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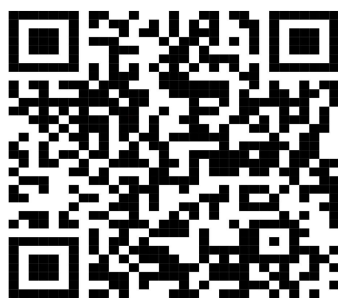
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Reinforcing the Role of the Gakkumdu Center in Electoral Law Enforcement: A Contemporary Analysis from the Perspective of *Fiqh Siyasaah Dusturiyah*

Abstract: The Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) plays a vital role in ensuring the integrity of General and Regional Elections. However, its effectiveness has always been debated. Data from Lampung Province show an extremely low prosecution rate, indicating entrenched issues in its structure, legal framework, and institutional culture. This study aims to analyze the central causes of Gakkumdu's ineffectiveness in Lampung and to formulate a concrete, integrated institutional-strengthening model from the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasaah Dusturiyah*. This research employs an integrated socio-legal approach, combining normative legal analysis of legislation with qualitative empirical methods and in-depth interviews conducted through purposive sampling. To maintain methodological consistency, the empirical findings were critically analyzed using Lawrence Friedman's Legal System Theory (Structure, Substance, Culture). The findings reveal that Gakkumdu's ineffectiveness stems primarily from: 1) conflicting SOPs regarding evidentiary standards (legal substance); 2) inter-agency ego (legal culture); and 3) the ad hoc status of its personnel (legal structure). Consequently, the proposed strengthening model emphasizes harmonizing technical operational regulations, cultivating a collaborative culture, and evaluating performance based on quantitative metrics to boost the case completion rate. From the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasaah Dusturiyah*, this reinforcement aligns with the core principles of *al-mashlahah al-'ammah* (public good) and *'adl* (justice) as the philosophical foundation for political legitimacy. This study concludes that an integrated Gakkumdu strengthening model, informed by FSD, is essential to ensure a transparent electoral process and bolster public trust. It offers a conceptual contribution by bridging empirical legal analysis (Friedman) with Islamic ethical jurisprudence (FSD) in the context of Indonesian election law enforcement.

Keywords: Electoral Law Enforcement, *Fiqh Siyasaah Dusturiyah*, Gakkumdu Center, Strengthening.

INTRODUCTION

Elections are vital in a democracy, particularly during the transition between legislative and executive power. Philosophically mandated by Article 22E, paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution, elections must be conducted within direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair principles (often referred to as LUBER JURDIL).¹² Guaranteeing "honest and fair" elections represents the state's commitment to safeguarding the integrity of the election process from potential fraudulent practices, intimidation, and deception.³⁴ In this case, robust law enforcement efforts are indispensable.

In response to this urgency, the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (hereinafter referred to as Sentra Gakkumdu) was formally established through the collaboration among the Indonesian Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), the Indonesian National Police,⁵ and the Indonesian Attorney General's Office. Its legal foundation is explicitly set out in Article 486, paragraph (1), of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, which mandates Gakkumdu to establish standards for mechanisms for handling election crimes.⁶

Despite its integrated structure and normative aspect, Gakkumdu encounters significant issues that hinder its effectiveness,⁷ particularly in addressing numerous

¹ Marwati; Moenta Musakkir; Riza Andi Pangerang; Akub, M. Syukri, "The Essence of Law Enforcement on Election Violations in Indonesia," *JL Pol'y & Globalization* 122 (2022): 31, <https://doi.org/10.7176/JLPG/122-04>.

² Ahmad Annizar, Zainul Fuad, and M Syukri Albani Nasution, "Identity Politics and Prospective Leader Selection: A Perspective from Fiqh Siyasah," *Jurnal Ilmiah Mizani: Wacana Hukum, Ekonomi Dan Keagamaan* 11, no. 1 (2024): 150-170, <https://doi.org/10.29300/mzn.v11i1.3445>.

³ Hariyanto Hariyanto, Muhammad Mutawalli Mukhlis, and Daud Rismana, "The Role and Authority of the Deputy Regional Head According to Islamic Principles within the Framework of Regional Government Law," *JURIS (Jurnal Ilmiah Syariah)* 24, no. 1 (2025): 13-27, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.31958/juris.v24i1.12678>.

⁴ Jørgen Elklit and Andrew Reynolds, "A Framework for the Systematic Study of Election Quality," *Democratization* 12, no. 2 (April 2005): 147-162, <https://doi.org/10.1080/13510340500069204>.

⁵ Dina Lestari, "The Concept of Maslahah in Structuring Election Regulations: A Maqasid Syariah Approach," *Maslahah: Jurnal Hukum Islam Dan Perbankan Syariah* 2 (2025): 101-120.

⁶ Lalu Parman, "Unlawful Crime Management of Election," *J. Legal Ethical & Regul. Ises* 24 (2021): 1.

⁷ Umarwan Sutopo, Achmad Hasan Basri, and Hilman Rosyidi, "Presidential Threshold in The 2024 Presidential Elections: Implications for The Benefits of Democracy In Indonesia," *Justicia Islamica* 21, no. 1 (2024): 155-178, <https://doi.org/10.21154/justicia.v21i1.7577>.

reported violations.⁸ The core issue transcends mere procedural flaws;⁹ it is a systemic problem encompassing three dimensions: legal structure (Gakkumdu's ad hoc status and limited authority),¹⁰ legal substance (misalignment between the tight election procedural law, Bawaslu Regulation No. 9/2018, and the Criminal Procedure Code/KUHAP), and legal culture (persistent coordination problems, differences in institutional culture, and the potential influence of local political factors that affect independence).^{11 12} These factors often create disharmony, leading to failure to meet the pressing deadlines of election justice.¹³

The urgency of this problem is empirically reflected in Lampung Province. Data from the Provincial Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) in Lampung shows a low success rate: out of 164 reports of alleged election crimes, only 15 cases proceeded to the investigation stage, and ultimately, only eight cases reached the court.¹⁴ This significant discrepancy between reports and successful prosecutions indicates a considerable research gap: Sentra Gakkumdu, the purported vanguard of election law enforcement, is failing to translate reports into convictions.¹⁵ This failure suggests a deep-rooted pathology in the system that goes beyond simple incompetence and requires a critical analysis of the structural, substantive, and cultural constraints that prevent effective enforcement.¹⁶

⁸ Hariyanto, Mukhlis, and Rismana, "The Role and Authority of the Deputy Regional Head According to Islamic Principles within the Framework of Regional Government Law."

⁹ Agung Prasetyo, "Electoral Bribery as Violation of Amanah in Fiqh Siyash," *Ijtihad: Jurnal Wacana Hukum Islam Dan Kemanusiaan* 6, no. 1 (2025): 1-20.

¹⁰ M. Siahaan, "Legal Pluralism and Gakkumdu's Coordination Challenges: A De Jure Analysis," *Jurnal Hukum De Jure* 17, no. 4 (2025): 501-520.

¹¹ Darmawati Darmawati, Mulyadi Alrianto Tajuddin, and Firman Hadi, "Law Enforcement Problems in Handling 2019 General Election Crimes by Gakkumdu," *SASI* 28, no. 3 (2022): 482-491, <https://doi.org/10.47268/sasi.v28i3.1030>.

¹² Stephen K Medvic, *Campaigns and Elections: Players and Processes* (Routledge, 2021).

¹³ Muhammad Febriansyah, Muhamad Takiyuddin Ismail, and Norazam Mohd Noor, "Competing Not Complementing: KPU, Bawaslu, and the Dynamic of Election Monitoring in PEMILU 2019," *Asian Journal of Political Science* 28, no. 3 (2020): 275-293, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02185377.2020.1781670>.

¹⁴ Jennifer Wolak, "How Campaigns Promote the Legitimacy of Elections," *Electoral Studies* 34 (2014): 205-215, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2013.09.006>.

¹⁵ Zahlul Pasha Karim, Khairil Akbar, and Ihdi Karim Makinara, "Kontestasi Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Dan Mahkamah Konstitusi Dalam Menyelesaikan Polemik Lembaga Penyelenggara Pemilu Di Aceh," *De Jure: Jurnal Hukum Dan Syar'iah* 13, no. 2 (2021): 283-309, <https://doi.org/10.18860/j-fsh.v13i2.13876>.

¹⁶ Ashari Ashar et al., "The Factors Causing The Emerging of Transactional Politics in The Local Election in East Kalimantan 2005 From The Perspective of Siyash Syar'iyah," *Al'Adalah* 17, no. 1 (2020): 97-110, <https://doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v17i1.6633>.

The novelty of this research lies in its interdisciplinary analytical model that rigorously integrates Lawrence Friedman's legal system theory with the ethical-normative perspective of *Fiqh Siyasah Dusturiyah*. Friedman's legal system theory is utilized as the primary diagnostic tool to conduct a critical analysis of the empirical reality of Gakkumdu in Lampung, systematically dissecting its problems across legal structure (assessing the institutional form, human resources (ad hoc status), and internal regulations),¹⁷ legal substance (analyzing the content of the norms, particularly the conflicting procedural standards (Election Law vs. KUHAP)),¹⁸ and legal culture (identifying the issues of inter-institutional ego, coordination gaps, and political interference). *Fiqh Siyasah Dusturiyah* (FSD) serves as both a prescriptive and an evaluative filter. While Friedman identifies problems, FSD provides the ethical-philosophical benchmark for how they should be resolved, guided by the core principles of Islamic law, comprising 'Adl (Justice),¹⁹ used to evaluate Gakkumdu's procedures, demanding equality of treatment and speed of resolution to avoid procedural delays that deny justice; and *Maslahah al-'Ammah* (Public Interest), used to formulate the optimal strengthening model, ensuring that the proposed recommendations genuinely protect the public good by guaranteeing the integrity and legitimacy of the electoral outcome.²⁰

The unification of these two perspectives has not been widely explored in the context of Gakkumdu in Indonesia. Thus, such unification is expected to offer a new understanding of how to strengthen law enforcement institutions holistically from procedural, moral, and social perspectives.²¹

¹⁷ Inrayanti Lumbantoruan and Budiman Sinaga, "Penegakan Aturan Pemilu Oleh Bawaslu Melalui Implementasi Mekanisme Pelanggaran Dan Penindakan Berdasarkan Ketentuan Yang Berlaku," *Jurnal Prisma Hukum* 9, no. 1 (2025).

¹⁸ Iklima Matahari, Beni Ahmad Saebani, and Yana Sutiana, "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Pelanggaran Pemilihan Umum Kepala Daerah (Pemilukada) Oleh Badan Pengawas Pemilu (Bawaslu) Di Kabupaten Bandung Dalam Perspektif Siyasah Dusturiyah," *Ranah Research: Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development* 7, no. 4 (2025): 3091–3105, <https://doi.org/10.38035/rj.v7i4.1658>.

¹⁹ Musakkir; Riza Andi Pangerang; Akub, M. Syukri, "The Essence of Law Enforcement on Election Violations in Indonesia."

²⁰ Annizar, Fuad, and Nasution, "Identity Politics and Prospective Leader Selection: A Perspective from Fiqh Siyasah."

²¹ Muhammad Mutawalli Mukhlis et al., "Regional Autonomy System: Delegation of Authority and Power of Regional Government in Indonesia in the Study of Fiqh Siyasah," *Al-Istinbath: Jurnal Hukum Islam* 9, no. 2 (2024): 505–526.

The above issue has raised this research question to investigate: “How can the most effective model of strengthening the Sentra Gakkumdu be formulated and implemented to improve election law enforcement in Lampung Province, by integrating the principles of Lawrence M. Friedman's law enforcement theory and the values of *Fiqh Siyasah Dusturiyah*, which are oriented towards justice and the benefit of society?” This question will require an in-depth analysis of the root causes of Gakkumdu's ineffectiveness and will offer innovative solutions grounded in a positive legal framework and Islamic values.

METHODS

The study employs an integrated socio-legal research approach,²² combining normative legal analysis with Qualitative Empirical methods to delve into the reinforcement of Sentra Gakkumdu in Lampung Province. The normative legal approach focuses on analyzing legislation, legal doctrines, and documents, particularly Law No. 7 of 2017 and related Bawaslu Regulations (e.g., No. 5 of 2020). The Qualitative Empirical approach was employed to analyze the *Legal Culture* and *Structure* dimensions of Gakkumdu's implementation in the field.²³

Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with 15 key informants selected through purposive sampling. The selection criteria ensured representation from all three Gakkumdu institutions, each experienced in handling related cases in Lampung. The informants were three Bawaslu leaders, six police personnel and prosecutors involved in investigation/prosecution, and six operational Gakkumdu members. The involvement of experienced personnel, despite the small number, is essential to achieve analytical depth rather than statistical generalizability, thereby minimizing potential bias. Secondary data

²² Anthony J Onwuegbuzie and Rebecca K Weinbaum, “Mapping Miles and Huberman’s Within-Case and Cross-Case Analysis Methods onto the Literature Review Process,” *Journal of Educational Issues* 2, no. 1 (2016): 265–288, <https://doi.org/10.5296/jei.v2i1.9217>.

²³ Afrikal Candra et al., “Fiqh Siyasah Review of Social Welfare in Padang City: How Is It Implemented,” *Bilancia: Jurnal Studi Ilmu Syariah Dan Hukum* 18, no. 2 (2024): 195–218, <https://doi.org/10.24239/blc.v18i2.3323>.

were obtained from official documents, legal instruments, and academic literature. Field observations were also conducted to contextualize the institutional roles.²⁴

Data analysis used descriptive-analytical techniques and systematic coding, comprising the following procedure. First, in coding and categorization, interview transcripts and field notes were transcribed verbatim and systematically coded.²⁵ The codes were then grouped into three main categories based on Lawrence Friedman's legal system theory (legal structure, legal substance, and legal culture), which serve as the analytical categories for the root problems. Second, in terms of the integration of *Fiqh Siyasah Dusturiyah* (FSD), the findings categorized under Friedman's framework were then critically evaluated against the core FSD principles. Concepts such as '*adl* (justice) and *al-maslahah al-'ammah* (public good) were operationalized as normative benchmarks to assess the findings and formulate the ideal model for strengthening Gakkumdu. In this case, the principle of '*adl* was employed to judge the fairness and speed of Gakkumdu's procedural deadlines. Third, data triangulation was utilized to ensure the credibility and validity of the findings, comparing interview responses, observation notes, and documentary evidence to cross-verify the identified patterns and reduce bias.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of the Gakkumdu Center in Strengthening Election Law Enforcement

Normative Foundation and Critical Reality of Gakkumdu

The Integrated Election Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu)²⁶ is an essential legal instrument established to ensure the continuity of honest and fair elections.²⁷ It serves as a central hub for addressing election crimes, as mandated by Law No. 7 of 2017, which integrates the roles of the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), the police, and the Attorney General's Office.²⁸ This institutional integration aims to achieve a unified

²⁴ Shazia Jamshed, "Qualitative Research Method-Interviewing and Observation," *Journal of Basic and Clinical Pharmacy* 5, no. 4 (2014): 87, <https://doi.org/10.4103/0976-0105.141942>.

²⁵ Jamshed.

²⁶ Febriansyah, Ismail, and Noor, "Competing Not Complementing: KPU, Bawaslu, and the Dynamic of Election Monitoring in PEMILU 2019."

²⁷ interview with a member of the election supervisory body

²⁸ Interview with a member of the election supervisory body

understanding and accelerate the mechanisms for investigating, prosecuting, and trying election-related criminal violations.²⁹

However, the empirical reality of Gakkumdu's operation reveals significant systemic friction.³⁰ The main problem is not only technical, but it also lies within the three dimensions of the legal system: Legal structure (Gakkumdu's ad hoc status and limited human resources), legal substance (the fundamental misalignment between the swift election procedural law and the Criminal Procedure Code/KUHAP), and legal culture (persistent inter-agency coordination problems marked by institutional ego, differing priorities, and lack of political will) [4].³¹ This cultural disharmony and structural weakness are the main factors behind law enforcement's low effectiveness, as reflected in the low prosecution rate in Lampung Province.

Table 1. The Implementation of Election Laws that Include Election Law Enforcement

Year	Type of Election	Statutory Law
2018	Regional Head Elections (Pilkada)	Law No. 1 of 2015 concerning Regional Elections Law No. 10 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Law No. 1 of 2015 concerning Regional Elections Law No. 15 of 2011 on Election Organizers
2019	General Elections (Pemilu)	Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections
2024	General Elections (Pemilu)	Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections

Source: Processed from various sources, 2025

Table 1 illustrates the complex and evolving legal substance surrounding election law enforcement. However, this complexity often leads to implementation issues due to Gakkumdu's ad hoc structure at the national, provincial, and district/city levels.³² At the

²⁹ Sahran Raden, "The Theory of Fairness with Integrity in Indonesia's Electoral Justice System," *Fiat Justisia: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 18, no. 2 (2024): 185-202, <https://doi.org/10.25041/fiatjustisia.v18no2.3432>.

³⁰ Yandi Yandi, "Penguatan Sentragakkumdu Sebagai Instrumen Institusional Penegakan Hukum Pemilu," *Lex Librum* 7, no. 2 (2021): 183-94, <https://doi.org/10.46839/lljih.v7i2.461>.

³¹ Interview with an employee of the Bandar Lampung District Attorney's Office

³² Interview with an expert on constitutional law at the University of Lampung

local level, effectiveness is often constrained by high personnel turnover and the overriding influence of local political factors, further exacerbating coordination issues.³³

Elections as the Pillar of Democracy and Law Enforcement: The *Fiqh Siyasaḥ Dusturiyah* Perspective

The slow response and coordination gaps within Gakkumdu directly threaten the integrity of democratic elections.³⁴ For instance, the delayed handling of violations, such as black campaigns—a form of psychological manipulation and coercion that undermines Austin Ranney's criterion of "Freedom of choice without coercion"—can skew public opinion and affect electoral outcomes.³⁵ Data show such a response represents a systemic weakness, often caused by sectoral egos and convoluted procedures, as stated by constitutional law experts in Lampung.³⁶

From the perspective of *Fiqh Siyasaḥ Dusturiyah* (FSD), regulation is mainly intended to achieve *al-maslahah al-'ammah* (the public good).³⁷ Election law enforcement is not merely a procedural requirement but an ethical mandate to uphold this public good.³⁸ Delays in addressing election crimes (such as bribery or fraudulent voting) are considered violations of public trust that compromise the legitimacy of elected leaders.³⁹

Fiqh Siyasaḥ Dusturiyah (FSD) provides normative instruments—*'adl* and *maslahah*⁴⁰—to evaluate Gakkumdu. *'Adl* (Justice) demands that law enforcement procedures be swift, transparent, and fair to all parties. In the Gakkumdu context, *'adl* serves as the benchmark

³³ Ahmad Siboy and Dewi Cahyandari, "The Relationship between DKPP and PTUN Decisions Regarding Ethical Violation by General Election Administrators," *Jurnal Konstitusi* 3 (2022), <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1936>.

³⁴ Ashar et al., "The Factors Causing The Emerging of Transactional Politics in The Local Election in East Kalimantan 2005 From The Perspective of Siyasaḥ Syar'iyah."

³⁵ Annizar, Fuad, and Nasution, "Identity Politics and Prospective Leader Selection: A Perspective from Fiqh Siyasaḥ."

³⁶ Mahesa Rannie, "Legal Regulations for the General Election System in Indonesia from the 1955 Election to the Concurrent Election of 2019," *Nurani: Jurnal Kajian Syari'ah Dan Masyarakat* 20, no. 2 (2020): 247–264.

³⁷ Prasetyo, "Electoral Bribery as Violation of Amanah in Fiqh Siyasaḥ."

³⁸ Ali Akhbar Abaib Mas Rabbani Lubis, "Open Promotion of the Regional Secretary of Sambas Regency: Perspectives on Siyasaḥ Jurisprudence and Legislation in Indonesia," *J. Islamic L.* 1 (2020): 158.

³⁹ Sutopo, Basri, and Rosyidi, "Presidential Threshold in The 2024 Presidential Elections: Implications for The Benefits of Democracy In Indonesia."

⁴⁰ Desy Maryani et al., 'A Model of Implementing Restorative Justice Perspective of Trong Yowari Traditional Jurisdiction, Jayapura Regency', *NUSANTARA: Journal of Law Studies* 2, no. 1 (March 2023): 1.

to evaluate whether the extremely short legal deadlines (5+14 days) are truly capable of delivering justice without procedural obstacles.⁴¹ *Maslahah* (Public Good) requires Gakkumdu to prioritize handling cases that pose the greatest threat to electoral integrity and stability, ensuring that the process leads to accountable, moral leadership. Therefore, strengthening Gakkumdu must ensure substantive justice, which goes beyond mere procedural compliance.

Critical Literature Synthesis and Challenges to Gakkumdu

Studies on Gakkumdu consistently highlight its vital role in legitimacy. However, a critical synthesis of the literature reveals recurring challenges that leave a research gap:

Table 2: Critical Literature Synthesis and Challenges to Gakkumdu

Expert/Study	Identified Problem (Friedman's Dimension)	Critical Synthesis
Panggar (Lampung Bawaslu)	Inter-institutional coordination; Rigid evidence requirements (Culture/Substance)	Validating the primary problem of legal culture (ego) and substance (conflicting legal standards) in the local context.
Fisher	Importance of Bawaslu supervision and coordination (Structure/Culture)	Focusing on coordination but not addressing the entrenched ad hoc structure issue.
Ratna Sholiha	Money politics, black campaigns, professional bureaucracy (Culture/Substance)	Providing context on the various substantive violations Gakkumdu must handle, linking them to legal culture.

⁴¹ Sulastrri Caniago et al., "Gender Integration in Islamic Politics: Fiqh Siyasa on Women's Political Rights since Classical to Contemporary Interpretations," *MILRev: Metro Islamic Law Review* 3, no. 2 (2024): 411-31, <https://doi.org/10.32332/milrev.v3i2.9962>.

Yusriandi	Disorganization due to compartmentalization; need for a permanent institution (structure)	Explicitly addressing the structural weakness of Gakkumdu's temporary (ad hoc) status, hindering professional case-handling.
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Source: Processed from various sources, 2025

The synthesis above indicates that previous research has identified the structural and procedural problems. However, the research gap remains in formulating a comprehensive, integrated strengthening model that links these empirical problems (diagnosed by Friedman) directly to a prescriptive ethical framework (FSD). *Fiqh Siyasah Dusturiyah* (FSD) provides the moral and legal justification for treating Gakkumdu's reinforcement in accordance with the *maqasid syariah* (objectives of Sharia), which is essential to building public trust. The ultimate goal is to ensure that Gakkumdu's enforcement achieves legal certainty, justice, and maximum public benefit, in line with the non-negotiable foundations of law enforcement.⁴²

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the Gakkumdu Center's ineffectiveness in Lampung Province is a systemic problem, diagnosed using three dimensions of Lawrence Friedman's theory of the legal system. The diagnosis shows (1) structural weaknesses, reflected in the ad hoc status of Gakkumdu personnel, which hinders professionalism and knowledge transfer; (2) substantive barriers, namely the inconsistency of evidence standards between Bawaslu (Electoral Law) and the police/Prosecutor's Office (Criminal Procedure Code), which leads to a high case rejection rate; and (3) legal culture, namely the dominance of sectoral egos between institutions that hinder coordination and rapid response, as evidenced by the low percentage of cases that proceed to court. The optimal

⁴² Lumbantoruan and Sinaga, "Penegakan Aturan Pemilu Oleh Bawaslu Melalui Implementasi Mekanisme Pelanggaran Dan Penindakan Berdasarkan Ketentuan Yang Berlaku."

strengthening model for Gakkumdu in Lampung, which emerged from field findings and was reinforced by the FSD framework, must be specific and measurable through three pillars: the harmonization of technical operational regulations, quantitative metric-based performance evaluation, and sustainable cultural capacity building. The harmonization of technical operational regulations must be achieved through a technical cooperation agreement that establishes and agrees on specific, binding minimum evidence standards to accelerate the investigation process within the tight election time frame in Lampung. Quantitative, metric-based performance evaluation emphasizes the need for transparent evaluation using indicators such as case completion rate and case response time as a basis for accountability, rather than relying solely on procedural narratives.

Sustainable cultural capacity building emphasizes changing the legal culture through joint training that focuses not only on positive law but also on FSD ethics, fostering a collaborative culture oriented towards the common good. The main contribution (novelty) of this research lies in the operationalization of *Fiqh Siyash Dusturiyah* (FSD), which is not only a moral justification but also functions as a prescriptive framework that tests and justifies the proposed solutions. The principle of *al-maslahah al-'ammah* (public interest) is the basis for maintaining the permanent structure of Gakkumdu and prioritizing the resolution of cases that have the potential to undermine the integrity of the elections, while the principle of *'adl* (justice) motivates the creation of swift and equitable legal mechanisms. By integrating FSD with Friedman's empirical diagnosis, this study offers a holistic solution that is methodologically and philosophically unique, thereby strengthening enforcement of election law in Indonesia.

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challenges faced by the Gakkumdu Center. Their perspectives were instrumental in enriching our understanding and shaping the findings of this study.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS STATEMENT

This research is the result of collaboration between all authors, each of whom made essential contributions. Efa Rodiah Nur led the conceptual design and data collection process and drafted the first version of the article. Liky Faizal played a crucial role in analyzing and validating the data, as well as in developing the research's methodological approach. Abd. Qohar focused on the literature review, interpretation of results, and manuscript refinement. Khairi Kamaruddin was responsible for the theoretical aspects, critical evaluation of the findings, and final editing before submission. All authors have read, understood, and agreed on the content of the manuscript to be published.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

This research was conducted with academic integrity and complete independence, meaning that our findings, analysis, and conclusions are purely based on objective research and scientific investigation. We affirm that no financial, institutional, or personal affiliations have influenced the research process, data interpretation, or presentation of results. Furthermore, there were no external pressures or obligations that compromised the impartiality and authenticity of this study. All authors have reviewed and approved the final manuscript in accordance with research ethics standards.

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