



DINAMIKA GOVERNANCE

JURNAL ILMU ADMINISTRASI NEGARA

<http://ejournal.upnjatim.ac.id/index.php/jdg/index>

ANALYSIS OF ELECTION ADMINISTRATIVE VIOLATIONS (CASE STUDY: RE-VOTING IN THE 2024 GENERAL ELECTION IN TEGAL CITY)

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ARTICLE INFORMATION

ABSTRACT

Article history:

Received date: 28 Mei 2025

Revised date: 5 Juni 2025

Accepted date: 6 Juli 2025

Administrative violations are problems that often occur in every election from the 2019 General Election to the 2024 General Election, one of which occurred in Tegal City. This paper aims to analyze administrative violations that occurred at TPS 28 Debong Tengah Village, Tegal Selatan Subdistrict, Tegal City. This research uses literature review analysis with archives of the Tegal City Bawaslu report and previous researchers' studies in the form of scientific articles as data. The results showed that the occurrence of administrative violations at polling station 28 Debong Tengah Village, South Tegal Subdistrict, Tegal City was due to the opening of the ballot box which was not in accordance with the regulations by KPPS as the election organizer at the lowest level, causing re-voting. In addition, KPPS was considered to lack integrity because it still needed to be reminded by supervisors regarding the procedures for implementing voting. This shows that the quality of election organizers at the lowest level is still weak and an evaluation is needed so that in the next election it does not happen again. In addition, the occurrence of re-voting brings several impacts, such as a decrease in public participation and also changes in the vote count.

Keyword: *Administrative Violation; General Election; Re-voting*

ABSTRAKSI

Pelanggaran administratif merupakan permasalahan yang sering terjadi pada setiap penyelenggaraan pemilu mulai dari Pemilu 2019 hingga Pemilu 2024, salah satunya yang terjadi di Kota Tegal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pelanggaran administratif yang terjadi di TPS 28 Kelurahan Debong Tengah, Kecamatan Tegal Selatan, Kota Tegal. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis kajian pustaka dengan arsip laporan Bawaslu Kota Tegal dan kajian peneliti terdahulu berupa artikel ilmiah sebagai data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terjadinya pelanggaran administratif di TPS 28 Kelurahan Debong Tengah, Kecamatan Tegal Selatan, Kota Tegal disebabkan oleh pembukaan kotak suara yang tidak sesuai dengan ketentuan oleh KPPS sebagai penyelenggara pemilu di tingkat paling bawah sehingga menyebabkan terjadinya pemungutan suara ulang. Selain itu, KPPS dinilai kurang berintegritas karena masih perlu diingatkan oleh pengawas terkait tata cara pelaksanaan pemungutan suara. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa kualitas penyelenggara pemilu di tingkat terendah masih lemah dan perlu dilakukannya evaluasi agar pada pemilu berikutnya tidak terjadi lagi. Selain itu, dengan terjadinya pemungutan suara ulang membawa beberapa dampak, seperti penurunan partisipasi publik dan juga perubahan dalam perolehan suara.

Kata Kunci: Pelanggaran Administratif, Pemilihan Umum, Pemungutan Suara Ulang

INTRODUCTION

Elections are a symbol or sign that characterizes the implementation of democracy in a country. Elections are one of the instruments used by the state to realize the sovereignty of the people through direct elections. In this concept, the people have the power to determine who deserves to be a leader (Tosalenda et al., 2021). However, elections have another definition where elections are an attempt to influence people to gain power persuasively or not by force by carrying out various political activities (Sugiharto & Riyanti, 2020). With the involvement of the people in a political process in a country, it can be said that the country adheres to a democratic system.

Indonesia is one of the democratic countries, seen from the way leaders are directly elected by the people using the election system every five years (Khairunnisa, 2023). The realization of this democracy is an effort to empower the role and participation of the people in realizing their rights and is constitutionally guaranteed (Jasi et al., 2023). Based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph 2, it is said that sovereignty is in the hands of the people and its implementation must be in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the 1945 Constitution. Elections in Indonesia are carried out by upholding the principles of fairness, participation, and integrity in accordance with Law No. 7 of 2017 related to elections (Hurasan et al., 2021). Law No. 7 Year 2017 is a merger of several laws, namely Law No. 8 Year 2012 on the General Election of Members of the DPR, DPD, and DPRD, law No. 15 Year 2011 on the Implementation of General Elections, and Law 42 Year 2008 on the General Election of President and Vice President (Febriansyah, 2024).

In this case, those who determine the direction and goals of the government both in the long and short term are the representatives of the people who have been directly elected by the people through elections. These people's representatives are the key or the brain that will make changes in Indonesia, whether it will get better or vice versa. Indonesia itself has conducted elections from 1955

which were then continued in 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014, 2019 and 2024, counting up to now 13 elections have been held (Tosalenda et al., 2021).

Based on the 1945 Constitution Article 22E paragraph 5 which states that general elections are held by a general election commission that is national, unchanging, and independent. There are three election organizing institutions listed in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning general elections, namely the General Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the Honorary Board of Election Organizers (DKPP). The General Election Commission (KPU) is responsible for all aspects related to organizing elections (Arsya & Adawiyah, 2023). Bawaslu is tasked with overseeing all stages of the election organizers and the supervision carried out is more directed towards prevention (Nasution et al., 2023). DKPP acts as an institution that handles violations of the election code of ethics, starting from receiving reports or allegations of violations and conducting investigations to verification of violations of the code of ethics committed by election organizers (Arifatuzzahrah & Hasba, 2024).

However, in the implementation of elections there are still frequent violations with various types of violations (Riani et al., 2023). There are three types of election violations that often occur, namely; administrative violations, criminal offenses, and violations of the code of ethics. Administrative violations are violations of procedures or procedures related to the implementation of the election stages, criminal violations are violations that contain criminal elements or crimes which will be handled by the Gakkumdu (Integrated Law Enforcement) consisting of Bawaslu, the Police, and the Attorney General's Office, and finally violations of the code of ethics are ethical violations committed by election organizers against their oaths and promises before carrying out their duties as election organizers.

Administrative violations can make it possible to conduct a Re-Voting (PSU) because there are discrepancies or errors in the implementation of voting against existing procedures or rules. Re-voting or often referred to as PSU is carried out with

the aim of improving voting procedures so as to maintain the quality of general elections that are legally valid and acceptable to general election stakeholders (Arifin, 2022). The conduct of re-voting also shows that election organizers are committed to maintaining integrity and transparency in the democratic process.

In the 2019 elections, there were around 594 polling stations that conducted re-voting from 32 provinces and the most were in West Sumatra with 72 polling stations based on Bawaslu RI data (Afrimadona et al., 2020). Re-voting in the 2019 elections occurred due to administrative violations caused by KPPS who were considered less competent in carrying out their duties so that they made several mistakes during the voting process (Hurasan et al., 2021). In addition, there were other problems such as KPPS officers who were exhausted, sick, and died due to the high workload in the 2019 elections so that this could disrupt the electoral process.

In the next election, the 2024 General Election, Re-voting again occurred in Tegal City. Re-voting (PSU) in Tegal City occurred due to administrative violations committed by KPPS. The TPS supervisor found a violation in the voting procedure which was then reported to Panwascam and forwarded to Bawaslu Tegal City. The KPU of Tegal City then decided to conduct a re-voting at TPS 28 Debong Tengah with a recommendation from Bawaslu Tegal City which was then held on February 18, 2024.

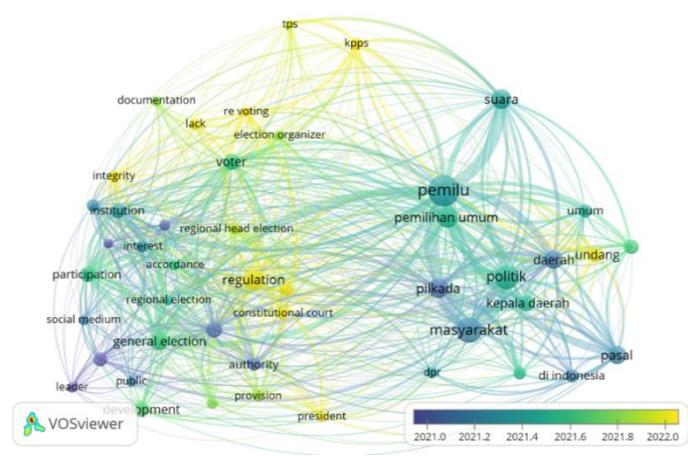
Seeing the many cases of administrative violations that still occur in every election, the author will review the factors that cause administrative violations in Tegal City using Gary S. Becker's Rational Choice Theory which explains that individuals make decisions to commit or not commit violations based on a rational analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of the actions they take. Researchers also used previous literature as a reference in examining administrative violations that had occurred previously, so that researchers could find the right solution so that administrative violations would no longer occur.

RESEARCH METHODS

To analyze cases of administrative violations that cause re-voting to occur, the author uses literature review analysis to examine more deeply the factors that cause administrative violations and find the best solution to evaluate the implementation of future elections. According to Creswell, literature review is used to understand the latest developments and identify research gaps that can be filled. The author uses literature review because it has advantages, namely helping researchers see a broader context by connecting it with theories from previous research results so that they can find the right conclusions.

As data, the author categorized the data used in the form of previous research studies, namely scientific articles and archives of the Tegal City Bawaslu report. The author used Dimensions as a search engine to access scientific articles, by limiting the data obtained using the keyword “re-voting” and also limiting the publication year of the article from 2019 to 2024 with the language used in Indonesian and English. The results of the data search obtained amounted to 507 articles which were then further specified so that the metadata found amounted to 130 terms. The metadata is then processed using vosviewer software to visualize the relationship between topics from the metadata that has been obtained.

Figure 1. Data Visualization Results by using Vosviewer



Source: Secondary data, 2024

Figure 1 shows the visualization results using the keyword “re voting”, “election” is the main topic that is most frequently reviewed from 2021 to 2022. The topic “election” appears to be correlated with “re voting” which began to be studied in 2022. The topic “re voting” is in cluster 3 and has links with “election organizer”, “kpps”, and “integrity”. This shows the relationship between election organizers, kpps, and integrity in a re-vote. With this topic, the author will examine and connect it with administrative violations in Tegal City that caused Re-voting.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Legal Basis for Re-voting

Re-voting or called PSU is the process of repeating voting at polling stations (TPS). Re-voting aims to correct voting procedures that are wrong or not in accordance with existing regulations and also as a form of responsibility for the integrity of the general election so that it can be accepted by the public and election participants. The legal basis governing re-voting is:

Article 372 of Law No. 7 Year 2017

- 1) Voting at polling stations may be repeated in the event of natural disasters and/or riots that result in voting results that cannot be used or vote counting cannot be carried out.
- 2) Voting at polling stations must be repeated if the results of the research and examination of polling station supervisors prove that the following conditions exist:
 - a. The opening of ballot boxes and/or voting files is not carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations;
 - b. KPPS officers ask voters to give special marks, sign, or write their names or addresses on the ballot papers that have been used;
 - c. KPPS officers spoil more than one ballot that has been used by a voter so that the ballot becomes invalid;
 - d. Voters who do not have an electronic identity card and are not registered on the permanent voters list and the additional voters list.

Re-voting is divided into two categories, namely the recommendation of the Election Supervisor which is then decided by the Regency/City KPU and Re-voting after the Constitutional Court (MK) Decision based on the Court's decision according to KPU Regulation No. 3 of 2019 concerning Voting and Vote Counting in General Elections. Furthermore, there are also regulations that explain the procedures for implementing re-voting, namely:

Article 373 of Law No. 7 Year 2017

- 1) Re-voting is proposed by the KPPS by stating the circumstances that cause the re-voting;
- 2) The KPPS proposal is forwarded to the PPK and then submitted to the Regency/City KPU for a decision to hold a re-vote;
- 3) Re-voting is no later than 10 (ten) days after the voting day based on the decision of the Regency/City KPU;
- 4) Re-voting as referred to in paragraph (1) shall only be conducted for 1 (one) re-voting.

KPU Decision No. 66 of 2024

- a. Re-voting is proposed by the KPPS after deliberating with the TPS Supervisors and Witnesses present by mentioning the circumstances that cause the holding of Re-voting;
- b. The KPPS proposal is forwarded to the PPK and then submitted to the Regency/City KPU for a decision to hold a Re-voting;
- c. After receiving the Re-voting proposal from the PPK, the Regency/City KPU immediately decides in the plenary meeting of the Regency/City KPU and states in the Regency/City KPU Decree;
- d. The Regency/City KPU submits a copy of the KPU Decision as referred to in letter c to the KPPS through the PPK and PPS, and must submit to the KPU through the Provincial KPU;
- e. The Regency/City KPU submits a request for Witnesses to attend and witness the Re-Voting at the polling station;
- f. The Regency/City KPU notifies the head of the region, the head of the vertical agency in the

region, the head of the company, or the head of the education unit to provide an opportunity for Voters to exercise their voting rights in the Re-Voting at the polling station;

- g. Re-voting at polling stations is carried out no later than 10 (ten) days after the voting day, based on the decision of the Regency/City KPU as referred to in letter c;
- h. Re-voting at polling stations is only carried out for 1 (one) Re-voting;
- i. Re-voting at polling stations can be carried out on weekdays, holidays, or closed days.

2. Re-voting for the 2024 General Election in Tegal City

The implementation of the 2024 General Election in Tegal City as a whole went well, but not TPS 28 in Debong Tengah, South Tegal Subdistrict. On the day of the 2024 elections, the polling station supervisor found an alleged administrative violation that had the potential for a re-voting at polling station 28. The polling station supervisor found that the ballots were neatly arranged on the table when it was not yet time for voting, namely at 06.45 WIB. This shows that the opening of the ballot box was not carried out in accordance with existing procedures or regulations, namely at 07.00 WIB when voting begins. The KPPS reasoned that opening the ballot box and compiling the ballots early was done so that the voting process could run more easily and efficiently. The early opening of the ballot boxes resulted in the absence of supervisors, witnesses, and voters to see and ensure that the ballot boxes were still securely sealed. Considering the violations that occurred, the TPS Supervisor reported the violations to Bawaslu Tegal City in stages through PKD Debong Tengah and Panwascam Tegal Selatan. After reporting the violations that occurred, Bawaslu Tegal City gave instructions to make suggestions for improvements to the Head of the KPPS on the potential for re-voting.

This is in accordance with the Rational Choice Theory where the KPPS chose to violate the rules for the benefits obtained, namely facilitating the implementation of voting and time efficiency by considering the losses or risks accepted as small. However, the violation was considered a serious

matter by the TPS Supervisor so that it needed to be reported to Bawaslu Tegal City.

3. Legal Review of the 2024 Re-voting Election in Tegal City

a) Facts

Based on the results of supervision conducted by the Supervisor of polling stations located at polling station 28 Debong Tengah Village, Tegal Selatan Subdistrict, Tegal City, there was an event that occurred as follows:

- That on February 14, 2024, the TPS Supervisor came to polling station 28 at 06.45 WIB and found that the ballots were neatly arranged on the KPPS table;
- That the KPPS did not show the Witnesses, Polling Station Supervisors, and Voters who were present that the ballot box was still sealed;
- That the KPPS opened the ballot box and/or the voting and vote counting files were not carried out according to the procedures stipulated in the laws and regulations, namely starting with the Voting Meeting at 07.00 WIB based on KPU Decree No. 66 of 2024 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Implementation of Voting and Vote Counting in General Elections.

b) Regulatory requirements

The opening of ballot boxes and/or voting and counting files carried out by KPPS at polling station 28 Debong Tengah Urban Village, Tegal Selatan Subdistrict, Tegal City is contrary to existing regulations as follows:

- KPU Decision No. 66 of 2024
 - Chapter II (Voting at polling stations)
 - c. KPPS Preparation
 - 1) Explanation of procedures for implementing voting at polling stations
 - a. Day, date, and time of voting will be held on Wednesday, February 14, 2024 starting at 07.00 to 13.00 local time
 - Article 372 paragraph 2 letter a of Law No. 7 Year 2017

Voting at polling stations must be repeated if the results of the research and examination of polling station supervisors prove that the following conditions exist:

- a. The opening of ballot boxes and/or voting files is not carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the provisions of laws and regulations;

4. Implementation of Re-voting

On February 17, 2024 Bawaslu Tegal City gave an appeal to the KPU of Tegal City to coordinate to notify the head of the region, the head of the vertical agency in the region, the head of the company, or the head of the education unit in order to provide an opportunity for voters to exercise their voting rights at the re-voting. Then ensure that the implementation of Re-voting at TPS 28 runs in accordance with the procedures and procedures in the laws and regulations. Bawaslu Tegal City also gave an appeal related to the prohibition of money politics to 18 Political Parties participating in the 2024 Election in Tegal City so that they did not conduct campaigns and did not promise anything to voters so that the implementation of the Re-voting remained clean from fraud.

Re-voting at polling station 28 Debong Tengah Village was held on Sunday, February 18, 2024 and experienced a change in polling station location, which shifted to the former polling station 29 Debong Tengah Village because the place at polling station 28 was being used for other events. The re-voting was attended by the Head of KPU Tegal City and its staff and security personnel from the police and the TNI, then supervision from the Head of the Provincial KPU and Bawaslu of Central Java Province was also present. Before the re-voting began, polling station supervisors conducted strict supervision and ensured that the implementation of the re-voting was in accordance with existing procedures and procedures.

5. Constraints and Obstacles to Re-voting

In the process of conducting the re-voting in polling station 28 Debong Tengah Village, Tegal Selatan Subdistrict, Tegal City, there were several problems that occurred both before and after the re-voting, namely as follows:

- 1) Toward the implementation of the Re-voting, Bawaslu Tegal City was quite difficult to communicate with KPU Tegal City so that KPU Tegal City seemed to close access to communication and data related to the preparation of the Re-voting.
- 2) There were also indications of intimidation (indirectly) to polling station supervisors from individuals suspected of the Central Java Provincial KPU and the Tegal City KPU so that Bawaslu Tegal City provided more intensive assistance starting from before, during and after the implementation of the Re-voting.
- 3) There was little dynamics outside TPS 28 at the time of the re-voting, this was due to the presence of PKB and PDIP candidates who were worried that they could influence voters to be able to vote for these candidates. In addition, the husband of one of the candidates came wearing a t-shirt that showed the identity of the party which was then reprimanded by members of Bawaslu Tegal City because the campaign period had expired
- 4) When the implementation of Re-Voting takes place, KPPS often needs to be reminded by the TPS Supervisor and the ranks of supervisors who are present in carrying out their duties, giving rise to the perspective that the understanding of regulations and technical implementation of voting and vote counting KPPS is still lacking.
- 5) After the Re-Voting, there are differences in voter data and the use of ballots in the 2024 Election and the Re-Voting (PSU). In the 2024 elections, there were 287 DPT, which then decreased to 286 DPT during the Re-voting (PSU). This is due to the recollection of DPT, DPTb, and voters with disabilities. The level of voter participation has also decreased as seen from the use of ballots, where in the 2024 elections there were 244 ballots, while in the Re-voting (PSU) only 238 ballots were used. In addition, the implementation of re-voting also caused the vote acquisition of candidate pairs and political parties to change.

Table 1. Comparison of Voter Data and Ballot Usage in General Elections with PSU

No.	Description	Election	Re-voting
1	Voter data in the DPT	287	286
2	Voting rights users	244	238
	- Voting rights users in the DPT	242	237
	- Voting rights users in the DPTb	2	1
3	Number of ballot papers received, including 2% DPT reserve	293	294
4	Number of ballots used	244	238
5	Number of ballots returned by voters (due to damage or mistaken voting)	3	0
6	Number of unused ballots, including remaining reserve ballots	46	56
7	Number of voters with disabilities who exercise their right to vote	4	6

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 2. Comparison of PPWP Vote Results

No	Name of Candidate	Election	Re-voting
1	Anies Rasyid Baswedan - Muhaimin Iskandar	53	44
2	Prabowo Subianto - Gibran Rakabuming Raka	125	143
3	Ganjar Pranowo - Mahfud MD	56	34
Total Valid Votes		234	221
Total Invalid Votes		10	17
Total Valid + Invalid Votes		244	238

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 3. Comparison of DPR Vote Results

No	Name of Political Party	Election	Re-voting
1	PKB	40	40
2	GERINDRA	36	15
3	PDIP	25	19
4	GOLKAR	10	5
5	NASDEM	5	2
6	BURUH	1	1
7	GELORA	1	2
8	PKS	24	32
9	PKN	0	0
10	HANURA	3	0
11	GARUDA	0	1
12	PAN	11	15
13	PBB	0	0
14	DEMOKRAT	5	3
15	PSI	3	36
16	PERINDO	0	1
17	PPP	29	28
18	UMMAT	2	0
Total Valid Votes		195	200
Total Invalid Votes		49	38
Total Valid + Invalid Votes		244	238

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 4. Comparison of DPD Vote Results

No	Name of Candidate	Election	Re-voting
1	Abdul Kholik	26	16
2	Agus Mujayanto	13	8
3	Ahmad Baligh Mu'aidi	9	6
4	Bambang Sutrisno	11	6
5	Casytha A. Kathmandu	12	12
6	Denty Eka Widi Pratiwi	16	12
7	Joko Dalmadyo	4	3
8	Kodirin	7	0
9	Lamaatus Shobah Dimyati Rois	5	4
10	Muhdi	5	3
11	Taj Yasin	95	115
Total Valid Votes		203	185
Total Invalid Votes		41	53
Total Valid + Invalid Votes		244	238

Source: Primary data, 2024

Table 5. Comparison of Prov. DPRD Vote Results

No	Name of Political Party	Election	Re-voting
1	PKB	58	73
2	GERINDRA	33	20
3	PDIP	17	17
4	GOLKAR	28	12
5	NASDEM	0	1
6	BURUH	6	3
7	GELORA	0	1
8	PKS	20	29
9	PKN	0	0
10	HANURA	3	1
11	GARUDA	1	1
12	PAN	3	7
13	PBB	1	0
14	DEMOKRAT	4	2
15	PSI	5	6
16	PERINDO	1	3
17	PPP	4	3
18	UMMAT	1	1
Total Valid Votes		185	180
Total Invalid Votes		59	58
Total Valid + Invalid Votes		244	238

Source: Primary data, 2024

Total Invalid Votes	19	7
Total Valid + Invalid Votes	244	238

Source: Primary data, 2024

6. Finding from Previous Literature

Re-voting has often occurred from the implementation of previous elections and has been studied by several researchers with several findings, namely: First, Arifin's research (2022) entitled "Re-voting in the 2019 Simultaneous General Election by the General Election Commission of Padang City". This study explains that the Re-voting that occurred in Padang City in the 2019 Election was due to an administrative violation, namely the KPPS allowed voters outside the area who did not take care of moving to vote to be able to exercise their voting rights outside the original polling station. This happened because during the implementation of the 2019 Election, there was hoax information spread on social media which stated that voters could exercise their voting rights at any polling station only by bringing an electronic KTP based on the decision of the Constitutional Court. With this information, out-of-area voters who did not take care of moving to vote argued with KPPS and TPS Supervisors, making KPPS provide an opportunity to allow out-of-area voters who did not take care of moving to vote to vote outside their original polling stations (Arifin, 2022).

The violations committed by the KPPS fulfill the requirements for Re-voting in accordance with Article 372 paragraph 2 letter (d) of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, namely there are voters who do not have electronic ID cards and are not registered in DPT and DPTb using voting rights in the voting process. After research and examination of the violation by the KPU of Padang City, Re-voting was carried out at 46 polling stations on April 27, 2019 and only carried out on problematic ballots.

Second, Regina Zetia & Wiratno's research (2024) entitled "Re-voting in the Regent Election of Indragiri Hulu Regency, Riau Province (Study of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 93/PHP.BUP-XIX/2021)". This study explains that there were a number of violations in the Indragiri Hulu Regency Pilkada based on the Constitutional Court Decision which became the basis for the Re-

Table 6. Comparison of City DPRD Vote Results

No	Name of Political Party	Election	Re-voting
1	PKB	76	185
2	GERINDRA	61	5
3	PDIP	16	23
4	GOLKAR	16	10
5	NASDEM	1	0
6	BURUH	0	0
7	GELORA	2	0
8	PKS	29	0
9	PKN	0	0
10	HANURA	14	0
11	GARUDA	0	0
12	PAN	6	8
13	PBB	0	0
14	DEMOKRAT	3	0
15	PSI	0	0
16	PERINDO	1	0
17	PPP	0	0
18	UMMAT	0	0
Total Valid Votes		225	231

voting. After further analysis, several violations were identified, namely manipulation of the vote count recapitulation process, negligence in the delivery of Model C notification letters to voters, ballot destruction, and non-neutral candidate pairs. The Constitutional Court made a decision to conduct a re-vote at polling station 03 in Ringin Village, Gansal District, which must be carried out within 30 working days after the issuance of the Constitutional Court's decision. The Constitutional Court also asked to replace the chairman and members of the KPPS at TPS 03 under the supervision of Bawaslu (Regina Zetia & Wiratno, 2024).

Third, Irsyedha Alfara Reginantis' research (2024) entitled "Analysis of the Causes of the Organizing of Re-voting (PSU) in East Java Province in 2024". This study explains that there are several problems that cause the implementation of the Re-voting (PSU) in the implementation of general elections in East Java. There are at least five regencies / cities that have been decided to carry out re-voting, namely Surabaya, Madura, Jombang, Tuban, and Madiun with a total of 32 polling stations. This re-voting was caused by several factors, among others: First, there were voters from outside the area who exercised their voting rights at the wrong polling station because the voters did not take care of moving to vote so that their names were not registered in the Permanent Voters List/Additional Permanent Voters List of the polling station. Second, on the voting day there were companies that did not dismiss their employees, resulting in many invalid ballots. Third, findings from Bawaslu found the use of ballots for residents who had moved, died, or were in detention, resulting in the number of votes not synchronizing with the DPT. Fourth, the occurrence of ballots that were confused with other Electoral Regions (Dapil) in one of the polling stations in Surabaya (Irsyedha Alfara Reginantis et al., 2024).

Fourth, Gemilang's research (2024) entitled "Case Study of Re-voting at Polling Station 14 and Polling Station 16 of Darullughah Wadda'wah Islamic Boarding School, Pasuruan Regency in the 2019 General Election". This study explains the occurrence of administrative violations at polling station 14 and polling station 16 of Raci Village, Bangil District, Pasuruan Regency. Administrative

violations at the two polling stations were caused by voters who were not registered in the DPT or DPTB. Based on the monitoring report, there was an excess number of DPTb at polling stations 14 and 16, making the data unsynchronized. Each polling station has a maximum capacity of 500 people, while at polling station 14 there were 505 voters and polling station 16 there were 506 voters recorded in the C1 copy. However, after further review, Panwascam Bangil found that there was excessive data at polling station 14, namely 9 voters who did not have Form A.5 and were not registered in DPTb, while at polling station 16 there were 15 voters who did not have Form A.5 and were not registered in DPTb. According to Panwascam Bangil, this is because during the DPTb data collection there were many voters who were not willing to provide their data and there were also voters who were reluctant to vote at the designated polling stations because the location was too far away. With these violations, Panwascam Bangil and Bawaslu Pasuruan Regency then decided to recommend Re-voting (PSU) to PPK (Gemilang & Pasuruan, 2024).

Fifth, Fadjri Habibillah's research (2024) entitled "Analysis of the Implementation of Re-voting of Regional Head Elections Based on Legislation". This Study explains that Re-voting in the Regional Head Election is caused by administrative violations such as opening ballot boxes that are not in accordance with the rules, giving special marks on ballots, destroying ballots carried out by KPPS either intentionally or unintentionally, and allowing voters who are not registered in DPT, DPTb, and do not have Electronic KTP to vote. In addition, there was also an issue that Electronic KTP owners could exercise their voting rights at any polling station. This of course made KPPS and voters argue so that it ended with the allowance of voters to be able to vote with an Electronic KTP (Habibillah & Syamsir, 2024).

Sixth, Bonefasius Bao's research (2020) entitled "Analysis of Re-voting in the 2017 Jayapura Regency Regional Head Election". In this study, it was found that in the implementation of the 2017 Jayapura district regional head election, there were 4 unauthorized KPPS replacements. With the replacement of KPPS, it caused other violations,

namely using the remaining ballots and additional ballots. This also occurred in several district in Jayapura Regency, causing a re-voting (Bao & Padang, 2020).

CONCLUSION

Re-voting at polling station 28 Debong Tengah Village, Tegal Selatan Subdistrict, Tegal City occurred because there was an administrative violation committed by the KPPS in opening the ballot box which was not carried out at the time specified in KPU Decree No. 66 of 2024 and also violated Article 372 paragraph 2 letter a of Law No. 7 of 2017. KPPS is considered still lacking in understanding the regulations and technicalities related to the implementation of voting, which also occurred in administrative violations in the previous year. This shows that the quality of election organizers at the lowest level is still weak and an evaluation is needed so that in the next election it does not happen again. Apart from the election organizers, the supervision side must also be further improved, because supervision is also very important to determine the success of elections. Supervisors are required to be more communicative and one step ahead of the KPPS as a form of prevention so that there are no mistakes or violations that can cause re-voting.

The conduct of re-voting has a significant impact on democracy, namely a decrease in the level of voter participation where one vote is very valuable. In addition, it can be seen that the vote acquisition has changed significantly after the re-voting, so this can cause protests from candidates and political parties because they feel disadvantaged. This also needs to be considered because it does not rule out the possibility of money politics after the announcement of a re-vote, so it is necessary to conduct stricter supervision to maintain the quality of elections that are fair and acceptable to everyone.

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