



SIGn Jurnal Hukum

E-ISSN: 2685 – 8606 || P-ISSN: 2685 – 8614

<https://jurnal.penerbitsign.com/index.php/sjh/article/view/v7n1-19>

Vol. 7 No. 1: April - September 2025

Published Online: July 27, 2025

Article Title

A Legal Analysis of Justice in the Fiqh Siyasah Perspective on the Additional Voters List Regarding the Double Voter Case in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election Dispute

Author(s)

Adrian Riyoeda*

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan, Indonesia || adrian0203212109@uinsu.ac.id

*Corresponding Author

Ilhamsyah Pasaribu

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara Medan, Indonesia || ilhamsyah.pasaribu@gmail.com

How to cite:

Riyoeda, A., & Pasaribu, I. (2025). A Legal Analysis of Justice in the Fiqh Siyasah Perspective on the Additional Voters List Regarding the Double Voter Case in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election Dispute. *SIGn Jurnal Hukum*, 7(1), 334-350. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjh.v7i1.461>



This work is licensed under a [CC BY-4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)

ABSTRACT

The 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election Dispute, culminating in a Constitutional Court Decision, highlights the crucial issue of voter roll integrity, particularly concerning the double voter within the Additional Voters List. This research aims to unravel the causal factors that trigger the occurrence of the double voter and to assess the normative validity and integrity of the Additional Voters List from the perspective of fiqh siyasah. Employing a normative legal research method with a case approach, this study qualitatively analyzes Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 and its related statutory regulations. The analysis finds that the phenomenon is rooted in a multi-layered problem. These factors range from procedural negligence by administrators at the technical level to the weak competence and integrity of human resources, as well as systemic weaknesses, including population data management and a lack of inter-agency coordination. It is concluded that from the fiqh siyasah perspective, the practice of the double voter is not merely an administrative violation. It constitutes a betrayal (khiyanah) of the public trust (amanah) that fundamentally undermines the principle of justice ('adl) and corrupts the public good (maslahah al-'ammah), thereby nullifying the legitimacy of the electoral process.

Keywords: Additional Voters List; Double Voter; Fiqh Siyasah; Labuhanbatu Regency; Regional Head Election.

INTRODUCTION

Elections, including Regional Head Elections, constitute a fundamental pillar of Indonesia's democratic constitutional architecture (Bachmid, 2020). As an instrument of popular sovereignty guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution, elections are designed to be a fair arena of competition for strategic political offices. Their conduct is strictly regulated by a statutory framework, such as Law Number 7 of 2017 and Law Number 1 of 2015¹. These regulations aim to realize elections with integrity, ensure legal certainty, and promote effectiveness and efficiency (Muzakkir et al., 2021). This foundation affirms that every stage of an election must be conducted based on the principles of being direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair (Haryani, 2023).

Although a comprehensive legal framework has been established, the greatest challenge in the practice of electoral democracy lies in safeguarding the integrity of the process. One of the most critical and vulnerable aspects of the electoral process is the management of voter data (Ningsih et al., 2023). The accuracy of the voter roll is not merely a technical or administrative matter, but is at the core of the legitimacy of the election itself. Data inaccuracies, such as the presence of double voters or fictitious voters, can directly undermine the "one person, one vote" principle. It creates an opening for manipulation and can ultimately erode public trust in the entire electoral process and its outcomes.

¹Law Number 1 of 2015 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014, as amended several times, lastly by Law Number 6 of 2020 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2020 on the Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor Into Law Into Law.

Specifically, this issue often emerges within the mechanisms of the Final Voters List and the Additional Voters List. The Final Voters List, compiled from population data provided by the Population and Civil Registration Service, serves as the primary basis for enfranchisement. However, to accommodate the voting rights of citizens with high mobility or other special conditions, the Additional Voters List mechanism is provided (Rahayu & Permata, 2024). On the one hand, the Additional Voters List is a crucial tool for ensuring inclusivity. On the other hand, its negligent management creates a critical vulnerability that can be exploited for particular political interests (Setiawan et al., 2025). Consequently, this has the potential to cause injustice and damage electoral integrity (Gadjong, 2022).

The significance of this problem is starkly illustrated in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute. The contestation, involving five candidate pairs, did not conclude at the polling booth but extended into the realm of adjudication at the Constitutional Court. The petition filed by one of the candidate pairs highlighted various allegations of fraud, with the principal contention being the abuse of the Additional Voters List, which resulted in the presence of duplicate voters. This case set an important precedent, not only by exposing the vulnerability of the voter data system but also by demonstrating its destructive impact on the legitimacy of the Regional Head Election results.

The culmination of this dispute was the issuance of Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021. In its legal considerations, the Court found a significant legal fact: voters who were already registered on the Final Voters List had again exercised their right to vote at other Polling Stations by using the Additional Voters List with their electronic national ID cards. The Court explicitly stated that such a practice, facilitated by the negligence of the Polling Station Committee, had undermined the principles of an honest and fair election. As a consequence, the Court ordered a re-vote to be conducted at nine Polling Stations. This ruling serves as incontrovertible legal evidence that the issue of double voting within the Additional Voters List is not a theoretical concern but a factual reality that can nullify election results.

Scholarly research on election disputes and their problematics has offered diverse insights. A study by Syahputra and Hasan (2019) on a Regional Head Election case in Gayo Lues found that the double voter phenomenon occurred due to the negligence of data verification officers and undisciplined population administration procedures, which were ultimately rooted in the lack of integrity among election organizers. Furthermore, studies on the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute itself have been conducted from various standpoints. Ramsah and Marpaung (2024), for instance, analyzed the Constitutional Court Decision from the perspective of

Islamic judicial politics (*siyasah qadhā'iyyah*), concluding that the Court's actions were consistent with the principles of justice in Islamic law. Additionally, research by Panjaitan et al. (2024) highlighted the financial and logistical management by the General Election Commission of Labuhanbatu Regency during the re-vote, which was deemed adequate.

Nevertheless, a significant research gap exists in the current literature. Previous studies have not specifically and focusedly investigated the causal factors behind the emergence of the double voter in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute. Moreover, none have comprehensively analyzed this phenomenon from the broader perspective of *fiqh siyasah*, which extends beyond its judicial aspect (*qadha'iyyah*). In other words, there has been no analysis that bridges the juridical-factual findings regarding the root causes at the Polling Station level with a wider ethical-normative assessment based on the principles of governance in Islam.

Therefore, this research presents a novel approach by examining the double voter phenomenon not only as an administrative violation or an electoral crime but also as an act contrary to the fundamental principles of *fiqh siyasah*. This perspective is crucial as it transcends mere debates over formal legality. *Fiqh siyasah*, with its emphasis on the concepts of justice (*'adl*), trust (*amanah*), and the public interest (*maslahah al-'ammah*), as articulated by thinkers such as Al-Mawardi and Al-Ghazali, provides a deeper analytical lens for assessing the ethical quality of a democratic process. These principles are firmly rooted in the command of Allah SWT in QS An-Nisa verse 58. This verse serves as the theological foundation that any process related to the conferral of authority—including elections—must be executed with utmost trust and justice. Accordingly, the double voter issue can be viewed as a betrayal (*khiyanah*) of the public trust (*amanah*) that corrupts the very foundation of legitimate authority.

Based on the foregoing analysis, this research has two primary objectives. *First*, to systematically examine and identify the causal factors of the double voter occurrences within the Additional Voters List in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election, as revealed through the legal proceedings at the Constitutional Court. *Second*, to assess the validity and integrity of the Additional Voters List, which contained the potential for the double voter, from the perspective of *fiqh siyasah*. This study is expected to provide a theoretical contribution to the discourse on election law and contemporary *fiqh siyasah*. Furthermore, on a practical level, this research aims to produce recommendations for improving the voter data management system and strengthening oversight mechanisms to ensure the realization of elections that are both fair and trusted by the public.

METHOD

This study is a normative legal research that focuses on the analysis of legal materials related to the issue of the double voter in the context of Regional Head Elections. To address the research problems comprehensively, this study employs several approaches simultaneously (Qamar & Rezah, 2020). *First*, a statute approach is used to examine the hierarchy and synchronization of legal norms governing the voter roll, from the 1945 Constitution to the technical regulations of the General Election Commission. *Second*, a case approach is applied, with Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 serving as the primary object of analysis. This approach aims to explore the legal facts and judicial reasoning concerning the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute. *Third*, a conceptual approach is utilized to understand and elaborate on key concepts from *fiqh siyasah*, such as justice (*'adl*), trust (*amanah*), and the public interest (*maslahah al-'ammah*).

The data sources used in this research consist of primary and secondary legal materials (Sampara & Husen, 2016). Primary legal materials include all relevant laws and regulations, such as Law Number 1 of 2015, as well as pertinent regulations from the General Election Commission and the Election Supervisory Board. Specifically, Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 is considered the primary legal material, as it contains the legal facts that form the basis of the analysis. Meanwhile, secondary legal materials comprise various literature that elucidates the primary legal materials. These sources include textbooks, scholarly journals (including those cited in the introduction), articles, and other scholarly works that discuss electoral law theory, electoral disputes, and *fiqh siyasah*. All legal materials were collected systematically through library research and document analysis.

Data analysis in this study is conducted qualitatively, following a structured process that addresses the two research objectives sequentially (Irwansyah, 2020). To identify the causal factors of the double voter, a content analysis is applied to the legal reasoning and trial facts within the Constitutional Court Decision. This process involves the codification and interpretation of textual data to find patterns of violations and negligence that occurred on the ground. Subsequently, to assess the phenomenon from the perspective of *fiqh siyasah*, a normative-philosophical analysis is employed. The factual findings regarding the practice of the double voter are not merely described; their validity is also evaluated and assessed against the yardstick of the fundamental principles of *fiqh siyasah*. Thus, this method fosters a dialogue between positive legal facts and the ethical values of Islamic law, thereby producing a holistic and in-depth analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Mapping the Double Voter Problem in Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021

An in-depth examination of Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 reveals a series of legal facts that comprehensively map the double voter problem in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute. The Court's legal reasoning not only confirmed the existence of violations but also detailed the *modus operandi*, scale, and actors involved in the practices that undermined electoral integrity. These findings constitute a crucial primary dataset for the entire analysis in this research, serving as an authentic depiction of how electoral fraud can occur through the manipulation of the voter roll.

The primary legal fact identified by the Court was a systematic *modus operandi*. Several voters whose names were already on the Final Voters List knowingly reused their voting rights by utilizing the Additional Voters List. This practice was facilitated by the use of electronic national ID cards at Polling Stations different from where they were registered on the Final Voters List. The Court, after examining evidence from voter attendance forms, found a correspondence between the names and National Identification Numbers of voters registered on the Final Voters List and those who voted via the Additional Voters List. It proves the practice of double voting by the same individuals.

The scale of this violation was specifically and measurably identified. The Court detailed several voters who were proven to have committed double voting, including Irawan, Mahyuddin Munthe, and Syah Fitri Kurniati, as well as dozens of other names spread across several sub-districts. The locus of these violations was concentrated in the nine Polling Stations that were the subject of the dispute. These locations were Polling Station 005, Polling Station 007, Polling Station 009, Polling Station 010, and Polling Station 013 in Bakaran Batu Urban Village, Rantau Selatan Sub-District; Polling Station 009 and Polling Station 017 in Siringo-ringo Urban Village, Rantau Utara Sub-District; Polling Station 003 in Pangkatan Urban Village, Pangkatan Sub-District; and Polling Station 014 in Negeri Lama Urban Village, Bilah Hilir Sub-District. By explicitly naming individuals and Polling Station locations, the Court affirmed that these findings were not mere allegations but verified trial facts.

Furthermore, the Court's reasoning highlighted a fundamental failure at the frontline level of election administration, specifically at the level of the Polling Station Committee. This finding was corroborated by a report from the Election Supervisory Board of Labuhanbatu Regency, which stated that alleged

violations had been committed by unscrupulous Poll Workers who did not adhere to the provisions regarding who was entitled to vote at a Polling Station. As a follow-up, the General Election Commission of Labuhanbatu Regency imposed sanctions, in the form of both written warnings and permanent dismissals, against the chairpersons of the Polling Station Committees at all aforementioned Polling Stations. This fact shifts the focus of the problem from mere voter behavior to negligence or even condonation by the administrators who were supposed to safeguard the purity of the vote.

The juridical consequence of this accumulation of violations was the partial granting of the petitioner's application and the annulment of the Decree of the General Election Commission of Labuhanbatu Regency Number 176/PL.02.6-Kpt/1210/KPU-Kab/XII/2020 on the Determination of the Recapitulation of Vote Counting Results and Determination of the Results of the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent and Vice Regent Election, dated December 16, 2020. The Court opined that the practice of double voting, which occurred in a structured manner at the nine Polling Stations, had gravely undermined the principles of an honest and fair election. Most importantly, this practice contradicted the democratic principle of "one person, one vote" as mandated by Article 18, section 4 of the 1945 Constitution. Therefore, to restore the integrity of the process and ensure the purity of the election results, the Court ordered a re-vote to be conducted at these nine Polling Stations. This re-vote order serves as a final affirmation that a violation of voter roll accuracy is not a minor infraction but a serious procedural flaw that can nullify the validity of election results.

B. Analysis of Causal Factors: From Procedural Negligence to Systemic Weaknesses

The legal facts within Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021, as previously outlined, inherently point to a series of causal factors that contributed to the practice of double voting. A more profound analysis indicates that this phenomenon is not an isolated, stand-alone incident. It is a manifestation of a multi-layered problem, ranging from procedural negligence at the most technical level to systemic weaknesses in electoral governance. Unpacking these factors is crucial for understanding the root of the problem and for formulating comprehensive, rather than merely reactive, solutions to prevent the recurrence of similar violations in the future.

The most proximate causal factor, clearly identified in the Court's decision, is procedural negligence by the Polling Station Committee. As the frontline of election administration, the Polling Station Committee bears the responsibility of ensuring that every voter exercising their right to vote has met the requirements

and followed the applicable procedures (Nahak et al., 2019). In the case of the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute, it was proven that Poll Workers at the problematic Polling Stations failed to carry out this verification function meticulously. They permitted voters armed only with their electronic national ID cards to cast their ballots without conducting adequate cross-referencing to ensure these individuals were not registered on the Final Voters List at another Polling Station, or without confirming that the voter possessed a voter transfer certificate (Form A5). This failure, explicitly acknowledged by the Election Supervisory Board of Labuhanbatu Regency and resulting in sanctions from the General Election Commission of Labuhanbatu Regency, constitutes a form of administrative malpractice that opened the gateway for fraud.

Behind this procedural negligence lies a deeper layer of issues concerning the integrity and competence of election administrators. This finding aligns with the research of Syahputra and Hasan (2019), which concluded that the weak integrity of administrators is a root cause of electoral fraud. The negligence of a Polling Station Committee cannot always be interpreted as unintentional human error due to fatigue. It can be rooted in a lack of understanding of regulations caused by inadequate training. More seriously, it can be a form of deliberate condonation resulting from co-optation or political pressure. When administrators at the grassroots level lack strong independence and professionalism, they become a weak point, vulnerable to manipulation and exploitation of vote outcomes (Fitriyani et al., 2024). It ultimately undermines the principles of honesty and fairness in the electoral process.

Further upstream, the practice of the double voter is also facilitated by systemic weaknesses, particularly in population data management. The issue of inaccurate voter data is a chronic problem in every election held in Indonesia (Budiman, 2023). Delays in data updating, such as the failure to promptly remove deceased voters from the rolls, are a primary contributor. Flawed input processes or multiple identity registrations by operators can also lead to the emergence of duplicate data. This problem is exacerbated by high population mobility. A citizen who moves to another region without undergoing a thorough data update procedure has a high potential of remaining registered at their former domicile, thus effectively possessing two active residential identities.

This administrative data disarray is then exacerbated by institutional factors, namely the lack of effective coordination among relevant agencies (Hawana, 2023). Ideally, there should be a seamless, real-time data flow between the Population and Civil Registration Service, as the producer of population data, the General Election Commission, as the user of the data for the Final Voters List, and the Election Supervisory Board, as the supervisor of data integrity. In practice,

however, “data silos” often occur. This condition leads to each institution working with its version of the data. The absence of a single, integrated data platform that can be accessed jointly renders the verification and validation process suboptimal, allowing duplicate data to slip through the screening process.

Fundamentally, all the above factors indicate a systemic weakness in electoral governance. The system has not yet been able to fully guarantee the principle of “one person, one vote, one value.” The technical level failure by the Polling Station Committee is a symptom of larger problems: a population data system that is not yet fully robust and a still-fragile institutional coordination mechanism. The resulting inaccuracy of voter data is no longer just a technical issue but has transformed into an issue of legitimacy. It directly undermines the principles of accountability (*mas’uliyah*) and honesty (*shidq*) that should be the main pillars of state administration, including in the process of regional leadership succession.

C. Assessment of the Integrity of the Additional Voters List from the *Fiqh Siyasah* Perspective

The transition from an analysis of causal factors to a normative assessment demands a shift in perspective—from merely identifying “what went wrong” technically to gauging “why it was wrong” ethically and philosophically. Within the framework of *fiqh siyasah*, the problem of the double voter in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute transcends a mere violation of positive law. This issue touches upon the core of the fundamental principles that underpin the legitimacy of a government. The administration of a state, including the process of leadership succession, is viewed as a manifestation of humanity’s role as vicegerents (*khalifah*) on Earth, who will be held accountable for their deeds (Nugraha & Mulyandari, 2016). In this regard, QS Yunus verse 14 stipulates:

ثُمَّ جَعَلْنَاكُمْ خَلَائِفَ فِي الْأَرْضِ مِنْ بَعْدِهِمْ لِنَنْظُرَ كَيْفَ تَعْمَلُونَ ﴿١٤﴾

“Then We made you successors in the land after them so that We may observe how you will do.”

This verse establishes the theological foundation that every office and authority, including those held by election administrators, is a test to observe the quality of one’s actions. In this context, the role of a vicegerent demands the management of public affairs in the most beneficial and just manner. The failure to maintain the accuracy of the voter roll, therefore, is not a mere administrative flaw; it is a failure to fulfill the role of vicegerency, which carries implications for accountability before God (Nugraha et al., 2020).

The most conspicuously violated principle in this case is the principle of trust (*amanah*). In the context of elections, *amanah* has a dual dimension. The first is the trust vested in the administrators by the state to conduct the process professionally. The second is the trust that voters place in the system to ensure the sanctity of their vote. The negligence of the Polling Station Committee, the weak coordination among institutions, and data inaccuracies all contribute to the neglect of this *amanah*. The practice of double voting is a form of betrayal (*khiyanah*) that erodes the foundation of trust. On this matter, QS An-Nisa verse 58 stipulates:

﴿ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُكُمْ أَنْ تُؤَدُّوا الْأَمَانَاتِ إِلَىٰ أَهْلِهَا وَإِذَا حَكَمْتُمْ بَيْنَ النَّاسِ أَنْ تَحْكُمُوا بِالْعَدْلِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ نِعِمَّا يَعِظُكُمْ بِهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا ﴾

"Indeed, Allah commands you to render trusts to whom they are due and when you judge between people to judge with justice. Excellent is that which Allah instructs you. Indeed, Allah is ever Hearing and Seeing."

This verse explicitly links the rendering of *amanah* with the establishment of just rule, indicating that an electoral process lacking in *amanah* cannot possibly produce just leadership (Begouvic & Cuan, 2021). Moreover, the story of Prophet Yusuf in the Qur'an teaches that *amanah* concerns not only honesty but also competence and professionalism. In this regard, QS Yusuf verse 55 stipulates:

﴿ قَالَ اجْعَلْنِي عَلَىٰ خَزَائِنِ الْأَرْضِ إِنِّي حَفِيظٌ عَلِيمٌ ﴾

"[Joseph] said, 'Appoint me over the storehouses of the land. Indeed, I will be a knowing guardian.'"

The phrase "a knowing guardian" (*hafiizhun 'aliim*) demonstrates that a holder of public trust must possess two inseparable qualities: moral integrity (*hafiizh*) and technical capability (*'aliim*). The negligence of the Polling Station Committee in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute can be interpreted not only as a flaw in integrity but also as evidence of a lack of capability or knowledge in executing their duties, both of which are absolute requirements for holding public trust.

The violation of *amanah* directly implicates the violation of the principle of justice (*'adl*). Justice in elections encompasses both a procedural dimension (equality of opportunity) and a substantive dimension (an outcome that reflects the will of the people). The practice of the double voter inherently corrupts both dimensions, as it makes one person's vote more valuable than another's, thereby negating the principle of equality (*musawah*), and it produces unrepresentative

leadership. The command to act justly is a central message in the Qur'an, not limited to the courtroom but extending to all aspects of public life. In this respect, QS An-Nahl verse 90 stipulates:

﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ
يَعِظُكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ﴾

"Indeed, Allah orders justice and good conduct and giving to relatives and forbids immorality and bad conduct and oppression. He admonishes you that perhaps you will be reminded."

This verse affirms that justice is part of a package of virtues that must be upheld, while deceitful practices like vote manipulation fall into the category of immorality (*fahsyah*) and wrongdoing (*munkar*) that are forbidden. Thus, allowing the double voter to occur, whether through negligence or intent, is an act theologically classified as a political wrongdoing.

This view is reinforced by [Al-Ghazali \(1994\)](#) pragmatic linkage of the justice of authority with the welfare and prosperity of society. According to him, justice is the most fundamental value in any policy made and executed by a government, as it forms the foundation for state stability and the loyalty of the people. In the context of the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election, the practice of double voting, which undermined justice, not only corrupted the election results but also, according to Al-Ghazali's logic, threatened social stability by eroding the foundation of the people's trust in the government and the democratic process. When justice in the process of leadership succession vanishes, the potential for social chaos, as Al-Ghazali warned, becomes a tangible threat.

This assessment is deepened through the perspective of Islamic constitutional politics (*siyasah dusturiyah*), which addresses legislation and citizens' political rights in alignment with the values of shari'ah. Within this framework, justice is not merely a matter of personal conduct but must also be manifested in the systems and regulations that govern the state. As emphasized by [Al-Mawardi \(2016\)](#), a leader must govern based on just laws to create stability. Thus, a regulation concerning the voter roll that is proven to have loopholes allowing for the double voter is a form of constitutional flaw from the *siyasah dusturiyah* perspective, as it fails to guarantee systemic justice.

Furthermore, the double voter phenomenon is contrary to the primary objective of Islamic governance (*siyasah syar'iyah*), which is to promote the public good (*maslahah al-'ammah*) and prevent harm (*mafsadah*). The mechanism of the

Additional Voters List was established for a public good (*maslahah*)—to guarantee citizens' voting rights (Entong et al., 2020). However, when its implementation creates a greater harm (*mafsadah*)—in the form of public distrust, disputes, political instability, and the cost of a re-vote—the validity of the process is nullified. A legal maxim of fiqh states, “Repelling harm takes precedence over acquiring benefits” (*dar'ul mafasid muqaddamun 'ala jalbil mashalih*) (Baskoro, 2019). In this regard, QS Al-Anbiya' verse 107 stipulates:

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَاكَ إِلَّا رَحْمَةً لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿١٠٧﴾

“And We have not sent you, [O Muhammad], except as a mercy to the worlds.”

This verse can be contextualized to mean that every policy and action in state governance, including the administration of elections, must ultimately lead to the realization of mercy and the collective good. When a procedure instead gives rise to chaos and injustice, it has lost its spirit of mercy and must be re-evaluated for the greater good.

Another neglected aspect is the principle of deliberation (*syura*). In the modern context, *syura* is understood not only as a meeting but also as the spirit of effective coordination and collaboration among institutions. The lack of data synchronization among the General Election Commission, the Election Supervisory Board, and the Population and Civil Registration Service reflects a weak implementation of the spirit of *syura* in complex governance. On this matter, QS Ali Imran verse 159 stipulates:

فَبِمَا رَحْمَةٍ مِّنَ اللَّهِ لِنْتَ لَهُمْ ۚ وَلَوْ كُنْتَ فَظًّا غَلِيظَ الْقَلْبِ لَانفَضُّوا مِنْ حَوْلِكَ ۚ فَاعْفُ عَنْهُمْ وَاسْتَغْفِرْ لَهُمْ وَشَاوِرْهُمْ فِي الْأَمْرِ ۚ فَإِذَا عَزَمْتَ فَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ الْمُتَوَكِّلِينَ ﴿١٥٩﴾

“So by mercy from Allah, [O Muhammad], you were lenient with them. And if you had been rude [in speech] and harsh in heart, they would have disbanded from about you. So pardon them and ask forgiveness for them and consult them in the matter. And when you have decided, then rely upon Allah. Indeed, Allah loves those who rely [upon Him].”

The command to deliberate contains the wisdom that collective decisions yield better solutions and can prevent crises. The failure of state institutions to “deliberate” in resolving the crucial issue of voter data contributed to the resulting chaos—a failure that could have been avoided through dialogue and closer cooperation.

Finally, when a dispute arises from the failure of those in authority (*ulil amri*) to fulfill their trust, *fiqh siyasah* provides a resolution mechanism. Seeking justice through the Constitutional Court can be seen as an implementation of the command to refer disputes back to a higher standard of truth—the universal principles of justice. In this regard, QS An-Nisa verse 59 stipulates:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولِيَ الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ فَإِنْ تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ وَالرَّسُولِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا ﴿٥٩﴾

“O you who have believed, obey Allah and obey the Messenger and those in authority among you. And if you disagree over anything, refer it to Allah and the Messenger, if you should believe in Allah and the Last Day. That is the best [way] and best in result.”

In the context of a modern state, “referring it to Allah and the Messenger” means referring to the universal principles of justice embodied in the constitution and applicable laws, which the Constitutional Court upholds as the guardian of the constitution. Thus, from the *fiqh siyasah* perspective, the integrity of the Additional Voters List in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election is deemed fundamentally flawed, as it violated the core pillars of Islamic governance: trust (*amanah*), justice, the public good, and deliberation.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results and discussion, it can be concluded that the double voter phenomenon in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election dispute was not an isolated incident. This phenomenon resulted from a cumulative set of procedural and systemic problems. Its causal factors include the negligence of the Polling Station Committee at the technical level and the weak competence and integrity of the election administrators’ human resources. The most fundamental factor is the fragility of the national population data management system, characterized by delays in updating and a lack of effective coordination among relevant state institutions.

From the *fiqh siyasah* perspective, the practice of the double voter and its causal factors are assessed as a grave violation of the fundamental principles of Islamic governance. The failure to guarantee the accuracy of the voter roll constitutes a betrayal of the trust (*khiyanah*) vested in the state by the people. It directly undermines the principles of procedural and substantive justice (*‘adl*). Furthermore, it contradicts the objective of realizing the public good (*maslahah al-‘ammah*), instead giving rise to harm (*mafsadah*) in the form of delegitimizing the democratic process and potentially leading to social instability.

Therefore, a series of comprehensive reforms is required. On a practical level, the General Election Commission and the Election Supervisory Board should improve the quality of recruitment, training, and supervision for ad hoc election administrators to ensure their capability and integrity. More pressing, however, are systemic-level improvements. These can be pursued by urging the government and the House of Representatives to establish a single, integrated data platform for population and voter information, accessible in real-time by the General Election Commission, the Election Supervisory Board, and the Population and Civil Registration Service, to eliminate loopholes for data duplication.

Academically, this research opens avenues for further study. Future studies could focus on more in-depth qualitative analyses of the non-technical factors influencing the behavior of grassroots-level administrators, such as political pressure or economic incentives. Additionally, comparative studies on the application of *fiqh siyasah* principles in resolving electoral disputes in other Muslim-majority countries could also enrich the body of scholarship in this field.

REFERENCES

- The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang-dasar>
- Al-Ghazali, I. (1994). *Nasehat Bagi Penguasa* (Trans. by A. Thaha & I. Ismail). Mizan.
- Al-Mawardi, I. (2016). *Ahkam Sulthaniyah: Sistem Pemerintahan Khilafah Islam* (Trans. by K. Fath & F. Fathurrahman). Qisthi Press.
- Bachmid, F. (2020). Eksistensi Kedaulatan Rakyat dan Implementasi *Parliamentary Threshold* dalam Sistem Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia. *SIGn Jurnal Hukum*, 2(2), 87-103. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjh.v2i2.83>
- Baskoro, A. (2019). Presidential Threshold di Indonesia dalam Perspektif Masalah Mursalah. *Legislatif (Lembaran Gagasan Mahasiswa Yang Solutif dan Inovatif)*, 2(2), 38-56. Retrieved from <https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/jhl/article/view/10218>
- Begouvic, M. E. H., & Cuan, B. (2021). Money Politik pada Kepemiluan di Indonesia. *Sol Justicia*, 4(2), 105-122. <https://doi.org/10.54816/sj.v4i2.451>
- Budiman, H. (2023). Penyuluhan Hukum tentang Kepastian Hukum dan Perlindungan Hak Pilih dalam Pemutakhiran Data dan Penyusunan Daftar Pemilih Pemilihan Umum 2024. *Empowerment: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 6(1), 112-119. <https://doi.org/10.25134/empowerment.v6i01.7682>
- Decision of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 on the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent Election Result Dispute. <https://www.mkri.id/perkara/persidangan/putusan?jenis=PHPKADA&search=58%2FPHP.BUP-XIX%2F2021>

- Entong, A. T. C. S., Ngadisah, N., & Anggraeni, D. (2020). Kinerja Komisi Pemilihan Umum dalam Meningkatkan Partisipasi Masyarakat Pendatang pada Pilpres 2019 di Kota Makassar Provinsi Sulawesi Selatan. *Visioner: Jurnal Pemerintahan Daerah di Indonesia*, 12(4), 753-774. <https://doi.org/10.54783/jv.v12i4.338>
- Fitriyani, D., Sardini, N. H., & Erowati, D. (2024). Malapraktik Pemilihan Kepala Daerah dan Wakil Kepala Daerah Kota Cirebon Tahun 2018. *Socio-Political Communication and Policy Review*, 1(6), 1-15. <https://doi.org/10.61292/shkr.174>
- Gadjong, A. A. (2022). The Principle of ASN Neutrality in the 2020 Regional Head Elections: A Case Study in Maros Regency. *SIGn Jurnal Hukum*, 3(2), 174-186. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjh.v3i2.165>
- Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 245, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5588). <https://peraturan.go.id/id/perppu-no-1-tahun-2014>
- Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2020 on the Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor Into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 128, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6512). <https://peraturan.go.id/id/perppu-no-2-tahun-2020>
- Haryani, R. (2023). The Implementation of Simultaneous Local Elections: An Overview of Constitutional Law and Its Impact on Democracy in Indonesia. *SIGn Jurnal Hukum*, 5(1), 102-113. <https://doi.org/10.37276/sjh.v5i1.262>
- Hawana, A. (2023). Peran Lembaga KPU dan Bawaslu dalam Mengatasi Permasalahan Daftar Pemilih Tetap (DPT) Saat Pemilihan Umum. *Supremasi Hukum*, 18(2), 102-110. <https://doi.org/10.33592/jsh.v18i2.3018>
- Irwansyah. (2020). *Penelitian Hukum: Pilihan Metode & Praktik Penulisan Artikel*. Mirra Buana Media.
- Lajnah Pentashihan Mushaf Al-Qur'an. (2022). *Qur'an Kemenag*. Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia. <https://quran.kemenag.go.id>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2015 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor Into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 Number 23, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5656). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/1636>

- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 of 2015 on Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor Into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2015 Number 57, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5678). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/1627>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 2016 on the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor Into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2016 Number 130, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5898). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/1673>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 2017 on General Election (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2017 Number 182, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6109). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/1699>
- Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2020 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 2 of 2020 on the Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 on Enactment of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governor, Regent, and Mayor Into Law (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2020 Number 193, Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6547). <https://www.dpr.go.id/dokumen/jdih/undang-undang/detail/1766>
- Muzakkir, A. K., Alhamid, M., & Kambo, G. A. (2021). Pembatalan Pembahasan Rancangan Undang-Undang tentang Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum dan Keterkaitannya pada Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2024. *Pleno Jure*, 10(1), 54-67. <https://doi.org/10.37541/plenojure.v10i1.560>
- Nahak, U. T., Akwila, K. F., & Mahartina, L. (2019). Hubungan Kerja KPU dengan KPPS dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2019. *Perspektif*, 24(3), 147-155. <https://doi.org/10.30742/perspektif.v24i3.735>
- Ningsih, D. G., Harahap, R. H., & Kusmanto, H. (2023). Analisis Integritas Petugas Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih dalam Pendataan Pemilih pada Pemilihan Walikota dan Wakil Walikota Medan Tahun 2020 di Kecamatan Medan Polonia. *Perspektif*, 12(1), 251-262. <https://doi.org/10.31289/perspektif.v12i1.7740>
- Nugraha, A., & Mulyandari, A. (2016). Pilkada Langsung dan Pilkada Tidak Langsung dalam Perspektif Fikih Siyasah. *Mazahib: Jurnal Pemikiran Hukum Islam*, 15(2), 208-236. <https://doi.org/10.21093/mj.v15i2.630>
- Nugraha, A., Sari, N., Ningsih, G., & Ramdani, M. S. (2020). Peranan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kabupaten Merangin dalam Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih. *Datin Law Jurnal*, 1(1), 1-11. <https://doi.org/10.36355/dlj.v1i1.334>

- Panjaitan, S. R., Amin, M., & Situmorang, T. P. (2024). Financial Governance and Logistics in Re-Election: Case Study of the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regency KPU. *Perspektif*, 13(2), 319-328. <https://doi.org/10.31289/perspektif.v13i2.9995>
- Qamar, N., & Rezah, F. S. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Hukum: Doktrinal dan Non-Doktrinal*. CV. Social Politic Genius (SIGn).
- Rahayu, Z. R., & Permata, R. (2024). Urgensi Pengawasan dalam Penyusunan DPTb dan DPK Menghadapi Pemilu 2024 di Bawaslu Padang Pariaman. *Jurnal Puan Indonesia*, 5(2), 289-296. <https://doi.org/10.37296/jpi.v5i2.188>
- Ramsah, R., & Marpaung, Z. A. F. (2024). Re-Voting for the Election of Regents and Deputy Regents (Analysis Study of the Constitutional Court Decision Number: 58/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021 Siyasah Qadhaiyah Perspective). *Journal Equity of Law and Governance*, 6(1), 113-120. Retrieved from <https://ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/elg/article/view/10668>
- Sampara, S., & Husen, L. O. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Kretakupa Print.
- Setiawan, Y., Bernardianto, R. B., & Yusuf, M. (2025). Implementasi Pemilih yang Termasuk dalam Kategori Daftar Pemilih Khusus (DPK) pada Pemilu 2024 di Kabupaten Seruyan Berdasarkan Keputusan KPU RI Nomor 66 Tahun 2024 dengan Surat Edaran Bawaslu Nomor 21 Tahun 2024. *Riwayat: Educational Journal of History and Humanities*, 8(1), 31-47. <https://doi.org/10.24815/jr.v8i1.43124>
- Syahputra, I., & Hasan, E. (2019). Fenomena Pemilih Ganda pada Pilkada Gayo Lues Tahun 2017. *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial & Ilmu Politik*, 4(4), 1-14. Retrieved from <https://jim.usk.ac.id/fisip/article/view/12979>