

the division of power/separation of state power, where the position of the House of Representatives as a representative institution carries out oversight of the Government (Executive) to balance the power of the Government (Executive) from the possibility of arbitrariness and exceeding limits, besides that the Judicial power has an essential role in enforcing the law, in the event of irregularities/deviations in the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

According to CF. Strong constitutions are the principles that govern the power of the government, the rights of the governed (the people), and the relationship between the two. (Strong 2004) Thus, the constitution contains the principles of the relationship and limits of power between the government and the rights of the people (to be governed). (Nasution 2011) In constitutionalism, the executive branch of power, the legislative branch of power, and the judicial branch of power in the Indonesian state administration have exercised power (functions and duties) based on a system of separation of powers and based on the principle of checks and balances. It means that each branch of state power in question supervises/controls one another. For example, the People's Legislative Council carries out the supervisory function of the government's power (Executive) over implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. The Judicial Power (Judicial Power) implements the Law and enforces the Law. It means that each branch of power carries out its functions and duties based on the state constitutional provisions.

The constitution essentially regulates the state, state institutions, and high state institutions (state powers) and governs people's rights. The People's Representative Council is the people's representative, exercising people's sovereignty and defending the rights and interests of the people because the people and the People's Representative Council have a relationship, namely the relationship as the party who represents and as the party being represented). In contrast, the relationship between the Government (Executive) and the people is a relationship between the ruling party (Government) with the governed (the people). The relationship between the government and the people contains the principles of the limits of the government's power with the boundaries of the rights of the people. The government exercises power based on the constitution, and the people have constitutional rights as Indonesian citizens.

The principles of constitutionalism contain the dimension of limiting the power of the Government (Executive) in implementing the State Budget, where the size of limitation of government power (Executive) is carried out by each branch of power based on the principle of checks and balances and the direction of separation of powers. The House of Representatives has an essential role through its supervisory function over the government (executive) to avoid the birth of an authoritarian, arrogant, and arbitrary government, acting repressively, violating the Law, abusing state finances for personal or/or group interests. Thus, the power of the Government (Executive) must be limited.

Jimly Asshiddiqie argued all Constitutions always make power the center of attention because power itself needs to be regulated and limited as it should be. (Assiddiqie 2006) The constitution limits and controls how the people's sovereignty is channeled, implemented, and implemented in-state and daily government activities. (Assiddiqie 2006) Constitutionally the power of the Government (Executive) in implementing the State Budget is limited. The meaning is fixed in the sense that it is controlled/supervised by the Legislative power (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat) so that the essence of people's sovereignty which the House of Representatives carries out in carrying out the supervisory function of the implementation of the State Revenue and

Expenditure Budget in the administration of government runs according to the state constitution.

It is at this level that the existence of a constitution for a country is essentially the root of constitutionalism which is not only intended to limit the authority of the rulers, guarantee the rights of the people and regulate the government, but a constitution is also a tool for the people to consolidate political and legal positions by regulating life together to achieve their goals. That is why at this time, the constitution does not only contain the rule of law but also formulates or concludes legal principles, state policies, and policy standards, all of which bind the authorities. (Chaidir and Fahmi 2010) The understanding of constitutionalism in the context of the House of Representatives' supervisory function of the government (executive) over the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget aims, among others, to:

1. Limiting the authority of the ruler. In this case, the rules in implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget are carried out with limited authority. The meaning is limited to the provisions of the legislation. It means that the rules (Government) are not justified in abusing their power/authority, exceeding their existing authority, because the limits of the functions and duties of the Government (Executive) have been firmly regulated in the provisions of laws and regulations.
2. Guarantee the rights of the people and regulate the government. Constitutionally guarantees the rights and obligations between the government and the people are carried out correctly following the constitution's provisions. In implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, the government must uphold the rights and interests of the people, whereas state finances originating from the people must be implemented to achieve the goals and interests of the nation and state. It means that state finances (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget) should not be misused by the Government (Executive), thus causing state financial losses. It will impact suffering and poverty for the people because the authorities oppress the rights and interests of the people.
3. Regulating the shared life between the people and the authorities to achieve common goals. The constitution guarantees the hope of the people to achieve prosperity and welfare, the availability of food, clothing, and other needs to meet the necessities of life. However, the problem is the success or failure of the implementation of state power is highly dependent on the supervisory function of the House of Representatives against the government (executive) in carrying out state power, including implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

Based on the description above, it can be emphasized that the administration of the state by the government (executive) as well as the implementation of the supervisory function of the House of Representatives towards the government (executive) over the performance of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget has been explicitly determined in the Indonesian constitution. Thus, to realize good governance and prevent abuse of power by the government, the House of Representatives has an essential role through its supervisory function.

According to Sri Soemantri M., to strengthen the position of the House of Representatives in the second amendment, the House of Representatives has a supervisory function as regulated in Article 20A paragraph (1) which states that the House of Representatives has a legislative process, a budget function, and a supervisory role. The content material is a constitutional provision. The supervisory role is initially regulated in the explanation of the 1945 Constitution. There is even one held in the rules of procedure for the

House of Representatives. (Soemantri 1996) The Indonesian constitution gives the power to the House of Representatives to carry out its functions, including the supervisory role. The supervisory role of the House of Representatives against the government (Executive) is an essential factor, namely:

1. Limiting the power of the government (executive) in carrying out its functions and duties and must comply with the provisions of the law and statutory regulations.
2. Take action and provide firm witnesses to the government (executives) who violate the law in implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. It means political sanctions and legal steps through judicial power.
3. Creating a professional, honest, fair, wise, moral, and law-abiding Government (Executive) performance and responsible for implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.
4. Guarantee the management of state finances from leakage that can harm the people, nation, and state.
5. Ensure the openness/transparency of public information regarding implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget. It means that the public is given access to the broadest possible information to control the government's performance (Executive) in implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget.

The supervisory function of the House of Representatives towards the Government (Executive) in implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is guided by the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, including:

1. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in carrying out its supervisory function adheres to the provisions of Article 70 paragraph (3) of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representatives Council and the Regional People's Representative Council.
2. The government in managing state finances sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget must be guided by the legal provisions and laws and regulations in the package of laws governing state finances.

The supervisory function of the House of Representatives towards the Government (Executive) in implementing the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is guided by the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations, including:

1. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, in carrying out its supervisory function, adheres to the provisions of Article 70 paragraph (3) of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representatives Council and the Regional People's Representative Council.
2. The government in managing state finances sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget must be guided by the legal provisions and laws and regulations in the package of rules governing state finances.

The provisions governing the supervisory function of the People's Representative Council on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget are contained in the conditions of Article 72 letters d and e of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representatives Council and the Regional People's Representative Council. Stated that the People's Representative Council is in charge of supervising the implementation of the State Budget and discussing and following up on the audit results on the management and responsibilities of state finances submitted by the State Audit Board.

Article 3 of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representative Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council states that:

1. The House of Representatives has the right to summon state officials, government officials, legal entities, or members of the public in writing to attend meetings of the House of Representatives.
2. Every state official, government official, legal entity, or citizen is obliged to comply with the summons of the House of Representatives.
3. If state officials and government officials fail to attend to the summons after being summoned 3 (three) times in a row without valid reasons, the House of Representatives may exercise the right of interpellation, the right of inquiry, or the right to express opinions or members of the House of Representatives. Representatives can exercise the right to ask questions.
4. If a legal entity and community member is absent after being summoned 3 (three) times in a row without a valid reason, the House of Representatives has the right to make a forced summons using the Indonesian National Police.
5. If a forced summons is not fulfilled without a valid reason, the person concerned may be held hostage for a maximum of 30 (thirty) days according to the provisions of the legislation.

The House of Representatives carries out the supervisory function of the Government (executive) in the implementation of the State Revenue. Expenditure Budget may use Article 3 of Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representatives Council. The Regional People's Representative Council to summon and make inquiries of the Government (executives) if they have sufficient evidence of irregularities or irregularities in managing state finances.

Articles in Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representatives Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council. Which regulates the supervisory function of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, among others:

1. Article 70 paragraph (3) regulates the supervisory function of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget
2. Article 72 letters d and e regulate the supervisory function of the House of Representatives on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget to discuss and follow up on the audit results on the management and accountability of state finances submitted by the State Audit Board.
3. Article 98 paragraph (3) regulates the duties of the commission in the field of supervision, including:
 - a. Supervise the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget
 - b. Discussing and following up on the Supreme Audit Agency's examination results related to the scope of its duties.
 - c. Provide input to the Supreme Audit Agency in terms of the annual audit work plan, audit barriers, as well as the presentation and quality of reports related to the scope of its duties

Articles in Law Number 17 of 2014 concerning the People's Consultative Assembly, the People's Representative Council, the Regional Representatives Council, and the Regional People's Representative Council, which the People's Representative Council can use as a

political tool to take political steps against the government about supervisory function on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, among others:

1. Article 73 regulates that the House of Representatives, in carrying out its powers and duties, has the right to:
 - a. Summons state officials, government officials, legal entities, or community members in writing to attend the meeting of the House of Representatives;
 - b. Every state official, government official, legal entity, or citizen is obliged to fulfill the summons of the House of Representatives.
 - c. State officials and government officials are not present to fulfill the summons after being summoned 3 (three) times in a row without valid reasons, the House of Representatives may exercise the right of interpellation, the freedom of inquiry, or the right to express opinions or members of the House of Representatives may exercise the right to submit a question.
 - d. Legal entities and community members are absent after being summoned 3 (three) times in a row without valid reasons; the House of Representatives has the right to make a forced summons using the Indonesian National Police.
 - e. The forced summons is not fulfilled without a valid reason; the person concerned can be held hostage for a maximum of 30 (thirty) days by the provisions of the legislation.
2. Article 79 regulates the rights of the House of Representatives, namely: the right of interpellation, the freedom of inquiry, and the right to express opinions.
 - a. The right of interpellation is the right of the House of Representatives to request information from the Government regarding important and strategic Government policies that have a broad impact on the life of society, nation, and state;
 - b. The right of inquiry is the right of the House of Representatives to conduct investigations into the implementation of law and government policy relating to matters of importance, strategy, and broad impact on the life of society, nation, and state, which are suspected to be contrary to the laws and regulations.
 - c. The right to express an opinion is the right of the House of Representatives to express an opinion on:
 1. Government policies or regarding extraordinary events that occur in the homeland or internationally;
 2. Follow-up on the implementation of the right of interpellation and the freedom of inquiry or
 3. Allegations that the President and Vice President have violated the law in the form of treason against the state, corruption, bribery, other serious crimes, or disgraceful acts, and the President and Vice President no longer meet the requirements as and Vice President.

Conclusion

Based on the description of the results of the research and analysis above, it can be concluded that the philosophical basis for the supervision of the House of Representatives against the Government (Executive) on the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, among others, aims to: (1) prevent the centralization of power (centralization of power) in one branch. Executive power (Government), (2) avoiding abuse of Government power (abuse of power), (3) preventing fraud/deviation, (4) controlling and limiting Government power (Executive), (5) exercising people's sovereignty, (6) mutual

supervision among state institutions, (7) realizing good governance (good governance), (8) preventing state financial losses (State Revenue and Expenditure Budget) from corruption, (9) opening access to public information (transparency) as wide as possible. -the extent to which the public is involved in carrying out direct supervision of the Government (Executive) over the implementation of the Public Budget State Revenue and Expenditure. The supervisory function of the House of Representatives against the Government (Executive) over the implementation of the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget is a power that is attributed as the function of state institutions that are equal and control each other, monitor each other, limit government power and avoid abuse of power, prevent centralization (centralized) government power.

Acknowledgment

I am grateful to Slamet Suhartono, Hufron, and Syofyan Hadi as the promoter and co-promoter who gave input in writing this article. I also thank the university of 17 August Surabaya for providing support and facilities to complete this research.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests

The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

References

- [1] Asshiddiqie, Jimly. 2007. *Pokok-Pokok Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia Pasca Reformasi*. Jakarta: PT. Bhuana Ilmu Komputer.
- [2] Assiddiqie, Jimly. 2006. *Konstitusi-Konstitusional Indonesia*. Jakarta: Press.
- [3] Budiardjo, Mariam. 2005. *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka.
- [4] Budiardjo, Mariam. 2008. *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Politik. Edisi Revisi*. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- [5] Chaidir, Ellydar, and Sudi Fahmi. 2010. *Hukum Perbandingan Konstitusi*. Yogyakarta: Total Media.
- [6] Gaffar, Afan. 2006. *Politik Indonesia, Transisi Menuju Demokrasi*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- [7] Hariani, Hana. 2015. "Implementasi Fungsi Pengawasan Legislatif Dalam Perspektif Otonomi Daerah." *Jurnal Ilmu Politik*.
- [8] Kusnardi, Moh., and Harmaily Ibrahim. 1988. *Pengantar Hukum Tata Negara Indonesia*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Pres.
- [9] Manan, Bagir. 1999. *Lembaga Keperesiden*. Yogyakarta: Pusat Studi Hukum FH UII dan Gama Media.
- [10] Marzuki, Peter Mahmud. 2009. *Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- [11] Nasution, Mirza. 2011. *Pertanggungjawaban Gubernur Dalam Negara Kesatuan Indonesia*. Jakarta: Softmedia.
- [12] Soekanto, Soerjono. 1984. *Pengantar Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Pres.
- [13] Soemantri, Sri. 1996. *Kedaulatan Rakyat, Hak Asasi Manusia Dan Negara Hukum, Kumpulan Esai Guna Menghormasti Sri Soemantri Martosoewignjo*. Jakarta: Gaya Media Pratama.
- [14] Strong, C. F. 2004. *Konstitusi-Konstitusi Politik Modern, Studi Perbandingan Tentang Sejarah Dan Bentuk-Bentuk Konstitusi Dunia, Terjemahan SPA Team Work*. Bandung:

Nusa dan Nuasa Media.

- [15] Suwanto, FX, and D. Koeshartino. 2010. *Budaya Organisasi: Kajian Konsep Dan Implementasi*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta.

Editorial Team

Editor-in-chief

- **Theodorus Pangalila** (Pancasila dan Civic Education Department-Faculty of Social Science and Law- Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia)

Editorial coordinators

Asia

- **Brain Fransisco Supit** (Public Administration Program, Faculty of Social Science and Law, Universitas Negeri Manado, Indonesia)
- **Yvonne Augustine Sudibyo** (Faculty of Economics and Business, Trisakti University, Jakarta, Indonesia)
- **Tomy Michael** (Faculty of Law, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya)
- **Baby Poernomo** (STIAMI- Institute of Social Sciences and Management Jakarta-Indonesia)
- **Gautam Makwana** (Mizoram University, India)
- **Ryan Delos Reyes** (Urdaneta City University, Philippines)

Europe

- **Nicolae Brînzea** (Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania)
- **George Daniel Petrov** (Ovidius University of Constanta, Romania)

South America

- **Carina Ganuza** (Instituto Internacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Tecnológico Educativo INDTEC)

Africa

- **Ali Madouni** (University of Biskra, Igeria)
- **Amina Abdelhadi** (Ibn Khaldoun University, Tiaret Algeria)
- **Mfundo Masuku** (University of Kwazulu-Natal, South Africa)
- **Samuel Karim** (Faculty of Social and Management Sciences, Ernest Bai Koroma University of Science and Technology, Sierra Leone)

Editorial Board

- Prof. Dr. habil. **Mihaela Rus** ("Ovidius" University of Constanta, Romania)
- **Jayson Dela Fuente** (Northern Negros State College of Science and Technology, Philippines)
- **Darrel M. Ocampo** (Central Bicol State University of Agriculture-Sipocot, Philippines)

- **Florinela Serbanica** (University of Pitesti, Romania), Faculty of Theology, Letters, History and Arts)
- **Bashar Adnan Malkawi** (University of Jordan/Amman and Institute of Public Administration/ Riyadh- Saudi Arabia)
- **João Simão**, Assistant Professor (Universidade Aberta and CAPP- Centre for Public Administration and Public Policies, Portugal)
- **Dr. Ibidunni Oyebisi Mary** (Covenant University, Nigeria)
- Prof. **Bashar H. Malkawi** (University of Sharjah, United Arab Emirates)
- Lect. univ. dr. **Cristian Delcea** (UMF Cluj Napoca, Romania)
- Prof. Dr. **Maria Cristina Marcelino Bento** (Centro Universitário Teresa D'Ávila - UNIFATEA, Brasil)
- Prof. Dr. **Angelo Emiro Paez Moreno** (Universidad del Zulia, Venezuela)
- **Valéria dos Santos Nascimento**, MBA. (Instituto Federal Baiano, Brasil)
- Prof. Dr. mult. **Mirosław Matyja**, Dr. h.c. (Polish University Abroad in London, Indian Management School& Research Centre in Mumbai, Selinus University in Bologna/Italy, Logos Interantional University in Miami/USA)
- **Lect. univ. dr. Ciprian Vasile Rus** (Ovidius University of Constanta, Faculty of Theology)
- **Nicolae-Sorin Drăgan** - PhD in Communications Science, Collaborating Professor (Communication and Public Relations Faculty (FCRP) of the National University of Political Studies and Public Administration (SNSPA), Bucharest, Romania)
- Associated Prof. Dr. **Mohammed Faez Hasan** (University of Kerbala, Iraq)
- **Rafael Ángel Salazar Martínez**, PhD (University of Holguin-Mayarí Municipality Center, Cuba)
- Professor **Zdzisław W. Puślecki** PhD, DSc (Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznań, Poland)
- **Javier Gil Quintana**, Dr. Education and Communication (National University of Distance Education, Spain)
- **Alina Chervinchuk**, PhD student, Senior Lecturer at Journalism (Advertising and Media Communications chair Department of Journalism, Advertising and Publishing Odessa I. I. Mechnikov National University, Ukraine)
- Professor **María Dolores Sanchez-Fernández** (University of A Coruña, Spain)
- **Adamkolo Mohammed Ibrahim**, MSc (University of Maiduguri, Nigeria)
- Lect. Dr. **Kaanaeli Kaale** (St. Augustine University of Tanzania)
- **Paulo Henrique Basilio Santana** (PUC Minas, Belo Horizonte, Brazil)
- **Evi Aryati Arbay** (London School of Communication & Business Institute (LSPR) Jakarta)
- Assist. prof. PhD. **Mari-Carmen Caldeiro-Pedreira** (University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain)
- Dr. **Tareq Nael Hashem**, Associate Professor of Marketing (Head of Marketing Department, Isra University, Jordan)
- **Raquel Breitenbach**, PhD in Rural Extension (Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Rio Grande do Sul (IFRS), Brazil)
- **Robert Hernández Martínez**, Ph.D. (Universidad Iberoamericana Mexico City, Mexico)
- Associate Professor PhD. **Azman Ismail** (Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia)
- Assoc. Prof. PhD. **Ionel Bondoc** (Public Health, „Ion Ionescu de la Brad” University of Agricultural Sciences and Veterinary Medicine of Iași)
- **Živilė Nemickienė**, PhD. (Vilnius University; Kauno Kolegija/ University of Applied Sciences, Lithuania)
- **Carina Viviana Ganuza**, PhD. (National University of Rosario, Argentina)
- **Behrije Ramaj-Desku**, Dr.Sc. , Assistant (University of "Haxhi Zeka")
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. **Tono Suwartono** (Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, Indonesia)
- **Marily Rafaela Fuentes Águila** (Docente investigador: Universidad Metropolitana del Ecuador)
- Lecturer **Stan Mari-Isabella, PhD.** (Ovidius University of Constanța, Romania)
- Prof. Dr. **Ghanta Chandra Shekhar** (Telangana University, India)
- Master **Ramsés Albertoni Barbosa** (College Professor (PPGCOM) and Doctoral Student in Arts (PPGACL) at Federal University of Juiz de Fora, Brazil)
- Lecturer **Rita Monteiro Mourão**, Ph.D. Student (GT Jovens Investigadores Researcher in Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona, despacho IO-106, departamento de Comunicación, Spain)
- **Manuel Joaquim de Sousa Pereira**, PhD (Polytechnic Institute of Viana do Castelo, Portugal)

- Prof. univ. dr. **Loredana Viscu** ("Tibiscus" University of Timisoara, Romania)
- **Marco Vinicio Vásquez Bernal** (Universidad Nacional de Educación - UNAE, Ecuador)
- **Abdeljalil Metioui**, Ph.D. (Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada)
- **Luu Tien Dung**, Ph.D. (Faculty of Postgraduate Studies, Lac Hong University, Bien Hoa City, Vietnam)
- Assoc. Prof. Dr. **Bahtiar Mohamad** (Universiti Utara, Malaysia)
- Prof. **Fabienne Martin-Juchat** (Université Grenoble Alpes, France)
- **Grona Natalia** (Pryluky Humanitarian and Pedagogical College named after. I. Ya Franko Priluki, Ukraine)
- Dr. **Maria Vaxevanidou** (Press and Communication Councillor, Specialist in Public Diplomacy, Head of Directory of International Communication, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Greece)
- **Lecturer Okan KOÇ** (Balikesir University, Turkey)
- **Diogo Guedes Vidal** (UFP Energy, Environment and Health Research Unit, University Fernando Pessoa, Portugal)
- Dr. **Abdulkadir Ameen** (Department of Politics and Governance, Kwara State, University, Nigeria)
- **Alexis Arredondo Espinosa** (Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Colombia)
- Assoc. Prof. **Ali Ameen** (Head of Postgraduate and Research Programs, Lincoln University, Malaysia)
- **Carolina de Moraes Souza**, (PhD Student in Contemporary History, University of Coimbra, Portugal)
- Assist. prof. **Reza Vaezi** (University of IRIB, Iran)
- **Segundo Gonzalo Pazmay Ramos** M.A. (Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Ecuador)
- Assist. prof. **Helena Laura Dias de Lima** (Faculty of Arts and Humanities of University of Porto, Portugal)
- Dr. **Sean Perera** (Sub Dean, College of Arts and Social Sciences, The Australian National University, Canberra, Australia)
- Associate Professor Dr. **Syed Shah Alam** (MAHSA University, Malaysia)
- Assoc. prof. **Carmen Alexandrache** („Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati, Romania)
- Assist. prof. PhD. **Sohrab Abdi Zarrin** (University of Qom, Iran)
- Prof. zw. dr hab. **Zbigniew Blok** (Adam Mickiewicz University Poznań, Poland)
- **Resul Sinani**, PhD (AAB College, Faculty of Mass Communication, Prishtina, Kosovo)
- **Paulo da Silva Quadros** (Post-doctoral researcher at the School of Communications and Arts of University of São Paulo, Brazil)
- PhD. **Carlos Mario Morales-Bautista** (Universidad Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco, Mexico)
- **Charles Antônio de Paula Bicalho** (State University of Minas Gerais (UEMG), Brazil)
- PhD. **Tatiana Hidalgo Marí** (University of Alicante, Spain)
- Assoc. Prof. **Carmen Marta Lazo** (University of Zaragoza, Spain)
- **Irina Milutinović**, PhD, Senior Research Associate (Institute of European Studies Belgrade, Serbia)
- **Tomás Humberto Rodríguez Caguana** (Universidad de Guayaquil, Guayaquil, Ecuador)
- Assistant Professor **Adil Hassan Bakheet Khalid** (Sohar University, Oman)
- Associate professor **Gabdullin Lenar** (Kazan Federal University, Russia)
- **Oksana Kaliberda** (Berdiansk State Pedagogical University, Ukraine)
- **Roberto Garcés Marrero**, PhD. (Universidad Iberoamericana, Ciudad de México)
- Lect. univ. dr. **Daniel Daneci Patrau** (Spiru Haret University, Faculty of Legal Sciences and Economic Sciences, Constanta, Romania)
- Dr. **Sulaeman**, Drs., M.Si (Departement of Islamic Journalism, State Islamic Institute Ambon, Indonesia)
- Prof. Dr. **André Petitat** (University of Lausanne, Switzerland)
- Assist. prof. **Amir Qorbanpoor Lafmejani** (University of Guilan, Iran)
- Dr. **Siti Azizah** (Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia)
- **Sandra Marisa Lopes Miranda**, PhD. (School of Communication and Media Studies, Polytechnic Institute of Lisbon - Portugal)

- **Francisca Rozângela Lopes de Sousa** (Paraíba State University (UEPB); Federal University of Campina Grande (UFCG), Brazil)
- **Bianca Stefany Aguiar Nascimento** (Universidade Estadual do Maranhão, Brazil)
- **Catur Nugroho** (Faculty of Communication and Business, Telkom University, Bandung, Indonesia)
- **Dimitra Laurence Laroche**, PhD. Candidate (Université Sorbonne Nouvelle - Paris 3, France)
- **Alie Pérez Véliz**, PhD. (Pinar del Río University, Cuba)
- **Taís Steffenello Ghisleni** (Universidade Franciscana - UFN, Brazil)
- Prof. Dr. Ph. **José A. Marín-Casanova** (University of Seville, Spain)
- Dr. **Luis Felipe Dias Lopes** (Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil)
- Assist. prof. PhD. **Ivana Ilić Krstić** (University of Nis, Serbia)
- Dr. **Sonia Rovito** (Universita Della Calabria, Italy)
- **Fernanda Pires Jaeger** (Universidade Franciscana, Brazil)
- Prof. MS.c. **Camilo Ernesto Mora Vizcaya** (University of Los Andes, Táchira Nucleus, Venezuela)
- Dr. **Abdul Rani Usman**, M.Si. (Islamic University, Ar-Raniry, Banda Aceh, Indonesia)
- **Hector Ramon Ramirez Partida**, PhD. in Government (University of Guanajuato, Mexico)
- **Raquel Silvano Almeida**, PhD. in Language Studies (State University of Paraná, Brazil)
- **Santiago Ávila Vila**, PhD. in Economics (Universitat Politècnica de Catalunya – UPC, Spain)
- Prof. **Jedrzej Skrzypczak** (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland)
- **Davi Barboza Cavalcanti**, PhD (Centro Universitário Brasileiro, Unibra, Brazil)
- **Camilia Gómez Cotta** (Universidad del Valle. Escuela de Comunicación Social de la Facultad de Artes Integradas (FAI). Docente catedrática, Colombia)
- Prof. **Maria Abril Sellares** (Universitari en Gestió Turística del Patrimoni Cultural)
- **Sonia Aparecida de Carvalho** (University of Vale do Itajaí UNIVALI, Brazil; University of Alicante UA, Spain)
- **Luis Felipe Oquendo Prieto** (Universidad del Zulia, Humanidades y Educación, Venezuela)
- Prof. **Roger Mondoue** (University of Dschang, Faculty of Letters and Social Sciences, Cameroon)
- Dr. **Francisco Julián Martínez Cano** (University Miguel Hernández, Spain)
- Assoc. Prof. PhD. **Andoni Iturbe Tolosa** (University of Basque, Spain)
- **Živilė Nemickienė**, PhD. (Vilnius University Kaunas Faculty, Lithuania)
- Prof. PhD. **Germán Carrillo** (University of Murcia, Spain)
- **Cláudia Maria Arantes de Assis Saar**, PhD. (Federal University of Amapá, Brazil)
- Prof. Dr. **Fabiano Maury Raupp** (Universidade do Estado de Santa Catarina - UDESC, Brazil)
- Prof. Me. **Teófilo Augusto da Silva** (University of South and Southeast of Pará (Unifesspa), Brazil)
- PhD. **Marcin Łukaszewski** (Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań - Faculty of Political Science and Journalism, Poland)
- **Vivian Leticia Romeu Aldaya** (UNAM, Mexico)
- **Ioan Lazar**, Habilitated Doctor (Academy of Romanian Scientists, Romania)
- Prof. **Evgenii A. Palamarchuk**, Dr. Habil. (Rostov Institute (branch) of the All-Russian State University of Justice - RLA of the Ministry of Justice of Russia, Russian Federation)
- **Maria Antoniou**, Ph.D. (Democritus University of Thrace, Faculty of Education, School of Primary Education and Hellenic Open University, Faculty of Humanities)
- **Hernán Fair**, PhD. (University of Quilmes, Argentina)
- Prof. **Asoke Kumar Saha** (Jagannath University, Dhaka, Bangladesh)
- **Gabriel Ling Hoh Teck** (Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Faculty of Built Environment and Surveying, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)
- **Jerzy Kaźmierczyk**, PhD. (Poznan University of Economics and Business, Poland; Tyumen State University, Russia)
- **Richard Douglas Kamara**, PhD. Researcher (Stellenbosch University, South Africa)
- **Alene Agegnehu Waga** (Debre Markos University, Ethiopia)
- **Anurag Hazarika**, PhD. (Tezpur Central University, Assam, India)
- **Samikshya Madhukullya**, PhD. (Tezpur Central University, Assam, India)

[Make a Submission](#)

Technium Social Sciences Journal

(ISSN: 2668-7798)

is indexed in the following international databases:

The logo for Google Scholar, featuring the word "Google" in its multi-colored font and "Scholar" in a grey sans-serif font below it.

 **Crossref**

EBSCO

 **Dimensions**

The logo for J-Gate, featuring the text "J-Gate" in white on an orange background with a stylized book icon.

INDEX  COPERNICUS

I N T E R N A T I O N A L

SSRN



Stanford | LIBRARIES



RePEc





Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek

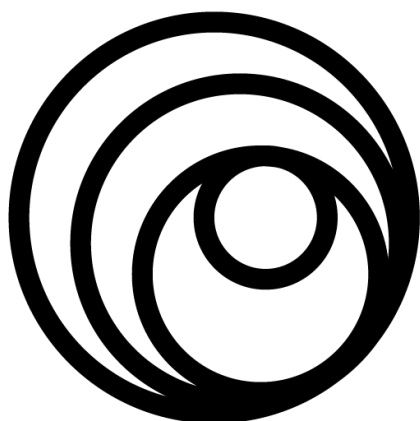


SCIPIO

SCIENTIFIC PUBLISHING & INFORMATION ONLINE



The global source for periodicals information since 1932



Scilit



Technium

by OJS PKP