A VOTER LIST UPDATE MODEL
FOR THE INDONESIAN REGIONAL ELECTION

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ABSTRACT

This research sets a goal to build a voter list update model ideal for the next regional general election. This was normative research using the statute approach, case approach, and comparative approach. In the recommended model, we did not recommend any DPT improvements. The voter list update model, besides sustainable data updates, was in the form of predecessor model upgrade, in which, SIDALIH-based voter data were connected to and integrated with the district/city General Election Committee (KPU), Department of Population and Civil Registration, subdistricts, and sub-villages. Voter data updates using the procedures as recommended are foreseeable to produce accurate voter data used to prepare the simultaneous implementation of the 2024 national general election.

Keywords: *Voter Data Update Model, Indonesian Regional Election, SIDALIH*

INTRODUCTION

Voter data updates are carried out based on both the laws and the General Election Committee (KPU) regulation. KPU Regulation Number 2/2017 on Data Updates and Voter List Compilation, Chapter 1 Item 23 conveys:

> *"A voter data update is an activity to update Permanent Voter Lists (DPT) of a General Election (*Pemilu*) or the last election by accounting for the List of Potential Electoral Population (DP4) by conducting a factual verification of voter data, which is then deployed as a material to compile Provisional Voter Lists (DPS) performed by the district/city KPU/KIP with assistance from the Subdistrict*

Election Committee (PPK) and the Polling Committee (PPS)[1]."

According to the KPU Regulation, a voter data update constitutes a synchronization process between voters referred to in DP4 submitted by the local government and the last voter lists.

Law Number 1 of 2015 on the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law in CHAPTER X declares that the rights to vote and be voted are human rights that cannot be represented by anyone [2]. The development of democratic ideas has an impact on the interest of providing everyone the protection of their right to vote (universal suffrage). Bisariyadi defined the right to vote and be voted as

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[1] KPU Regulation Number 2/2017 on Voter List Compilation p. 6.
[2] Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2015 on the Stipulation of Government

Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 on the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law into Law, p. 48.

the basic right of citizens. Indonesia admits that the existence of the rights as statutory right and regulates it in the law. The Constitutional Court, through Decree Number 011-017/PUU-I/2003 and Number 102/PUU-VII-2009, describes suffrage as a constitutional right although it is not explicitly mentioned in the 1945 Constitutional Law[3].

Referring to Bisariyadi, we come to the conclusion that the right to vote must not be neglected, instead, it should be provided a serious concern in both regional and general elections. The concern is manifested in a quality voter data update, which is specified by the implementers, either the state KPU, Provincial KPU, district/city KPU, PPK, PPS, or Voter Data Update Officers (PPDP).

The Commissioner of the state KPU explained that a voter registration system was one of the imperative aspects which ensured citizens' right to vote in general elections. The right to vote is a citizens' basic right ensured by the 1945 Constitutional Law and is one of the human rights which must be protected. Accordingly, a voter registration system should be made based on comprehensive, accurate, and updated principles[4]. Updates, in essence, will result in accurate data based on the data

available. However, as suggested by evidence, in DP4 compared to the last voting data, there are still problems found.

IT-based voter data updates undertaken at the Gorontalo City KPU level to the PPK level are carried out using the SIDALIH (Voter Data System) application. Besides, voter data updates are also manually conducted by PPS with the help of PPDP[5].

PPS will update voter data by matching and investigating voter lists yielded from the synchronization of the state KPU and the Ministry of Domestic Affairs before the voter data are updated by PPK using SIDALIH by comparing the result of manual recapitulation by PPS with the voter data by PPDP. The process of voter data update in 2018 was better than that in 2013 yet we found several issues, i.e.[6]:

1. Voters could be registered in some polling places (TPS) and double data between sub-villages happened because of manual data compilation.
2. DPS compilation was performed by rectifying voter data and adjusting the data to that generated by PPS and PPDP which exerted electronic KTP. The problem appeared here, that several population data

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[3] Jurnal Mahkamah Konstitusi Hak Pilih sebagai hak Konstitusional, Hak Konstitusional Turunan, ataukah Hak Tersirat?, by Bisariyadi, retrieved July 2nd, 2020, p. 1.

[4] Hasyim Asy'ari Arah Sistem Pendaftaran Pemilih Indonesia Belajar dari Pengalaman Menuju Perbaikan, Jurmal Pemilu dan Demokrasi February 2nd, 2012 Memperkuat Sistem Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih p. 1.

[5] Interview with the Head of Sub-division of Program and Data Sirajuddin M. Tuli in pre-research in March 2019 in the Gorontalo City KPU.

[6] Interview with the Commissioner of Gorontalo City KPU, the Division of Program and Data Salihun Ino Ischak in April 2019 in the Gorontalo City KPU.

collections were not electronic KTP-based, breeding double population data.

3. DPT compilation was undertaken by announcing DPS to acquire responses among the community, Panwas, and General Election participants. Nevertheless, voter list checking sheets displayed in sub-villages were not responded to by the targets due to low community participation. Responding to this problem, online voter list checking was greatly recommended for undertaking a better and more quality voter data update.

Problematic data updates are not only brought by problematic mechanisms but also problematic voter requirements, e.g., "*not being mentally/mentally disturbed*" and "*not being deprived of the right to vote based on a court decision which has permanent legal force*". This research has an objective to build an ideal voter data update model for the next Indonesian regional election.

METHODS

This was normative research using a statute approach, case approach, and comparative approach. Legal materials used were collected from literature and documents. The analysis technique used was legal argumentative. Problems at the core of this research or data found in the field or voter data update regulations would be observed by rendering legal arguments to voter data update problems.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Voter Data Update Model

Regulative voter data updates had been carried out since the 2018 Indonesian regional election. Data collected from data update results in 2019 are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Voter Data Updates

No.	Data Update Stages	Pilwako 2018	2019 General Election
1	DP4	139,464	-
2	DPS	127,540	130,046
3	DPSHP	-	128,688
4	DPT	127,280	127,981
5	DPTHP	-	129,536
6	DPTHP 2	-	133,061
7	DPTHP 3	-	133,061

Source: Staff of the Program and Data Division of the Gorontalo City KPU

Here are the interpretations of Table 1.

1. DP4 (List of Potential Population Voters for General Election)

In the 2018 Election, DP4 obtained from the Ministry of Domestic Affairs through the state KPU was filed to the district/city KPU through the SIDALIH application. DP4 compared to the DPT of the latest General Election, namely the 2017 Governor Election, would be voter data to be matched

and investigated. For the 2019 General Election, the Gorontalo City KPU did not conduct both matching and investigation since as referred to in the KPU Regulation Number 11/2018 Article 57 Paragraph 1, the district/city KPU/KIP which implemented the 2018 Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor Election did not perform both matching and investigation of voter lists from house to house[7]. DPS from the 2018 Election generated by PPDP who matched and investigated using the DP4 mechanism was integrated with DPT from the 2017 Election by adding new voters and eliminating voters who were not eligible based on the ten criteria (dead, double, underage, moved domicile, TNI, POLRI, unknown, lost memory, revoked right to vote, and not a local resident). In the 2019 General Election, DPS was DPT from the 2018 Election added with new voters from the Ministry of Domestic Affairs.

2. DPSHP (Provisional Voters List from the Results of Improvement)

The DPSHP determination mechanism in the 2019 General Election and the 2018 Election was identical in the form of the community's responses to the result of the DPS announcement which

would be determined in DPSHP plenary.

3. DPT (Permanent Voter Lists)

The DPT determination mechanism in the 2019 General Election and the 2018 Election was identical in the form of the community's responses to the DPSHP announcement which would be improvements to DPT.

4. DPTHP (Permanent Voter List from the Result of Improvements)

In the implementation of DPT determination at the national level, KPU RI received the General Election participants' responses. PKPU instructed that KPU was required to receive the General Election/election community/participants' responses. The responses would be used to improve the following process and determined in DPTHP. In the 2018 Election, the Gorontalo City KPU, till DPT was determined, did not receive any responses from Election participants and/or Bawaslu.

5. DPTHP2 (Permanent Voter List from the Result of Improvements 2)

In the implementation of DPTHP determination at the national level, KPU RI still received the General Election participants' responses. Accordingly, after DPTHP was determined, it still made some improvements, which were determined in DPTHP2.

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[7] KPU Regulation Number 11/2018 on Domestic Voter List Compilation in the General Election Implementation p. 62.

6. DPTHP3 (Permanent Voter List from the Result of Improvements 3)

In the implementation of DPTHP2 determination at the national level, KPU RI still received the General Election participants' responses. Accordingly, after DPTHP was determined, it still made some improvements, which were determined in DPTHP3.

B. Recommended Update Model for the 2024 Indonesian Regional Election

Ramlan Surbakti viewed that if matching and investigation officers did not signify work integrity, misconduct in the two processes might occur. Misconducts in the General Election were regarded as malpractices which referred to process implementation violation, which was accidentally or unconsciously performed because of the factors of negligence, carelessness, inaccuracy, and fatigue by the organizers[8]. We then argued that voter data update carried out by PPDP certainly had some errors. To avoid errors in voter data updates, matching and investigation should be carried out by experienced update officers and supported by adequate facilities and infrastructures.

Voter list updates foreseeable to be the model in the national regional head election could be decided by at least two aspects, i.e.:

1. Experienced voter data update officers

According to Amnstrong and Baron, performance was to conduct a task and outcome generated[9]. PPDP performances largely determined the quality of voter data in each election. As contended by Weriza, PPDP performances could be pinpointed by several aspects, namely[10]:

a. Responsiveness

Responsiveness in PPDP performances was the ability to recognize voters about to meet, compile work agenda to meet voters from home to home, and prioritize the service delivered to voters who were easily found and able to fulfill administrative requirements. However, PPDP responsiveness in the mayor and deputy mayor election in Gorontalo City had not been aligned with Weriza's argument. PPDP performances were considered poor. Sirajuddin Tuli posited that PPDP, in performing its tasks, did not demonstrate accountability, as indicated by its unresponsiveness to voters encountered in the field[11]. Sirajuddin added that some PPDP even did not meet voters at their home directly in either the 2013 or 2018 mayor election.

[8] Ramlan Surbakti, 2014, Pelanggaran dan Kekerasan Pemilu dan Penyalahgunaan Uang dalam Proses Penyelenggaraan Pemilu, Paper, Jakarta: Kemitraan, p. 2.
[9] Jurnal Antropologi online at *http://Jurnalantropologi.fisip.unand.ac.id/index.php.jantro.* Isu-isu Sosial Budaya Budaya Kerja Petugas Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih dalam Pemilukada di Kota Padang Panjang by Weriza, Volume 20 December 2018.
[10] *Ibid*, p. 215.
[11] Interview with the head of sub-division of Program and Data of the Gorontalo City KPU, Sirajuddin Tuli on February 3rd, 2020 at 9.45 a.m. WITA in the Gorontalo City KPU.

b. Professionalism

Professionalism, by definition, was a technical competence or skill as required. PPDP was required to act professionally in undertaking its task analogous with complexity in voter data update errors and to always keep updated with voter data development by KPU and with the technology used in its task implementation[12].

c. Cooperativeness

The Commissioner of the Gorontalo City KPU, the Division of Program and Data, Sofya Abdullah concluded that matching and investigation were directly coordinated by the Gorontalo City KPU, with the assistance of PPK and PPS. KPU, PPK, PPS, and PPDP should create good cooperation as with the absence of such cooperation, the quality of voter data would become poor. Evidently, as clarified by Sirajuddin Tuli, several voters had not equipped themselves with a clear identity for the 2018 mayor election. 3,077 voters were registered by the Gorontalo City KPU but did not have citizenship data in the Gorontalo City Disdukcapil[13].

Sirajuddin confirmed that matching and investigating voter data in Gorontalo City had been cooperatively and carefully carried out, but errors remained, e.g., in ID numbers and addresses [14]. Sofya Abdullah conveyed that to circumvent errors made by matching and investigation officers because of exhaustion, data updated should be inputted and controlled by operators from the sub-villages. As such, after manually matched and investigated, data were re-checked through the system connected in sub-villages, KPU, and Disdukcapil[15].

2. Supporting facilities and infrastructures

As declared by Sofya Abdullah, related to facilities and infrastructures, the Gorontalo City KPU had made some optimizations yet we still found weaknesses, such as no computer facilities in sub-villages[16]. Voter data updates using the SIDALIH application should be sustained by not only professional workers but also sufficient facilities and infrastructures. Sirajuddin Tuli elucidated that facility and infrastructure fulfillment would surely ease the voter data update

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[12] Jurnal Antropologi online at *http;//Jurnalantropologi.fisip.unand.ac.id/index.php.jantro*. Isu-isu Sosial Budaya Budaya Kerja Petugas Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih dalam Pemilukada di Kota Padang Panjang by Weriza, Volume 20 December 2018. *Op.cit*, p. 216.

[13] Interview with the head of sub-division of Program and Data of the Gorontalo City KPU, Sirajuddin Tuli on February 3rd, 2020 at 9.50 a.m. WITA in the Gorontalo City KPU.

[14] Interview with The Commissioner of the Gorontalo City KPU, the Division of Program

and Data, Sofya Abdullah on February 4th, 2020 in the Gorontalo City KPU at 9.25 a.m. WITA.

[15] Interview with The Commissioner of the Gorontalo City KPU, the Division of Program and Data, Sofya Abdullah on February 4th, 2020 in the Gorontalo City KPU at 9.40 a.m. WITA.

[16] Interview with The Commissioner of the Gorontalo City KPU, the Division of Program and Data, Sofya Abdullah on February 4th, 2020 in the Gorontalo City KPU at 9.52 a.m. WITA.

process, accounting for the provision of the system connecting KPU and Disdukcapil.[17].

With respect to regulations, voter data updates had been performed commensurate with KPU Regulation Number 2/2017 as had been referred to. The implementation of voter data updates had been IT-based, yet the system was not connected to the system existing in sub-villages, starting from DP4 data to the final output of voter data update submissions. DP4 to the final output of matching and investigation submissions should be well documented by the system available of sub-villages. Also, the system should be operated by offices, which were in this case, PPS in sub-villages.

As an anticipatory act as regards voter data updates in the implementation of the 2024 Indonesian regional election at the national level, we recommend an innovative voter data update model, as indicated in Figure 1.
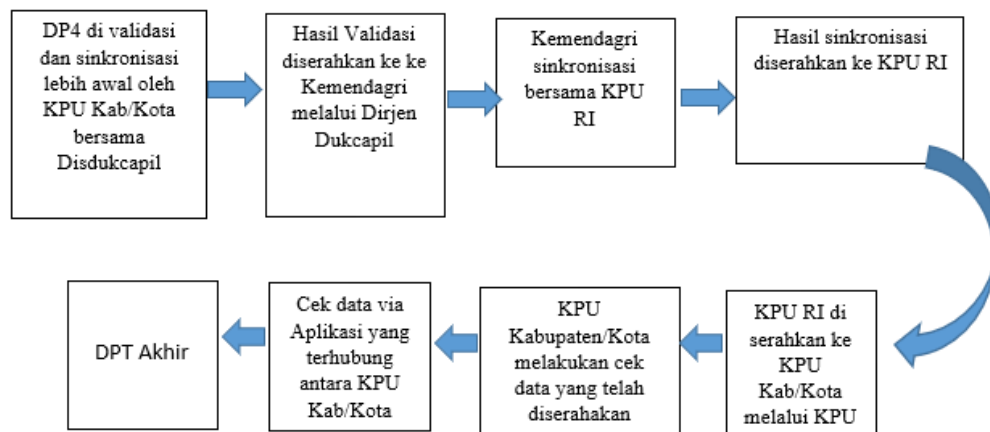

Figure 1. The Recommended Voter Data Update Model Chart for the 2021 Indonesian Regional Election

In the recommended model, we did not mention DPT improvements. Voter data updates were integrated through the application conferred by the Gorontalo government and SIDALIH. Voter data updates using the chart as recommended would breed accurate voter data for the implementation of the 2024 Election.

Accurate and quality voter data updates were determined by the commitment and responsibility of the district/city KPU and the General Election or district/city Election Supervisory Agency. The responsibility was realized in the form of commitment and integrity of PPDP, PPS, PPK, and the General Election and Election Supervisory Committee at the subdistrict or sub-village level.

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[17] Interview with the head of sub-division of Program and Data of the Gorontalo City KPU, Sirajuddin Tuli on February 3rd, 2020 at 9.57 a.m. WITA in the Gorontalo City KPU.

CONCLUSION

The recommended voter data update models for the 2024 General Election were a sustainable data update and an upgraded model, in which SIDALIH-based voter data were connected to the district/city KPU, Disdukcapil, subdistricts, and sub-villages. Voter data updates should be sustainably carried out and referred to the data from Disdukcapil which in updating, used IT collaborated with SIDALIH and SIAK, allowing data changes in sub-villages directly linked to and acknowledged by the district/city KPU, Disdukcapil, subdistrict governments, sub-villages. To this extent, the SIDALIH application was only available in Disdukcapil, whereas subdistrict and sub-village governments and KPU only acquired voter data from sub-villages.

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