

ABSTRAK

Tindak pidana pemilihan umum dalam Pilkada mengancam integritas demokrasi, termasuk di Kabupaten Banyumas pada tahun 2024, di mana Sentra Gakkumdu menjadi instrumen krusial penegakan keadilan pemilu. Penelitian ini menganalisis pelanggaran dan hambatan dalam penyelesaian tindak pidana pemilu dalam Pilkada Banyumas 2024 menggunakan metode sosio-legal melalui wawancara mendalam dan studi kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Gakkumdu hanya berfungsi sebagai filter prosedural, terbukti dari seluruh laporan pidana yang terhenti di tahap kajian awal tanpa pelimpahan ke pengadilan. Analisis teori Soerjono Soekanto mengungkap hambatan hukum berupa waktu penanganan yang kaku, serta hambatan penegak hukum akibat perbedaan persepsi institusional. Kendala diperparah oleh faktor budaya hukum masyarakat yang belum memahami kompleksitas pemenuhan syarat formil dan materil dalam pelaporan dugaan pelanggaran. Penggunaan sarana pidana menjadi tidak efektif karena upaya mengejar kepastian hukum prosedural justru mengesampingkan pencapaian keadilan substantif dalam penyelesaian pelanggaran. Kondisi ketidakefektifan penegakan hukum ini pada akhirnya berdampak signifikan terhadap penurunan kepercayaan publik kepada lembaga pengawas pemilu di Kabupaten Banyumas. Pembinaan sistem penegakan hukum ini memerlukan harmonisasi regulasi batas waktu, penyamaan persepsi institusional, serta edukasi hukum masyarakat guna menghadirkan keadilan substantif dan mengembalikan legitimasi pengawas pemilu.

Kata Kunci: Bawaslu, Penegak hukum, Penyelesaian pelanggaran, Sentra Gakkumdu, Tindak pidana pemilihan umum.

ABSTRACT

Election criminal offenses in the Regional Head Elections pose a threat to democratic integrity, particularly in Banyumas Regency in 2024, where the Integrated Law Enforcement Center (Sentra Gakkumdu) serves as a crucial instrument for enforcing electoral justice. This study examines the violations and obstacles to resolving election criminal offenses during the 2024 Banyumas Pilkada, employing a socio-legal approach through in-depth interviews and a literature review. The findings indicate that Sentra Gakkumdu functioned merely as a procedural filter, evidenced by the fact that all election criminal reports stalled at the preliminary assessment stage without being referred to the court. An analysis based on Soerjono Soekanto's theory reveals legal obstacles in the form of rigid handling timeframes, as well as law enforcement challenges resulting from differences in institutional perception. These constraints were exacerbated by the community's legal culture, specifically a lack of understanding regarding the complexities of fulfilling formal and material requirements when reporting alleged election violations. The application of criminal mechanisms proved ineffective, as the pursuit of procedural legal certainty prioritized technicalities over the attainment of substantive justice in resolving election violations. Ultimately, the ineffectiveness of law enforcement significantly impacted public trust, leading to a decline in confidence in the election supervisory bodies in Banyumas Regency. Reforming this law enforcement system requires the harmonization of time-limit regulations, the alignment of institutional perceptions, and public legal education to deliver substantive justice and restore the legitimacy of election supervisory bodies.

Keywords: *Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Board), Electoral crimes, Sentra Gakkumdu (Integrated Law Enforcement Center), Law enforcement, Violation settlement.*