



Dispute over the Calculation of the Number of Votes in the Election of the Head of Huraba Village 1, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency, Fiqh Siyasah Perspective (Analysis Study of Decision Number: 68/G/2023/Ptun.Mdn)

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Abstract - This study aims to analyze the PTUN Decision Number: 68/G/2023/PTUN.MDN regarding the vote counting dispute in the Huraba 1 village head election from the perspective of Fiqh Siyasah. The main objectives of this research are to, Identify and evaluate inconsistencies in the vote counting process that formed the basis of the dispute. Analyze the court decision in the context of justice and legal certainty principles (Al-Adl and Al-Yaqin) according to Fiqh Siyasah. Assess whether the court's decision aligns with the principles of Fiqh Siyasah and provide recommendations for improving the election process. Through this approach, the study aims to offer a deeper understanding of legal applications in election disputes and the relevance of Fiqh Siyasah principles in ensuring justice and legal certainty. The research results show that the Medan PTUN rejected the lawsuit from the plaintiff because it was deemed to violate the principles of good government. From the perspective of Fiqh Siyasah (Qadha'iyyah), this decision is in line with the principles of justice (al-'adl), legal certainty (al-yaqin), and benefit (maslahah) in Islamic government administration. This research concludes the importance of applying the principles of Fiqh Siyasah in administrative decision making to ensure justice and public benefit.

Keywords: Dispute, Number of Votes, Village Head Election, Fiqh Siyasah

I. INTRODUCTION

The election of the village head is a crucial democratic process at the local level in Indonesia. As part of the village governance system, this election not only determines the village leader but also affects how the village is managed and how the interests of the village community are accommodated. Village head elections are regulated by laws and government regulations and typically involve several stages, such as candidate registration, campaigning, voting, and vote counting. In this system, there are various rules and procedures that must be followed to ensure fairness and transparency. However, practical implementation often reveals challenges, such as disputes over vote counting results, procedural violations, and dissatisfaction among candidates or voters. The dispute over vote counting in the village head election in Huraba 1, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency, is a concrete example of the challenges faced in village head elections. This dispute arose from dissatisfaction with the vote counting results, which were deemed inaccurate or inconsistent with the applicable procedures. The dispute then proceeded to the State Administrative Court (PTUN) with decision number 68/G/2023/PTUN.MDN.

This research is significant because the case highlights not only technical and administrative issues in elections but also provides insight into the application of principles of justice and governance at the local level. By analyzing this dispute from the perspective of fiqh

siyarah, we can understand how principles of Islamic law and justice are applied in resolving election disputes at the village level. This case has high relevance in the context of election administration reforms in Indonesia. This study not only provides an understanding of how election disputes are resolved at the village level but also assesses the effectiveness of existing legal mechanisms and procedures in ensuring fairness. By focusing on the PTUN decision, this research aims to evaluate how the court's ruling reflects the expected principles of justice and transparency and its implications for future village election practices. (Setiawan, 2023). Several changes to the regulations regarding the regional elections have been made to date, following the passing of Law Number 6 of 2014 regulating Villages, also known as the Village Law, the government regulates the regional elections to be carried out jointly or simultaneously such as the election of regional heads (pilkada), this provision is regulated in the provisions of article 31 paragraph (1) of the Village Law. (Elections, Village, Java, & Republic, 2016)

Disapproval of the results of the elections must lead to conflicts between supporters that do not end, and even against the losing party in the elections to raise objections or disputes over the results of the elections according to existing procedures according to laws and regulations. (Sudirman, 2023) The implementation of the regional elections cannot be separated from the regulations that have been made by the government which are then determined by the DPR or DPRD in the shape of rules and legislation at both the central and regional levels. It must be admitted that it has become common knowledge that the oldest democracy in this republic exists in the village, because the village since approximately 2 (two) centuries ago or the colonial period has held elections to determine its leader. This is a characteristic of the realization of village-level democracy with direct elections they have persisted for a very long time and are even well maintained, because from the village we know the name of the election of leaders directly with the community by giving their respective voting rights. (Festiando & Suni, 2022).

Furthermore, in the implementation rules of the Village Law, namely in the provisions of article 40 paragraphs (1) and (2) of Government Regulation (hereinafter abbreviated as PP) Number 43 of 2014 concerning Regulations for the Implementation of Law Number 6 of 2014 concerning Villages, which states, paragraph (1) "The election of the village head is carried out simultaneously in all districts/cities", while paragraph (2) states "The simultaneous election of the village head as referred to in paragraph (1) can be carried out waves at most 3 (three) times in a period of 6 (six) years". Based on this, the Minister of Home Affairs as the executor of duties and functions (hereinafter abbreviated as tufoksi) who manages local governments and village governments issued the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs (hereinafter abbreviated as Permendagri) Number 112 of 2014 concerning the Election of Village Heads, as stated in article 2 "The election of Village Heads is carried out simultaneously once or can be waved". (Maxwell, Cover, & Hughes, 1985)

Furthermore, in article 4 paragraph (2) states "The election of the Village Head in waves as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out a maximum of 3 (three) times in a period of 6 (six) years". And paragraph (3) states "The election of the Village Head is waved as referred to in paragraph (2) and is carried out with a maximum time interval of 2 (two) years". in order for the elections to be conducted must be carried out simultaneously in all districts or cities, the procedures for the election and dismissal of the Village Head, article 4^a states:

- a. The concurrent election of the village head, mentioned in Article 3 letter a is carried out in all regional areas.
- b. The Village Head's simultaneous election, as planned in paragraph (1) can be completed in waves no more than three times in a six-year span.
- c. The maximum time interval for the election of the Village Head in waves, as mentioned in paragraph (2), is two (two) years.
- d. The concurrent election of Village Heads took place held for the first time in 2016.
- e. The schedule for the simultaneous Village Head election was determined by the Regent at the proposal of the district election committee.

Regional elections must actually yield democratic leaders both substantively and procedurally. So that for the sake of this implementation, it is important to have the application of the game's clear and consistent regulations of the elections, include a method for resolving disputes that will undoubtedly arise. Because of the joint record of conflicts that often occur in Indonesia, partly due to the election process, both regional and village heads. It always starts with the process of dissatisfaction with one of the candidates who loses the election. If the election process that takes place and has been completed, the vote counting stage is the main point of the election to be carried out, up to the process of appointing the Elected Village Head. On the other hand, if there is a dispute over the results of the Pilkades vote count, a fair and transparent settlement institution is needed in its implementation.

According by (Law, Gunung, Village, Regency, & Head, 2021) Which institution really must understand the general election law and the dispute resolution process according to laws and regulations so that the decisions produced are really in accordance with the sense of justice of the community looking for leaders. The Village Law, specifically Article 37, paragraph (6), stipulates that in the event of a disagreement regarding the Village Head election results, the Regent/Mayor must settle the matter within thirty (30) days of receiving the results from the Village Head Election Committee. But these clauses don't explain in great detail how the mechanism for its formation and the strength of the decision on the results of the dispute resolution are regulated. Due to unclear arrangements and inaccurate authorities in resolving disputes over the results of the Pilkades, it can cause various problems, because the authority that resolves the election results is not objective. Moreover, the participation of the Regent is very inconsistent with the principle of original autonomy owned by the village. One could even argue that everyone has the ability to become involved in election disputes because they can arise between participants and organizers as well as between participants themselves. in connection with the Village Head's dispute resolution procedure. (Harefa, Siallagan, & Siregar, 2020)

In Islam, a leader must be responsible to his people because a leader has occupied his power through the appointment of the people who give the power to take care of government responsibilities. (Fridiyanto, 2019) A leader must have one of the characteristics of leadership such as fairness that makes justice the goal of government. The command to uphold justice is found in the Al-Qur'an Allah SWT said in Q.S. An-Nisa/4: 58

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

Meaning: Indeed, Allah tells you to convey the mandate to those who are entitled to receive it, and if you establish a law among men, you should establish it justly. Indeed, Allah is the best to teach you. Indeed, Allah is All-Hearing, All-Seeing. (Q.S. An-Nisa/4:58)

Based on the information above, it can be emphasized that in Siyasa Syar'iyah the law of appointing a leader or head of state is mandatory, both in sharia and aqliy. The problem is how the mechanism for appointing the head of state is. Fiqh scholars have written a lot about political and constitutional issues, such as: First, al-Mawardi in the Book of *Aḥkām al-Sulṭāniyyah*, explains that there are two ways in appointing leaders, namely: First, a head of state may be appointed through an electoral institution (*ahl al-hall wa al-'aqd*), second, it is appointed through the appointment of the current head of state. Second, Yusuf al-Qardhawi, in *Fiqh Daulah* that democracy is in line with the teachings of Islam, namely the election process that involves many people to appoint a leader who is favored, in accordance with the teachings of Islam that rejects an imam who prays who is not liked by the *makmum*.

The principle of justice and equality (*Al-'adlu wa al-musawah*) in the selection of leaders according to Imam Shafi'i places a strong emphasis on the importance of justice and equality

in the process of selecting leaders. He argued that leaders should be chosen based on objective and measurable criteria, not based on irrelevant factors such as wealth, ethnicity, or class. According to Imam Shafi'i, an ideal leader must have three main qualities, which are as follows:

1. Expertise (al-kifayah), leaders must have sufficient knowledge and experience to carry out their duties effectively.
2. Virtue (al-birr), the leader must have a high majority and be committed to affirming justice and goodness.
3. The ability to lead (qudrah 'ala al-qiyadah), leaders must have the ability to inspire, motivate, and lead others. (Zaini, Nurlaila, & Fiqria, 2021)

The selection of leaders based on this criterion, according to Imam Shafi'i, will help ensure that the elected leaders are the most competent and capable people to lead the community. It will also help minimize the potential for polluting votes based on non-qualitative factors of the candidate, such as wealth or political connections. This principle is an important foundation for building a fair and equitable democracy, where everyone has the same opportunity to contribute to the decision-making process. (Setyawan, Sariyatun, & Indrawati, 2022)

The following are the results of the recapitulation of the election on 19-12-2022, where there are 4 (four) Candidates for the Head of Hubara I Siabu Village, Mandailing Natal Regency, as follows:

NO	CANDIDATE NAME	VOTE ACQUISITION
1	Khairil Anwar	127
2	Amas Muda Hasibuan	293
3	Maradotang Pulungan	214
4	Domroh	252

Source: Decision of the Election Committee for the Head of Hubara I Siabu Village, Mandailing Regency

Then from the results of the ballot count, Amas Muda received the highest number of votes as many as 293 votes, Domroh 252 votes, Maradotang Pulungan 214 votes and Khairil Anwar as many as 127 votes. Meanwhile, there were 286 invalid or invalid ballots.

However, after the voting of the village head candidate was carried out, there was a lawsuit so that a meeting was held in the hall of the Madina Regent office, Wednesday (21/12/2022). The meeting was chaired by the Regional Secretary of Madina Alamulhaq Daulay, and attended by related agencies and the police. In addition, the four village head candidates were also present at the meeting.

The three candidates for village heads agreed to request that the local government, in this case the Regent of Madina, recount the ballots that were not approved by the committee. And they agreed on who would be the winner of the village head candidate in Huraba I Village, after the ballot box was recounted which was canceled by the chief election committee of the village.

However, It differs from the candidate's statement for the head of Amas Muda village with the most votes. He objected if the canceled ballot was reopened.

Based on the above statement, the author is interested in conducting research on this matter, to be used as a study in this study with the following problem formulation:

- 1) What are the indicators of inconsistency in the calculation of the number of votes in the election of the Head of Huraba 1 Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency?
- 2) What is the basis for the judge's consideration of rejecting the lawsuit from the plaintiffs based on the PTUN Decision Number: 68/G/2023/PTUN. MDN?
- 3) What is the perspective of Fiqh Siyasah in reviewing the judge's considerations based on the PTUN Decision Number: 68/G/2023/PTUN. MDN?

II. METHOD

This research employs a normative legal research method to analyze the dispute over vote counting in the village head election of Huraba 1, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency. Normative legal research is an approach that focuses on the study of legal texts, statutes, and principles to identify and understand the application of law in a particular case. (Sigit spto nugroho et al., 2020). The normative legal research method is chosen for several reasons: Focus on Norms and Legal Principles, This research aims to examine how legal norms and principles, both those outlined in legislation and in fiqh siyasah, are applied in resolving election disputes. This method allows the researcher to review relevant legal texts, such as laws and regulations concerning village head elections, and the principles of fiqh siyasah that may be applied. Document Analysis, In the context of vote counting disputes, analyzing legal documents such as court decisions, election regulations, and submitted evidence is an effective method for understanding how legal processes are applied and how justice is achieved. Evaluation of Court Decisions, This research also focuses on evaluating the PTUN decision Number: 68/G/2023/PTUN.MDN. Using a normative approach, the researcher can assess whether the decision aligns with applicable legal principles and how the application of law reflects principles of justice. (Tabran, Kurniati, Abd. Rahman R, & A. Firda, 2023)

Three categories apply to different types of legal resources: primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. The author uses sources of legal materials, namely: first, the primary sources of legal materials used consist of laws and regulations, official records, minutes in making laws and judges' decisions. Second, the main secondary legal material is textbooks because textbooks contain the basic principles of legal science and classical views. Third, instructions and explanations for primary and secondary legal resources are the source of tertiary legal materials. (Benuf, Mahmudah, & Priyono, 2019). The normative legal research approach is well-suited to the objectives of this research, which are: Understanding Legal Application in Disputes, By using a normative method, this research can examine how the applicable law is implemented in vote counting disputes, including an assessment of procedural accuracy and compliance. Assessing Justice and Transparency, The research aims to evaluate the extent to which the court's decision reflects principles of justice and transparency. The normative approach allows for a thorough analysis of legal texts and justice principles. Fiqh Siyasah Perspective, Using the normative method, this research can also assess how fiqh siyasah principles are applied in resolving election disputes. Fiqh siyasah provides a framework for evaluating governance and justice from an Islamic legal perspective.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1) Indicators of inconsistency in the calculation of the number of votes in the election of the Head of Huraba 1 Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency

a) Indicators of Inconsistency in Vote Counting

The analysis of the vote counting dispute in the village head election of Huraba 1 identifies several significant indicators of inconsistency. To clarify, these indicators are grouped under subheadings that highlight the main reasons for the inconsistencies:

a. Invalid Ballots

Ballot Validity Criteria, The study found that some ballots were deemed invalid due to failure to meet validity criteria, such as non-compliance with the official format or mismatched signatures. This led to inaccuracies in the counted votes. Handling of Invalid Ballots, The process for handling invalid ballots was not always in accordance with the applicable regulations. In some cases, invalid ballots, which should have been re-examined or reviewed further, were not handled properly.

b. Lack of Political Awareness

Voter Education, The lack of political education among voters contributed to ignorance about voting rights and procedures. This led to mistakes in filling out ballots and

misunderstanding of the correct voting rules. Community Engagement, Minimal community engagement in the voting process also impacted the quality of vote counting. The lack of voter oversight made the vote counting process more susceptible to errors.

c. Procedural Violations

Vote Counting Procedures, Several procedural violations were found in the vote counting process, such as discrepancies in counting methods between polling stations (TPS). There was inconsistency between the methods applied in the field and those required by regulations. Documentation and Reporting, Issues with documentation and reporting of election results were observed. Some records were inconsistent or incomplete, resulting in difficulties in verifying the final results.

d. External Interventions

Political Influence, The study also identified external interventions affecting the voting process. Political influence or pressure from candidates or certain parties could compromise the integrity of vote counting. Dispute Resolution Efforts, In some cases, mediation or dispute resolution efforts were not conducted effectively, worsening the uncertainty in election results.

b) Analysis and Implications

After identifying the indicators of inconsistency, further analysis is needed to understand the impact on election results and fairness in the process. Some implications of these inconsistencies include:

- a. Public Trust: Inconsistencies in vote counting can undermine public trust in the voting process and its results.
- b. Recommendations for Improvement:
- c. Based on these findings, it is recommended to improve voting and counting procedures, including enhancing political education and transparency in the process.

2. The basis for the judge's consideration was to reject the lawsuit from the plaintiffs based on the PTUN Decision Number: 68/G/2023/PTUN. MDN

Decision of the State Administrative Court (PTUN) of Medan Number 68/G/2023/PTUN. MDN is a legal decision issued by the Medan State Administrative Court in 2023. This decision is the result of a trial process involving the parties to a dispute over voting rights in the election of the Head of Huraba 1 Village, Siabu District, Mandailing Natal Regency in the jurisdiction of Medan. This case has a background related to the issue of voting rights disputes and revoking the Decree of the Regent of Mandailing Natal Number 141/0767/K/Year 2023 concerning the Dismissal of Village Heads/Acting Village Heads, as well as the Ratification and Appointment of Elected Village Heads for the 2022 Mandailing Natal Regency Elections, dated March 27, 2023. This is the object of the dispute before the court. The trial process is conducted in accordance with applicable legal procedures, where both parties have the opportunity to present arguments and evidence supporting their positions. Medan PTUN Decision Number 68/G/2023/PTUN. The MDN is likely to contain in-depth legal considerations related to the subject matter in question. The preparation of the decision is carried out based on an analysis of the facts submitted by the parties, as well as various legal provisions relevant to the case.

In the Legal Considerations section, it was explained that the Plaintiff's actions in issuing Objects of Dispute 1 and 2 had violated several important principles in good governance (AUPB), namely, the Principle of Legal Certainty, the Principle of Prudence, the Principle of Openness/Transparency, and the Principle of Benefit. The Plaintiff's action is considered contrary to the Principle of Benefit because it is based on personal interests to get rid of the Defendant who is considered an obstacle. The defendant has the authority to issue a decision related to the Dispute over voting rights. The decision was taken for the purpose of optimizing performance in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

The procedural aspect highlights the need for the Plaintiff to issue a decision in compliance with the legal and regulatory requirements. In this instance, it is believed that the Plaintiff's method was not in compliance with the relevant laws.

In terms of substance, it was explained that the substance of the Plaintiff's decision in the case of a voting rights dispute and revoking the Decree of the Regent of Mandailing Natal Number 141/0767/K/Year 2023 concerning the Dismissal of the Village Head/Acting Village Head, as well as the Ratification and Appointment of the Elected Village Head for the Village Head Election, the Defendant has been supported by strong legal evidence and arguments. The substance of the decision is aimed at improving performance and is not based on unauthorized personal reasons. Adjudicate; This section explains that based on the legal considerations that have been described, the Court decided to reject the Plaintiff's lawsuit in its entirety. The plaintiff is declared the losing party and is sentenced to pay the costs of the case. The court also affirmed that all relevant evidence had been considered in the decision-making. Thus, the final verdict states that the Defendant's actions in making a lawsuit have no valid legal basis and violate several important principles in good governance.

The PTUN decision may also contain an amar ruling, which is an official decision that states that the judge decides the case to win one of the parties to the dispute, or may also decide partly by part. In general, the decision of the Medan State Administrative Court Number 68/G/2023/PTUN. MDN is a judicial process and deliberation that is carried out objectively and based on applicable law. This decision has an important impact on the parties involved in the case, and can be the legal basis that affects future administrative decisions.

3. Fiqh Siyasah's perspective in reviewing the judge's considerations based on the PTUN Decision Number: 68/G/2023/PTUN. MDN

That based on the judge's consideration based on the PTUN Decision 68/G/2023/PTUN. MDN in fiqh siyasah is known in several theories: According to theory, fiqh siyasah is a science that discusses how to regulate constitutional issues such as (how to prepare) legislation in various (other) regulations that are in accordance with Islamic principles, as well as regarding the determination of all these issues there is no special evidence that regulates them.

Meanwhile, according to Jeje Abdul Rojak in his book, Fiqh Siyasah is one of the branches of the discipline of Fiqh. The study of Fiqh itself includes individuals, communities, and countries which include fields such as worship, muamalah, family, heritage, crime, justice, evidentiary events, statehood, and international relations, war, peace, and treaties. Fiqh Siyasah can be interpreted as a science that studies the affairs and intricacies of regulating the affairs of the people and the state with all forms of laws, regulations and policies made by power holders that are in line with the basics of sharia teachings and spirits to realize the benefits of the people.

Siyasah qadha'iyah is part of the scope of fiqh siyasah dusturiyyah. In this case, siyasah qadha'iyah discusses aspects in the judiciary and trials. Siyasah qadha'iyah can be interpreted as politics or the ways regulated in Islam in regulating people's lives for the better through the institutional process of the judiciary or the judiciary.

Review of Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyah is a branch of fiqh related to administration and governance which includes aspects of law and justice in the context of state administration. The main focus is on justice and truth. in the process of decision-making and law enforcement in government.

Principles of Fiqh Siyasah; Justice (Al-Adl), Legal Certainty (Al-Yaqin). Maslahah (Utility), Meticulousness (Al-Tadqiq). Openness/Transparency (Ash-Shafaiyyah), Responsibility (Al-Mas'uliyah). The following is a discussion of the principles of fiqh.

1. Justice (Al-Adl)

The concept of "al-Adl" as the ultimate goal of Islamic law must have three levels: dharuriyat, hajjiyat and tahsinîyat. These three levels are carried out after studying the conception of the verse about justice in the Qur'an to do justice. Justice in Dharuriyat is intended to carry out justice to all elements and aspects of social life of the community, if this obligation to act justly is ignored, it will result in the loss of the moral message contained in the Qur'an as the command of justice in the Qur'an that has been described.

Every government decision must be based on the principle of justice. This means that decisions must be made fairly without discrimination or favoritism. In the analysis, the Decision stated that the Defendant's actions violated the principle of justice because the decision to release the position was based on personal interests, not on the performance or needs of the organization. Application In Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyah, this kind of decision is not considered fair because it is not based on objective considerations and actual performance of the Plaintiff.

2. Legal Certainty (Al-Yaqin)

Decisions must be based on clear and definite legal rules. When Rida claims that faith can be based on al-yaqin al-lughawi, which translates to "strong belief," it suggests that there is no room for doubt—neither shakk nor taraddud—nor additional research needed to cast a vote or accept other reasons. The analysis of the Defendant's Decision is contrary to the principle of legal certainty because it does not follow a clear and established legal procedure. In Fiqh Siyasah, every administrative action must have a clear and transparent legal basis, which seems to be ignored in this case.

3. Maslahah (Benefits)

Government actions must consider the public interest, namely the decisions taken must provide greater benefits to the community. Maslahah is a notion that serves as the primary factor taken into account when resolving legal issues in Islamic law since it upholds the premise of the law's objective intention (maqasid al-shari'ah). The Analysis of the Defendant's Actions does not consider the public interest, but rather personal interests. The application of Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyah emphasizes the importance of decisions taken for the good and benefit of the wider community, not specific individuals.

4. Accuracy (Al-Tadqiq)

Decisions must be made with caution and based on in-depth research and accurate data. Diman Tahqiq is an attempt to identify a problem The Analysis of the Plaintiff's dismissal decision is not based on careful analysis and adequate data. The application of the principle of prudence requires that every administrative decision be taken with careful research and careful consideration.

5. Openness/Transparency (Ash-Shafaiyyah)

The decision-making process must be transparent so that the public can understand the reasons behind any policy or decision taken. The value of honesty (Shiddiq), openness/transparency to the public is manifested through the ability to communicate (Tabligh), both verbally and nonverbally so that parties who need the information find it easy to read and understand the intention of the informant. With the contribution between honesty and communication skills, the information presented will be quickly and accurately understood by the user. The analysis of the decision-making process by the Defendant is not transparent, resulting in mistrust and allegations of illegal motivation. The application of Transparency is key in Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyah to ensure that the public can understand and verify the validity of decisions.

6. Responsibility (Al-Mas'uliyah)

Government leaders or officials must be held accountable for the decisions they make and their consequences. Analysis the Defendant must be responsible for decisions that violate

good administrative law and must bear the consequences. In Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyyah, officials who make decisions must be ready to take responsibility and face the consequences of their actions.

Application of Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyyah in Cases Based on the content of the verdict in the discussion, the author can examine how these principles are applied or violated in the case. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the Plaintiff's actions in this case have violated many principles of Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyyah. The decision taken is not based on justice, legal certainty, public interest, prudence, transparency, and responsibility. Therefore, the court decided to dismiss the lawsuit. and declare that the Plaintiff's decision is legally invalid. The Plaintiffs who are declared as the losing party must pay the case fee in the amount stated in the judgment, which is Rp. 555,500.00 or the equivalent (Five Hundred Fifty Five Thousand Five Hundred Rupiah). This discussion provides an overview of how the principles of Fiqh Siyasah Qadha'iyyah can be applied in the context of modern administrative cases, emphasizing the importance of integrity, justice, and responsibility in government decision-making.

IV. CONCLUSION

This research identifies several significant issues in the village head election process in Huraba 1 that formed the basis of the dispute, including: Inconsistencies in Vote Counting, There were indications of inconsistencies in vote counting due to invalid ballots, procedural violations, and documentation errors. This highlights weaknesses in the counting procedures and mechanisms affecting the final election results. Lack of Political Awareness, The low level of political education and community engagement negatively impacted the election process, resulting in misunderstandings about voting rights and procedures. The PTUN decision Number: 68/G/2023/PTUN.MDN provides several important results that need to be noted: Evaluation of the Decision, The court decision rejected the lawsuit on the grounds that the election process followed the applicable procedures. However, this research suggests that the decision might not fully reflect principles of justice and legal certainty due to some unresolved inconsistencies. Legal Certainty (Al-Yaqin): The court based its decision on legal certainty, but there are doubts about whether all relevant evidence was thoroughly considered, potentially indicating that the principle of legal certainty may not have been fully met. In the analysis from the perspective of Fiqh Siyasah, the key findings are: Principle of Justice (Al-Adl), The injustices observed in the election process, such as inconsistencies in handling invalid ballots and procedural violations, reflect a breach of the principle of Al-Adl. An equitable and transparent process is crucial to ensuring valid and acceptable results. Legal Certainty (Al-Yaqin): The principle of Al-Yaqin emphasizes the need for decisions based on clear and consistent evidence. The court's decision to reject the lawsuit should be evaluated based on whether it reflects legal certainty by considering all available evidence.

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