

Strengthening Implementation of Policy Updates Sustainable Voter Data in Landak District

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Abstract

This research departs from public problems that still occur and a comprehensive solution has not yet been obtained in the implementation of general elections, namely concerning the quality of voter data. Accuracy of voter data still occurs even though the government has issued a policy on updating voter data continuously, in which the KPU as the organizer is expected to be able to *update* voter data on an ongoing basis. The purpose of this study was to find out, to analyze strategies to strengthen the implementation of sustainable voter data updating policies in Landak District. The method used to achieve the research objectives is descriptive qualitative by conducting field research and literature studies. The results of the study show that strengthening the policy of updating sustainable voter data in Landak District is faced with several problems. Problems can be viewed from organizational aspects, interpretation aspects, and application aspects. The strengthening of this policy is carried out by strengthening application aspects through collaboration with the village government to verify population data. Data on voter results in village head elections can be used as a comparison to verify new voters. In addition, socialization and education to the community by the KPU, Bawaslu, political parties, NGOs and village government regarding the rights and obligations of the community in general elections.

Keywords: Updating Voters Data, Continuity, Elections

DOI: 10.7176/PPAR/13-2-04

Publication date: March 31st 2023

1. Introduction

An important aspect in realizing the implementation of the life of the nation and state which is based on democratic values is the availability of the pillars of democracy which are manifested in the quality of holding general elections (Pemilu). Since the State of Indonesia was founded in 1945, the government has continued to strive to improve the quality of democracy through holding elections in order to create quality elections based on the principles of direct, public, free, secret, honest and fair. The first election in 1955, up to the last election in 2019, still had many problems in the stages of the election starting from pre-election, election and post-election.

One of the problems in holding elections is that there are still many obstacles related to the accuracy of voter data. Voter data collection methods and voter data updating as policies chosen by the government are still faced with various problems. These problems include, among other things, incomplete and inaccurate voter data. On the basis of these problems, the government issued a policy of updating voter data contained in General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 2 of 2017 concerning Updating and Compilation of Voter Lists in the Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor. . Based on the PKPU, updating voter data is an activity to update voter data based on the Final Voter List from the Last Election or Election and consider DP4 by verifying factual voter data and then using it as material for preparing DPS carried out by Regency/City KPU/KIP with the assistance by PPK and PPS.

Landak Regency is one of the regencies in West Kalimantan Province which has carried out 5 post-conflict local elections directly since it was formed as an autonomous region in 1999 based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 55 of 1999 dated 4 October 1999. Problems surrounding inaccurate voter data are still being repeated every year. general election events, including general elections to elect members of the legislature and the president. The inaccurate voter data is a polemic that has the potential to challenge the validity of the election results.

The results of Sutisna and Nurhayati's research (2021) on the Continuous Updating of Voter Lists: Problematic Challenges to Realizing Quality Voter Lists, show that the activity of updating voter data faces a number of problematic challenges regarding regulatory aspects which have not yet regulated in technical detail the implementation of updating voter data, lack of availability of sources data with complete elements, limited budget and human resources, low public participation, coordination with parties, especially Bawaslu and Disdukcapil Tangerang Regency. Sari (2021) in his research on "Problematics of the Process of Updating Voter Data in the 2020 Pilkada in West Sumatra", shows that not submitting the Updated List of Voter Changes to the Kelurahan/Village Supervisors makes the Election supervisors unable to ensure that the matching findings and

research obtained and submitted in the form of suggestions for improvement to the Voting Committee (PPS) causing Bawaslu to be unable to oversee the process of updating voter data and safeguarding citizens' right to vote.

Furthermore, Subkhi (2019) in his research on "Redesign of Voter Registration After the 2019 Election", found that the Indonesian General Election Commission had also not organized a mechanism to update voter data after the 2019 General Election. This condition contributed to the 'limp' in updating election data during the post-election period. . Ideally, the Election Law should facilitate the election commission to manage the updated government's continuous voter data. In the future, the election commission should also be sufficient to build cooperation between state institutions. In addition, the commission must be closer to voters to realize an integrated, inclusive, comprehensive, accurate, accessible, informed, transparent, safe, private, effective, acceptable, accountable, participatory and sustainable voter register .

The KPU as the organizer has an important role to play in managing voter data so that there is no violation of citizens' constitutional rights because they are not registered as voters. Updating voter data also aims to address data on multiple voters, voters who do not meet the voting requirements, invisible voters and voters who have died but are still registered as voters. The KPU of Landak Regency has implemented a voter data updating policy in order to prepare for the simultaneous post-conflict local elections in 2024, however, the pattern and system and management applied in the implementation of the voter data updating policy are still not effective, so a strategy is needed to strengthen the implementation of the policy.

2. Purpose of the Study

The study sought to analyze the strengthening of the implementation of the continuous voter data updating policy in Landak District.

3. Literature Review

According to Sunggono (1994) implementation is an effort to achieve certain goals with certain suggestions and in a certain time sequence. Implementation of public policy is one of the activities of public administration as an institution, intended as a process of activities carried out by administrative units or bureaucratic units at various levels of government both vertically and horizontally in the process of public policy (Franklin in Tachjan, 2006).

Policy implementation is an activity that is visible after the legitimate direction of a policy which includes efforts to manage inputs, new implementation will begin if the goals and objectives have been set, then the activity program has been arranged and the funds are ready for the implementation process and have been channeled to achieve the target or desired policy goals. According to Abdullah (1998), that the meaning and main elements in the implementation process are as follows:

1. The policy implementation process is a series of follow-up activities consisting of decision-making, strategic and operational steps taken to make a program or policy a reality, in order to achieve the goals that were originally set.
2. The actual implementation process can be successful, less successful or fail altogether in terms of the results achieved by the "outcomes" of the elements whose influence can support or hinder program objectives.
 - 1) In the implementation process there are at least three important and absolute elements, namely: It is impossible to implement a program or policy in a vacuum. Therefore environmental factors (physical, socio-cultural and political) will affect the process of implementing development programs in general.
 - 2) Target groups are groups that are targeted and are expected to receive the benefits of the program.
 - 3) There is a policy program implemented.
 - 4) Implementing elements or implementors, both organizations or individuals who are responsible for managing, implementing and supervising the implementation.

Policies made by the government are not only shown and implemented for internal government, but are also intended and must be implemented by all people who are in their environment. According to Anderson, (in Suggono, 1994) the public knows and implements a public policy because:

- a. The respect of community members for the authority and decisions of government agencies;
- b. There is awareness to accept the policy;
- c. There is a belief that the policy is made legally, constitutionally, and is made by authorized government officials through established procedures;
- d. The attitude of accepting and implementing public policy because the policy is more in line with personal interests;
- e. There are certain sanctions that will be imposed if they do not implement a policy.

Based on the theory above that the supporting factors for policy implementation must be supported and accepted by the community, if community members follow and adhere to a policy then a policy implementation will proceed according to the goals set without any obstacles that result in a policy not running according to the

goals set. previously set.

Furthermore, Jones, (2003) states that the most important problem in implementation is moving decisions into activities or operations in a certain way. Pressman and Wildavsky (in Wahab, 2002) reminded that the policy implementation process needs to receive careful attention. Jones (2003) proposed several dimensions of government implementation regarding approved programs, then determined the implementation of public policies. This model discusses the actors involved by focusing on the bureaucracy as the primary implementing agency. Jones (2003) states that there is an implementation process that must fulfill several stages, namely:

- 1) Organization, is the formation or realignment of resources, units of methods to achieve the goals contained in the policy.
- 2) Interpretation, is an attempt to understand what is meant by the policy makers and know exactly what and how the ultimate goal must be realized or realized.
- 3) Application, is the routine application of all decisions and regulations by carrying out activities to achieve policy objectives. Implementation is a dynamic process in which implementers or officers are directed by program guidelines and standards, or specifically directed by actual conditions.

4. Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach, in this qualitative research the researcher acts directly as a researcher through interviews, observation, documentation of various issues related to strengthening the implementation of the policy of updating sustainable voter data in Landak District. This research was conducted with preresearch steps and field research through interview techniques. Apart from interviews, observations and focus group discussions (FGD) were also carried out. Documentation studies were also carried out by studying various documents sourced from relevant document sources and literature, including regulations, in particular the Election Law, Regulations, Decrees, Technical Instructions and official letters issued by the KPU; journals, books, and other relevant print and digital documents. The analysis technique used in this research is qualitative analysis. This data analysis technique describes, interprets and describes the data collected systemically and systematically.

5. Research Results and Discussion

5.1 Organization in Updating Voter Data

Organizing has an important role in the policy implementation process. This is because in organizing various matters relating to work procedures, organizational structure, coordination and support of organizational resources will be regulated for the operation of a policy. Regarding the organization in implementing the policy of updating sustainable voter data in Landak Regency, the Head of the Landak Regency KPU explained that: "For the organizational aspect, the KPU as the organizer of the Election already has structured tools with standard work mechanisms, in carrying out the stages of the Election, including in terms of Updating voter data. In addition, the KPU is also supported by the secretariat.

Based on this explanation, it shows that the implementation of the voter data updating policy has been supported by good organization within the KPU institution as the implementer of the policy. The authority possessed by the KPU as an independent election management organization has strong authority, legitimacy and competence to guarantee the fulfillment of people's voting rights (voters). In carrying out the duties, authorities and obligations of the Landak Regency KPU, it is assisted by the KPU Secretariat. The Landak Regency KPU Secretariat has a role as policy implementer and technical support unit and administration of Landak Regency KPU services. The Landak Regency KPU Secretariat is led by the Secretary. The KPU Secretary is functionally responsible to the KPU chairman, and administratively responsible to the Provincial KPU Secretary.

With regard to support from the Secretariat, from the results of interviews with the Chairperson of the Landak Regency KPU, the following explanation was obtained: "The role of the Secretariat is very important in supporting KPU activities, including in terms of updating continuous voter data. The Secretariat supports various resources needed to carry out KPU activities including updating voter data.

Regarding the authority to implement voter data updating policies, the Head of KPU Landak, further explained as follows: "In terms of updating voter data, we are only limited to the provisions that apply in order to ensure that those who have complied with statutory provisions can have their constitutional rights fulfilled. as voters, even though in some cases there are technical problems that can become obstacles, where those who have fulfilled the conditions cannot be verified as voters".

Information from the explanation of the results of the interview shows that in terms of the KPU's authority in implementing voter data updating, it appears that their duties have more or less entered the realm of government organizations in charge of population and civil registration. In this case, even though the KPU has authority from the law, it does not mean that they can easily make updates as stated in the statutory provisions. If explored more deeply, updating activities are almost similar to similar activities carried out by

Disdukcapil. This means that in terms of authority it can be said that in an effort to realize and guarantee

citizens' right to vote, the KPU is faced with limited authority.

In addition to the issue of authority, as KPU organizers are also faced with obstacles in carrying out the updating of voter data, as it is known that the KPU has a big duty and responsibility to ensure that the tasks carried out comply with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. Constraints such as the lack of resources for the KPU is one of the things that can hinder the implementation of policy.

Regarding the support of the Landak KPU resources in updating voter data, the KPU Commissioner in charge of Planning, Data and Information provided the following explanation: "one of the obstacles faced by the Landak Regency KPU in carrying out voter data updating is the lack of support from KPU resources, both from human resources, infrastructure and also funding. Based on this explanation, it shows that the KPU as the organizer of the election is faced with not optimal funding support to carry out the process of the election stages, especially updating accurate and up to date voter data. The constraints related to the support of these resources were further conveyed by the Commissioner of KPU Landak as follows: "updating voter data is an important activity and a crucial aspect in the implementation of elections, but the implementation of this update is not an easy thing, because it requires accuracy to produce data valid. So far, we feel that financial support is still limited, to cover the vast Landak Regency area, not to mention that some areas have difficult terrain and limited access. Not only that, personnel support for carrying out these stages is also lacking, so that the activities carried out are still not optimal. However, we are trying to make voters' data in Landak Regency more and more valid and up to date.

The positive thing is that Landak Regency for voter data is quite good, although it is not perfect and needs improvement. Based on the results of these interviews, it shows that the resource support for the KPU in implementing voter data updating policies is still not optimal. The demand to produce really quality data if it is not supported by adequate resources will certainly not be maximized. Nevertheless, the KPU is making every effort as optimal as possible so that updating activities can be carried out. Problems related to the lack of resource support for ongoing voter data updating activities in Landak Regency were further stated by the Head of the Landak KPU as follows: "To carry out the update, the Landak KPU really needs staff to support the implementation of the voter data update. Especially in factual verification activities or to ensure the accuracy of voter data reported by the public, the results of coordination with parties (mainly Disdukcapil, Bawaslu and political parties) as well as the results of their own scrutiny, both in the form of reports that have implications for the condition of voters who do not meet the requirements (TMS), potential voters New (PPB) or with respect to changes in voter data elements.

Based on this explanation, it shows that the need for adequate employees/staff is one of the determining factors for the effective implementation of voter data updating. The condition of the existing staff is still very limited, not in proportion to the size of the area and the growth in the number of voters in Landak District, especially for first-time voters. It is known that the Hedgehog KPU Secretariat provides support to employees/staff to carry out voter data updating, but currently the number is still very limited. To carry out the recruitment of personnel to update voter data, the Landak KPU cannot carry out its own authority without coordination with the KPU at the top level, so that the addition of personnel to support the smooth implementation of updating data does not run optimally.

Implementation of voter data updating policies in an organizational context requires coordination with related parties. Such coordination, among others, is with local government agencies; announce the DPB every month on the bulletin board/website; create a PDPB mobile application connected to Sidalih at KPU RI (optional); carry out creativity, breakthroughs and innovations as well as dissemination of PDPB through various media.

Then based on the KPU RI letter Number 550 of 2020, these activities were expanded with the obligation to open PDPB public services and hold regular open plenary meetings every month which were attended by Political Party Leaders, Bawaslu, Dukcapil Service, Services that handle death affairs, marriage affairs, TNI

and Polri as well as other related agencies. All of these activities can certainly be understood within the PDPB framework to create a quality voter list in the end. But once again, it is impossible to carry out these activities with a very limited budget. What's more, to obtain accurate and up-to-date data results, ideally it is also necessary to carry out factual verification activities on reported voter data to ensure its accuracy in the field.

Regarding coordination in the implementation of the voter data updating policy, from the results of an interview with one of the Landak KPU commissioners, the following explanation was obtained: "Bawaslu and political parties, coordination so far has been quite good, although in some cases there have been quite tough discussions related to voter data that differ between documents from Disdukcapil and facts on the ground."

Based on this explanation, it shows that in the implementation of updating voter data, the KPU as the executor has carried out coordination which is an obligation so that the process and delivery of results can be in accordance with the desired goals. Good coordination is an important part of the process of organizing between parties in policy implementation. Even though coordination has been going well so far, it cannot be denied that the KPU considers that there are regulations that are still an obstacle to being able to produce an accurate data

updating process, especially the existence of rules that do not allow voter data to be disclosed including openly publishing voter data. This is because there is a rule that voter data must be protected in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Population Administration. In accordance with this explanation, when viewed from an organizational aspect, the implementation of the policy on updating sustainable voter data in Landak District has several limitations, which have an impact on the effectiveness of the policy.

5.2 Interpretation in Updating Voter Data

Policies require interpretation to make it easier for officers at lower levels to easily implement the policy, such as implementing instructions or technical instructions. Interpretation is the derivative of general policies into more operational rules. This interpretation will regulate technical matters related to the technicalities and procedures for implementing the policy. As a policy, updating voter data is basically a process that refers to the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations. In terms of updating voter data, before the 2024 general elections are held, the KPU bases this policy on Article 14 letter l, Article 17 letter l, Article 20 letter l of Law no. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. The clause narration, that "KPU, Provincial KPU and Regency/Municipal KPU are obliged to update and maintain voter data on an ongoing basis by paying attention to population data in accordance with statutory provisions". This norm, although not detailed enough, was then further elaborated in PKPU 11/2018 Concerning the Compilation of Domestic Voter Lists in the Implementation of General Elections. Then for the purposes of its technical implementation, the KPU issued several official letters, namely: Numbers 181, 304 and 550 of 2020 and Numbers 132 and 366 of 2021.

All of these letters contain a number of technical arrangements regarding the continuous updating of voter data by Regency/City KPU and Provincial KPU. Based on these provisions, it shows that there is an obligation for the KPU at the Provincial, Regency/City levels to implement these statutory provisions. In the context of public policy, the existence of a legal basis and implementing regulations or implementing guidelines to technical instructions is an integral part of the policy implementation. The fact is that not all policies are supported by clear and systematic implementing guidelines. This condition causes implementors at lower levels to often experience difficulties in implementing the policy.

The implementation of continuous voter data updating in Landak Regency, the results of interviews with the Landak Regency KPU Chairperson obtained the following explanation: This is because updating voter data is an activity that does not only involve the KPU, but also other agencies, especially Disdukcapil. There are several technical problems that have not been explicitly stated in the implementation of voter data updating, so often in updating, adding, deleting and deleting voter data one has to consider other regulations, especially regarding population administration provisions which are the domain of Disdukcapil.

Based on the explanation given by the Head of the KPU Landak, it shows that the voter data updating policy in Landak Regency is still faced with the existence of regulations that conflict with one another. Another thing is that KPU is often in a dilemma situation, in updating. For example, in deleting voter data, it must be ensured that the voter has fulfilled the population administration requirements, such as a voter who has died, then there must be a new KK where the voter is no longer registered as a member of the KK, if this condition is not carried out, so you can be sure that voter data cannot be deleted by the KPU. Based on the results of further interviews with KPU members in charge of planning, data and information, the following explanation was given: "KPU, in accordance with its duties in terms of implementing voter data updating, has made efforts so that voter data is getting better and better day by day, meaning that voter data is real data and up to date." to date.

Updating voter data is basically the accuracy of population administration data, so if there are still found people who have met the requirements not listed as voters, it is certain that there is a problem with the voter's population data, in this case the KPU cannot automatically make a decision to enter data".

Based on this explanation, it shows that in carrying out the continuous voter data updating policy in Landak Regency, the KPU as the organizer is still faced with unclear rules or regulations that conflict with other policies. The voter registration activity is not as simple as fulfilling the voter requirements as stipulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, but also involves the administration of the population of each citizen.

The problem of interpretation of the guidelines for updating voter data by the Landak KPU also does not only occur at the level of policy implementers (KPU), other related parties also do not fully understand the provisions for implementing voter data, including in this case the public as voters. From the Disdukcapil side as the regional organization which has authority in the field of population in the region, it has its own rules for determining the status of citizenship and civil registration of citizens. This causes every population data to be released as a new voter list, must be in sync with the population status and civil registration recorded or recorded by Disdukcapil.

On the part of the public, many do not fully understand that it is important for their population administration data to be recorded correctly. It cannot be denied that so far the community has been less responsive in managing their population data, while this is crucial not only for clarifying population status, but also regarding rights and obligations as citizens. The existence of an obligation for the public to report

population events to Disdukcapil has not yet become an awareness. For example, people who are married do not immediately report the incident to obtain a certificate, as well as births and deaths.

Dissemination of provisions regarding population administration to the public is very important, because this is the initial source of orderly population administration. Based on the information submitted by the Chairperson of the Landak KPU, the population administration system can run effectively, requiring collective awareness from residents and also the closest government apparatus such as the RT/RW and the Village. The data updating activity carried out by the Landak KPU found that there were several residents whose data differed from the factual conditions. This condition occurs in remote villages where the education level of the community is still low, so it still requires re-verification.

5.3 Applications in Updating Voter Data

The application is the application or implementation of the policy of the provisions as stated in the policy implementing instructions. In accordance with this elaboration, this section describes the results of research related to or the application of updating voter data in Landak District. Updating voter data is carried out by checking documents and checking or verifying in the field.

In connection with the updating of voter data carried out by the Landak KPU, from the results of an interview with the Landak KPU Commissioner, the following explanation was obtained: "The KPU's steps in checking data, 1) Check what type of data it is novice voters, new voters, data transfer, and death), 2) Communicating with the District Capil. If there is data that is not appropriate, it will be communicated with Capil, 3) Carry out factual checks in the field.

Based on this explanation, it shows that voter data updating activities are carried out through a series with a high level of accuracy by officers from the KPU. As it is known that the input data comes from Disdukcapil, the KPU first checks regarding the data obtained. Furthermore, the data will be examined or verified related to the status of population data and also conformity with the facts on the ground. As mentioned in the previous explanation, even though the data source is from Disdukcapil, there is still a potential for error in voter data, or residents as voters who are not included in the Disdukcapil data. data prior to the 2022 Third Quarter of 2022 Sustainable Voter Data Updating Coordination Meeting at the Landak Regency Level. voter data updating in Landak Regency, information was obtained related to the following procedure: employment or retirement for members of the TNI/Polri, as well as those who have not been registered so far, or who have died".

The results of the interview indicated that the second problem with PDPB was related to voter data or information that had to be updated. This problem is mainly related to the condition of voter data or information where the data elements are incomplete as required by laws and regulations, making it difficult to follow up and update. In PKPU No. 2 of 2017 concerning Updating and Compilation of Voter Lists in the

Election of Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor and PKPU 11 of 2018 concerning Compilation of Voter Lists in the Country in the Implementation of Elections it is stipulated that the DP4 is at least contains information on serial number, NIK, NKK, full name, place of birth, date of birth, gender, marital status, address/street of dukuh, RT, RW, and type of disability.

The provisions for the completeness of these data elements have also been standardized in the document models used for administering the Provisional Voters List (DPS) and DPT as regulated in the two PKPUs. In the PDPB framework, especially for the need to enter New Potential Voters (PPB) into the voter list, and to delete voters from the DPT Election/the last election that did not meet the requirements (TMS), all elements of voter data/information are absolutely necessary. This is because only with complete data elements can PPB and TMS be followed up (inputted or crossed out) in the Voter Data Information System (Sidalih). Since PDPB activities were carried out by KPU Landak, most of the data/information regarding voters reported by residents and the results of coordination with government agencies did not have complete data elements as stipulated in laws and regulations, both data/information regarding TMS voters and PPB voters.

Among the examples of cases that most often occur are reports of deaths of residents/voters or moving domiciles, including if the information comes from the village. In general, citizen/voter data that is reported only includes names (often even just nicknames), addresses and date of death (in cases of death); or name, address and destination of the move (in cases of moving domicile). The rest of their data elements are unknown or unclear.

Regarding this coordination, since the beginning of implementing continuous voter data updates, the Landak KPU has basically coordinated with the Landak Disdukcapil and Bawaslu. Coordination with Disdukcapil is carried out to obtain information or updates on changes in population data which have implications for their status in the electoral context. As explained in the attachment number 4 of the KPU RI official letter Number 181 of 2020, it is hoped that data from Disdukcapil will be obtained such as moving domiciles, first-time voters, changing identity, TNI/Polri status to civilian, change of address and death data. However, until now the required data has never been obtained, coordination has even practically stalemated.

The existence of difficulties for the KPU to check the data, hampered by the existence of regulations, where

the results of an interview with the Commissioner of the KPU Landak for Law and Supervision, said that: "There is a rule that population data (by name by address) is protected by law No. 23 of 2006 concerning Adminduk and Law Number 24 of 2013 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2006 concerning Adminduk and furthermore population data belongs to the Ministry of Home Affairs, in this case the Director General of Civil Registry, the regions are not allowed to store such data. This condition causes the Hedgehog KPU to be unable to directly check the data, because vertically there has been cooperation between the RI KPU and the Dukcapil Director General. Furthermore, if the regional KPU requires direct data through the Central KPU.

The last problem is related to data sharing with the Landak Regency Bawaslu. With the excuse of monitoring to ensure that residents who meet the requirements are included in the DPB, those who do not meet the requirements are crossed out, and corrections/updates to changes in voter data elements, the Landak Regency Bawaslu always requests the DPB in full and intact (by name by address). Meanwhile, in KPU RI official documents there is no obligation for Regency/Municipal KPU to provide the said data. This has to do with reasons for the protection of personal data as cited in letter Number 550 of 2020 Number 4. In letter Number 366 of 2021 Number 2, for example, it is explained that Regency/Municipal KPU only submits voter data that has changed by name by polling station. , which contains a number of voter information other than NIK, NKK, place and date of birth. This situation often causes miscommunication with Bawaslu.

In this case, Bawaslu considers that the KPU, as the executor of updating voter data, seems to be less serious and less transparent in submitting voter data. In order to find out clearly that voter data is up to date, and can be known not only by Bawaslu as the supervisor, but also by the public as voters, the data can be submitted openly. However, it is impossible to do this, considering that the government has established rules regarding the protection of personal data, which cannot be easily accessed by all parties, except for certain considerations with requirements regulated by law. In connection with the problems that arose related to the implementation of the continuous voter data updating policy by the Landak Regency KPU, from the results of interviews with the Landak KPU Commissioner in charge of Planning, Data and Information provided the following explanation: "The implementation of continuous voter data updating in Landak Regency so far can be said don't run into too many hindrances or problems. In a sense, we have tried to update voter data to increase the quantity and quality of voter data. However, this does not mean that there are no problems, of course the potential for people who are not recorded as voters, multiple voters, inaccurate data and others will still occur.

Related to the explanation given by the Commissioner, it shows that for the Landak Regency the problem of voter data is not too serious, in the sense that although there are still many people who do not have the right to vote, voter turnout in Landak Regency is very high. Every election event, the average is above 80 percent. The commissioner of KPU Landak explained that the high participation of residents in Landak District was due to the fact that in general voters in Landak were traditional voters. Voters are still easy to mobilize to exercise their right to vote and are quite enthusiastic. Nevertheless, problems related to the existence of voters who have not been registered as voters is a challenge for the KPU to produce voter data that is truly valid. In order to obtain valid data, it is necessary to make serious efforts so that citizens' constitutional rights can be fulfilled. In updating voter data, the KPU apart from checking data from Disdukcapil also conducts factual checks.

In an interview with the Chairperson of the KPU Landak, regarding the implementation of updating voter data, the following explanation was obtained: "one of the problems encountered regarding the implementation of updating voter data was that there were still many anomalous data found in Landak District, where those who no longer live in certain conditions, but have not made any changes to the KK. Likewise those who become migrants in Landak District, do not report or take care of new family heads. Based on this explanation, it shows that the implementation of voter data updating by the Landak KPU was also influenced by the presence of anomaly data. Anomaly data can be interpreted as data that is declared invalid and problematic. Anomalous voter data at least identified from First, voters are not clean from multiple voter data, underage voters, dead voters. Second, the potential for erroneous or invalid voter data which includes erroneous data elements (Invalid NIK, Blank NIK, etc.). Third, the potential for special voter lists. Fourth, potential citizens are not recorded because population administration regulations cannot reach citizens, such as rural communities who have not been touched by population administration services.

With regard to anomalous voter data, it can be explained that one of the problems in updating voter data is the responsiveness of the community regarding their population status. Anomaly data will return again to how the public responds and awareness of their constitutional rights. So far it can be seen that people who are included in the anomalous voters are considered to have less awareness in terms of their voting rights. For example, those who have moved their domicile, must also immediately arrange their KK documents at the new domicile, as well as those who have just entered or settled in the Landak Regency area.

Another problem in Landak District is that it is still found in several rural villages where the community has not recorded their e-KTP. Meanwhile, e-KTP is the input voter data that will be included in the Sidalih system. In addition to the problem of ignorance, public awareness of the importance of owning an e-KTP is still lacking, because they think they have little to do with formal matters. At the same time, the village government, which

has a span of control over public services closer to the community, does less socialization for its citizens, so residents tend to be apathetic. The KPU itself really hopes that the Village as the lowest government structure that has close ties with its citizens can update population data, both residents who were born, married, died as well as immigrants and moved.

The village head election (Pilkades) is an important activity that is not just for the village head election (Pilkades), but also becomes the entry point for the KPU to cross-check voter data at the village level. Although this is not the main source for verifying data, at least during the Pilkades there is updating of the data. Voter data in the Pilkades can help the KPU to cross-check voter data, considering the size of Landak Regency, so that the KPU has limitations in reaching all areas with limited resources. In updating voter data, KPU Landak is faced with an area with several areas that are still difficult to access. In line with the condition of the region and the lack of resources, it is very possible that the activity of updating voter data does not run effectively, meaning that there are voters who are excluded from the activity.

Departing from this explanation, it shows that an important aspect in updating voter data comes from the accuracy of valid population data. A valid population database can be used as data/material/input for the development of a district population database, as well as a basis for granting NIK to each resident, to support orderly population administration, orderly administration of public services and for holding elections.

5.4 Strengthening Voter Data Updating Policies

Based on the problems with the implementation of the voter data updating policy by the Landak KPU, several aspects of strengthening from the application stage can be conveyed as follows:

1. Collaboration with the village government to update population data
2. Data on voter results in Pilkades can be used as a comparison to verify new voters
3. Socialization and education to the community by the KPU, Bawaslu, political parties, NGOs and
4. village government regarding the rights and obligations of the community in general elections.

6. Conclusion

The strengthening of the continuous voter data updating policy in Landak District was faced with several problems that had an impact on the effectiveness of the policy in order to produce accurate voter data. Related to the problems in the implementation of the voter data updating policy, several strategies in order to strengthen the implementation of the voter data updating policy are sustainable in Landak Regency, namely: 1) Improving organizational aspects, namely increasing funding sources from the Regional Government, improving KPU facilities and infrastructure, recruiting verifiers in the field, involving democracy volunteers, and increasing coordination with related parties. 2) Improving the aspect of interpretation, namely the need for technical clarity regarding updating voter data through PKPU, the need for a mutual understanding between KPU, Disdukcapil and Bawaslu in updating voter data. 3) Improving the application aspect, namely collaboration with the village government to update population data. Data on voter results in Pilkades can be used as a comparison to verify new voters. Outreach and education to the community by the KPU, Bawaslu, political parties, NGOs and village government regarding the rights and obligations of the community in general elections.

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