



Implementation of General Election Commission Regulations in Realizing Data Updating in East Kalimantan Province

Aji Ratna Kusuma¹, Saipul², Sarifudin³, Geby Cornelia⁴, Muhammad Nur Rahim⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5} Program Study Public Administration, Faculty Social and Political Science, Mulawarman University, Samarinda, Indonesia

Abstract: The General Election Commission as an institution authorized to organize elections transparently, accountably, and in accordance with legal provisions. The accuracy and precision of data is a central element that determines the quality and fairness of elections. The KPU plays a role in ensuring that every citizen exercises their voting rights through a structured and tiered data updating process. This study aims to analyze the implementation of General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2023 using the implementation model according to Edward III including communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure and see the inhibiting factors of its implementation. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The results showed that the implementation of KPU regulations has not run optimally in realizing data updating in East Kalimantan Province. There are findings in matching and research that clearly violate and are not in accordance with established regulations. This has an impact on the inaccuracy of the Permanent Voters List data. The KPU of East Kalimantan Province endeavors in the process of updating the DPT as the basis for election calculations. This accurate data certainly leads to transparency and minimizes the potential for fraud in the 2024 elections.

Keywords: Election, Data Updating, KPU, Implementation

1. Introduction

Indonesia is a democracy that places the people in the decision-making process. A government that comes from the people, implements what is the will of the people which is manifested in a *bottom-up* decision-making process (Subiyanto, 2020). This has brought significant changes in the balanced power relations between the center and the regions as well as between the political superstructure and political infrastructure (Zuhro, 2019; Hidayat, 2023; Setiawan & Djafar, 2023). Opportunities for public participation are increasingly open, including supervision of policies implemented by the government (Ramadhanti, 2022). This opportunity became greater after the implementation of the system of direct election of people's representatives by the people.

General elections are a means of democracy as well as an important instrument to gain political legitimacy to formulate and implement public policies. All levels of society feel the same opportunities for involvement, rights and obligations (Purba, 2021; Bidja, 2022). To ensure the smooth running of the electoral process, it is necessary to strengthen the constitution that can provide full protection (Atmadja, 2021; Sadzali, 2022) to voters against fear, danger, irregularities, fraud, and other fraudulent practices that can occur intentionally or unintentionally during the implementation of elections. The General Election Commission (KPU) is an institution authorized to organize elections that are national, permanent, and independent (Nughoru & Sukmariningsih, 2020; Bachri, 2022; Takdir, 2022).

Correspondence:

Name: Aji Ratna Kusuma

Email: ratnakusuma5354@gmail.com

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East Kalimantan Province occupies the second position with the highest number of Permanent Voters List (DPT) of 2,778,644 people in Kalimantan Province (KPU Kaltim, 2023). This requires the KPU of East Kalimantan Province to carry out its duties and authorities, especially in updating voter data in stages, starting from the central level to officers in the field. Based on the General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Compilation of Voter Lists in the Implementation of General Elections and the Voter Data Information System, it is a legal legitimacy that supports the implementation of the stages of preparing voter lists both domestically and abroad. This regulation emphasizes the importance of updating voter data to ensure that the DPT is accurate and reflects the current condition of the community in order to increase public trust (Rahmanto, 2020; Nurjaidin et al., 2021; Kusnaldi, 2022). This is done by synchronizing data through a structured and tiered updating process that allows the involvement of various parties in ensuring that the data collected is comprehensive and valid.

Data accuracy and precision are central elements that determine the quality and fairness of elections. The KPU plays a role in ensuring that every citizen exercises their right to vote through voter registration, the preparation of the permanent voters list, and the provision of adequate voting facilities (Purwanto et al., 2018; Wijaya et al., 2024; Zaid, 2024). Citizens who have fulfilled the election requirements have the right to be categorized as the Permanent Voter List (DPT). The DPT preparation process is one of the most crucial stages of election implementation because it is used as the basis for election calculations (Tabo et al., 2021; Wijaya, 2023). This makes the KPU must ensure that the registered voter data is valid and there are no voters who are missed and double registered (Hawana, 2022; Manalu et al., 2022; Mulyani, 2024;) through the process of updating and updating the DPT which is carried out periodically to accommodate changes in the number of voters, both due to the increase in the number of new voters and the elimination of voter data who have died or do not meet other requirements (Herman & Suryati, 2021; Muthahharah, 2024). This accurate data certainly leads to transparency and minimizes the potential for fraud.

However, in the course of the election process there are still some findings and actions that are not in accordance with the established regulations. This can be seen from the discovery of cases in several major cities in East Kalimantan that clearly violate and do not comply with established regulations. Some of these cases occurred during the implementation of matching and research (coklit) for the 2024 elections. In the findings in Balikpapan City, there were still data on residents who had died but were still recorded in the DPT but did not report changes in personal data so that the data could not be deleted. In Samarinda City, there were findings that there was a Population Identification Number (NIK) that was the same as another person's NIK and allegations that Pantarlih officers had links with political parties and there was competition for positions as Pantarlih officers. In Kutai Kartanegara Regency, there were obstacles regarding the geographical conditions of the area that made it difficult to access the e-Coklit application and there was incomplete population data due to apathetic residents to report to the KPU.

Based on these problems, it is stated that there are still inaccuracies in voter data when cokolit is carried out in East Kalimantan Province. Research conducted by Zukni (2023) states that updating voter data during elections is an important process to maintain the integrity and legitimacy of the electoral process. Furthermore, Fitriyenti & Henmaidi (2023) emphasized that updating voter data as a stage in elections is a periodic updating method, but so far it has not been able to solve problems in voter data collection. Not only the large budget that must be provided, but also the dynamics in the field that occur which make it difficult for officers to carry out their duties effectively. Therefore, a policy model is needed in analyzing an implementation of the General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Compilation of Voter Lists in the Implementation of General Elections and Voter Data Information Systems to see how the accuracy of updating voter data on DPT. Analysis of policy implementation is relevant in determining the direction so that the policy objectives of the East Kalimantan Provincial KPU as an implementor can provide a fair and quality election stage.

2. Materials and Methods

Policy implementation is a process of implementing policies with stages that affect the achievement of the policy objectives to be addressed. The process requires several factors that can affect the success or failure of a policy because implementation is closely related to changes that occur in people's lives, especially the political environment. In policy implementation, there are various variables that must be met through the policy implementation model so that the established policy process can be adjusted to the complexity of public policy problems.

This research will discuss the implementation of the General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 7 of 2023 concerning the Compilation of Voter Lists in the Implementation of General Elections and Voter Data Information Systems. The data obtained and collected in the field will be discussed based on the focus and locus that has been determined, namely the implementation of policies that affect the success factors of policies according to Edward III by the East Kalimantan KPU specifically leading to the implementation of updating voter data for the 2024 elections.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Communication

Based on the Edward III policy implementation model in Septiana et al. (2023), the main factor influencing the course of a policy is determined by an effective communication process. Communication is needed to be a means of exchanging information between individuals and others so that the intended policy direction becomes more systematic, clear, and accurate and strengthens understanding between policy implementers in achieving goals (Kadji, 2015). In realizing effective communication, integration is needed in the communication process which consists of transmission, clarity, and consistency. Through these three indicators in communication, the planned policy implementation can run optimally and provide the expected results.

Based on the results of the research, it was found that the East Kalimantan KPU held socialization in order to prepare for the implementation of the 2024 General Election related to updating voter data for the 2024 General Election in various regions of East Kalimantan Province, especially Balikpapan City, Samarinda City, Kutai Kartanegara Regency, and Penajam Paser Utara Regency. The socialization is not only conducted by the East Kalimantan KPU, but also by the KPU of the city/regency. One of the socializations carried out by the KPU of the city/regency is socialization to local companies regarding data updating for Special Voter Data (DPK) specifically for workers who are stationed outside the city. Not only that, the KPU continues to reduce the number of white groups by providing voter transfer services and socialization through social media and coordinating with companies and various related parties so that data updating in special locations can be more optimal. Therefore, coordination with various *stakeholders* must continue, such as with the Population and Civil Registration Office to ensure the elimination of data on voters who have died and validation of other voter data.

The East Kalimantan KPU also provides technical guidance through the District Election Committee (PPK) and the Voting Committee (PPS) to assist the Voter Data Updating Committee (Pantarlih) in handling the preparation of the list of Temporary Voter Data (DPS) to Permanent Voter Data (DPT) at the local polling stations. In the implementation of updating voter data for the 2024 Election, the Voters Registration Center as a technical implementer must consistently interact directly with the community to collect data using the e-Coklit application, then *monitored* directly by PPK and PPS periodically. This is necessary in order to adjust the voter data obtained by Pantarlih periodically to avoid errors in the preparation of DPT in the *kelurahan* or *kecamatan*.

In reality, the Pantarlih on duty did not fully interact with the community and only worked in their homes, which meant checking the data in the file without making a direct visit to the voter's address. This of course increases the potential for errors in recording, because data obtained without field verification tends to be less accurate. Although some RT heads claimed to know their residents by heart, there is still a risk of error in the process of updating voter data for the 2024 elections.

3.2 Resources

The implementation of General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2023 concerning Amendments to General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning the Compilation of Voter Lists in the Implementation of General Elections and Voter Data Information Systems requires a variety of adequate resources. These resources include human resources as policy implementers, as well as a sufficient budget to ensure the policy can run effectively.

In looking at the extent of implementation related to these regulations, four main indicators are used. The first indicator is the availability of Pantarlih, which is how ready and sufficient the relevant human resources are in supporting the preparation process carried out by each party involved. The second indicator is the clarity of instructions or directions from each implementer in accordance with the authority, including the limits of tasks and functions that can be carried out. Furthermore, the third indicator is the

availability of facilities and infrastructure needed to support policy implementation, as revealed by Edward III.

Based on the research results from interviews consisting of the KPU of East Kalimantan Province, KPU of Samarinda City, KPU of Balikpapan City, KPU of Kutai Kartanegara Regency, and KPU of Penajam Paser Utara Regency, it was found that the vital resources are human resources, especially voter data updating officers (Pantarlih), who are the spearhead in the voter data verification process. However, the East Kalimantan KPU is faced with a limited number and capacity of Pantarlih, which has an impact on operational effectiveness. For example, each pantarlih in one area such as Balikpapan City and Kutai Kartanegara Regency must handle hundreds of voters in a limited time, and often officers are faced with a large and difficult to reach work area. The limited number of election observers has led to the problem of retained data, especially when field verification cannot be done in its entirety and the election observers only accommodate pertps with the condition that it does not exceed the threshold of 400 people if more, then the election observers will be added. Pantarlih's qualifications are also highlighted; lack of technical skills and lack of training, especially in operating technology, has the potential to reduce the quality of the data update results. This issue shows that adequate human resources both in number and skills are crucial factors that determine the success of the policy.

The way to overcome the problems that occur during coklit is to use technology implemented through the e-Coklit application, which is a strategic step to improve the accuracy and efficiency of the data updating process. However, the effectiveness of this application is caused by network problems that are often uneven in remote areas of East Kalimantan. Areas without networks or *blindspots* slow down real-time data access and force Pantarlih to work in offline mode. On the other hand, the factor of technical confusion among officers also violates the optimal utilization of this application. Some election observers, especially those who are older or less trained because most people become election observers from the RT, which is mostly done by older people, face challenges in operating the application. This condition shows that sophisticated technology requires solid infrastructure support and human resource capacity building to ensure policy objectives are achieved.

The limited budget adds to the complexity of the challenges faced by the KPU. In the context of socialization, funds that only cover the urban village level mean that information related to updating voter data is not spread thoroughly. As a result, some residents do not fully understand the importance of verification data and this has an impact on the quality of the permanent voters list (DPT). Budget limitations also impacted on the incentives for Pantarlih, which in turn affected their motivation and commitment in carrying out their duties in the field. While local governments have provided additional support, such as operational facilities for difficult areas, these resources have not fully addressed the challenges of geography and high population density. This reflects the need for more adequate budget planning to make the updating process effective and efficient.

3.3 Disposition

According to Edward III in Setyawan & Srihardjono (2016), disposition can be interpreted as the intention, willingness, and tendency of policy implementers to carry out the policy seriously, so that the expected goals can be achieved. This attitude tends to arise when the policy is considered to provide benefits, not only for the organization but also for personal interests. Implementers are more committed if they understand deeply that the policy will bring benefits.

Based on research conducted on the implementation of PKPU Number 7 of 2023 concerning the preparation of voter lists, it was found that the disposition or attitude, commitment, and response of policy implementers, ranging from the KPU to Pantarlih officers, played an important role in the success of updating voter data in various regions. Disposition in this context refers to the extent to which policy implementers show dedication and commitment in carrying out their duties in accordance with applicable regulations, as outlined in the Edward III model.

From the research results, it was found that in several areas in East Kalimantan, especially in Samarinda City, Balikpapan City, Kutai Kartenegara Regency, and Penajam Paser Utama Regency, especially in areas that are difficult to reach, Pantarlih officers face quite heavy geographical challenges. Nevertheless, the results of the interviews show that Pantarlih remained highly committed to conducting direct data verification in the field. This attitude reflects a strong dedication, where officers do not merely fulfill administrative obligations, but also strive to ensure that every citizen is correctly registered in the DPT. This dedication is a tangible form of the positive disposition expected in Edward III's model, which emphasizes that policy implementers must have an intrinsic drive to achieve policy goals, not just comply with procedures.

The responses and attitudes of policy implementers were further tested when faced with technical and social problems. In the Samarinda City and Kutai Kartanegara Regency areas, apathy was found from the community who were not interested in checking and updating their population data before election day. In addition, technical problems with the e-Coklit application became an important issue for field officers. The application often experienced *errors* and network disruptions in remote areas, such as palm oil plantations in the area of Kutai Kartenegara Regency that had network *blindspots*. However, the officers still showed an adaptive attitude towards the problems that occurred, such as by switching to *offline* mode or being assisted by the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) to ensure that the data was still *inputted* correctly. This proves that PPK has carried out its role as a supervisor and companion. This flexible response shows that policy implementers have a positive disposition despite being faced with various significant technical obstacles.

In addition to commitment, officer neutrality is also an important factor in the successful implementation of this policy. Based on interviews with the East Kalimantan KPU, it was found that there is the potential for political affiliation among Pantarlih to affect the neutrality of officers in carrying out their duties. In addition, several cases were also found that there were several NIKs (Family Identification Numbers) without the permission and knowledge of the name owner (voter) affiliated with political groups. In

line with what Edward III said, the disposition or attitude of policy implementers must be free from political influence so that policies can be implemented effectively and fairly. For this reason, the KPU actively conducts socialization and training to instill the values of neutrality and professionalism. This is important so that officers can carry out their duties with a professional attitude and focus on public services, not personal interests or certain groups.

Another factor that affects the disposition of policy implementers is incentives. According to Edward III, incentives can motivate policy implementers to work better. From the interview results, it is known that the honorarium given to Pantarlih officers is relatively limited, potentially affecting Pantarlih's motivation in carrying out tasks in the field. However, KPU tried to overcome this by providing tiered training and intensive socialization. The training not only improved the officers' technical skills, but also increased their sense of responsibility and commitment. Not only that, the officers who were equipped with technical guidance felt more confident in using technology, despite being faced with various facility limitations and field challenges.

3.4 Bureaucratic Structure

Bureaucratic structure is a determining factor that involves the duties and responsibilities of implementers in influencing the success or failure of a policy (Kadji, 2015). The system implemented in a bureaucracy has an important role in limiting and determining the direction of the implementers in carrying out their duties and functions. Edward III in Septiana et al. (2023) explains that policy implementation cannot run optimally and has the potential to fail, even though it has adequate resources and competent implementers because it does not establish a clear and systematic bureaucratic system. In this case, a clear procedure and division of tasks are needed based on the organizational goals to be achieved to improve the performance of the bureaucratic structure to be more optimal.

Based on the results of the research, it was found that the implementation of voter data updating carried out by the district/city KPU was assisted by Pantarlih, PPS, and PPK. Pantarlih officers are formed by PPS, who are in charge of matching and researching voter data directly in the field and ensuring *up-to-date* voter data by verifying the identity of each registered citizen. Then, the regency/city KPU and PPS at the kelurahan level play a role in coordinating and supervising the Pantarlih's performance, as well as providing technical guidance so that officers in the field can perform their duties properly. Meanwhile, the PPK at the sub-district level is more focused on supporting operational needs in hard-to-reach areas. In carrying out the task of updating data, Pantarlih is facilitated with the e-Coklit application which can function offline and is also very helpful in areas that are difficult to network. Pantarlih is equipped with training organized by PPK and PPS so that they are able to operate the application properly.

In accordance with the provisions of PKPU Number 7 of 2023, each polling station can only be accompanied by one Pantarlih officer to serve up to 300 voters within one month. The role and support of the parties involved, starting from the KPU, PPK, PPS,

and *stakeholders* such as Bawaslu, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Office of Communication and Information, the Population and Civil Registration Office, local governments, sub-district heads, village heads, and RT heads, are crucial for Pantarlih as the spearhead in the implementation of voter data updating for the 2024 Election. Therefore, the cooperation carried out by all parties involved must be coordinated effectively so that voter data updating can run accurately and efficiently.

3.5 Inhibiting Factors

The process of updating voter data in East Kalimantan faces a variety of obstacles involving regional, technical and social factors. These obstacles will have a direct impact on the implementation and accuracy of the voter list that will be used in elections, with each obstacle having the potential to reduce the integrity of the data and affect public confidence in the electoral process. These problems are as follows:

- a. Discrepancies in the updating of data from the Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil) in synchronizing voter data at the KPU.

The population data provided by Disdukcapil is generally updated every three to six months, while KPU requires more frequent data to ensure that the voters list is always up-to-date. This mismatch in update frequency results in data discrepancies, especially in areas with high population mobility, such as East Balikpapan which is reported to have a dynamic number of voters. Asyadi et al. (2023) asserted that data inaccuracies between institutions can lead to invalid voter data, thus affecting the level of public participation in elections.

- b. Difficult accessibility in regions in East Kalimantan in updating election data

The Kutai Kartanegara and Penajam Paser Utara (PPU) districts are often not covered by a stable internet network, which hampers the use of data update applications such as e-Coklit. These obstacles not only slow down the data verification process but also reduce the efficiency of voter data management in areas with limited access. Zubaidah & Munadi (2020) state that the unavailability of adequate infrastructure is often an obstacle in organizing elections in remote areas.

- c. System errors and device incompatibility in using the e-Coklit application.

The use of the e-Coklit application often faces technical constraints including system errors and device incompatibility. These technical limitations are exacerbated by variations in Pantarlih's ability to operate the application, which is especially challenging in areas with limited access to technology. As research conducted by Rahmadani (2023) states that digital transformation in the data updating process requires better technological infrastructure support and human resource capacity.

- d. Lack of public participation in reporting personal data changes

Low public awareness in reporting changes in personal data, such as changes in domicile or status of residence. There are still many citizens who show concern for voter data only during the run-up to an election. This leads to errors and complaints related to

inaccurate voter data. According to Putri (2023), effective data updating requires proactive community participation to ensure that voter data is always up-to-date.

4. Conclusions

General elections are a means of democracy as well as an important instrument to gain political legitimacy to formulate and implement public policies. KPU is an institution authorized to organize elections that are national, permanent, and independent. Based on the results of research conducted by researchers related to the implementation of general election commission regulations in realizing data updating in East Kalimantan Province has not run optimally. In the communication factor, the East Kalimantan KPU held socialization in order to prepare for the implementation of the 2024 elections related to updating voter data in various regions of East Kalimantan Province and held technical guidance through the District Election Committee (PPK) and the Voting Committee (PPS) to assist the duties of the Voter Data Updating Officer Committee (Pantarlih) in handling the preparation of the voters list. In terms of resources, the East Kalimantan KPU is faced with the limited number and capacity of the Voter Registration Officers and the qualifications of the Voter Registration Officers, which has the potential to reduce the quality of the data updating results. The availability of funds that only cover the urban village level makes information related to updating voter data not spread thoroughly. On disposition, despite the difficult geographical conditions, Pantarlih is highly committed to conducting direct data verification in the field. In the bureaucratic structure, the implementation of voter data updating carried out by the district / city KPU is assisted by Pantarlih, PPS, and PPK. In its implementation, there are still obstacles, namely the discrepancy of Disdukcapil data updates in synchronizing voter data at the KPU, the difficulty of reaching remote areas in East Kalimantan and the e-Coklit system error and incompatibility of devices in using the e-Coklit application and the lack of community participation in reporting changes in personal data.

Based on the conclusions presented, the following recommendations can be made optimizing communication and coordination between the General Election Commission (KPU), Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), and Voting Committee (PPS) is key to ensuring the smooth process of updating voter data, improve the availability of technology to support the efficiency of the data updating process through the development of network infrastructure, especially in areas with limited internet access, KPU needs to provide comprehensive and tiered technical training for Pantarlih, increasing community participation in data updates through broader and more equitable socialization.

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