

The Urgency of Classification of the Voter List as a Fulfillment of Political Rights

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Abstract

This study discusses the accuracy of the final voter list (DPT) with a focus on the process of classifying voter data. At the stage of determining the DPT by the Riau KPUD, it was found that 51,469 voters Did Not Meet the Requirements (*Tidak Memenuhi Syarat/TMS*) registered as permanent voters. On the other hand, there are still many potential voters who are 17 years old or married and are not registered as voters. This phenomenon is a problem that has always been an evaluation material for every general election organizer. This research was conducted using a qualitative method with a case study approach. Data were obtained by means of in-depth interviews with informants and collecting literature related to research issues. As a reference for analysis, this study uses the theory of democracy and the political rights of voters. The data were processed using an etic-emic approach so that a comprehensive analysis was found. The main argument of this research is that the classification and updating of data is an important step in determining the DPT to ensure that every citizen has good political rights.

Keywords:

Democracy; Election; Final Voter List (DPT); Permanent Voters; Political Rights; Voting

INTRODUCTION

Problems with the Permanent Voter List (DPT) in every election in Riau is like unraveling a tangled thread that never ends. In the 2019 election, the number of DPTs that did not meet the requirements was 53,564 and in the simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Riau, there were still 51,469 DPTs that did not meet the requirements

(TMS) (Bawaslu Riau, 2020). Furthermore, it was also found by the Riau Province Bawaslu that 39,456 voters were 17 years old but not yet registered with the DPT and 10,545 DPT registered in a location far from their residence. This results in a higher potential for losing their right to vote, especially for the number of novice voters. The Permanent Voters (DPT) in every election in Riau is like unraveling a tangled thread that never ends. In the 2019 election, the number of DPTs that did not meet the requirements was 53,564 and in the simultaneous Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) in Riau, there were still 51,469

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DPTs that did not meet the requirements (TMS) (Riau Bawaslu, 2020). Furthermore, it was also found by the Riau Province Bawaslu that 39,456 voters were 17 years old but not yet registered with the DPT and 10,545 DPT registered in a location far from their residence. This results in a higher potential for losing their right to vote, especially for the large number of novice voters.

The delay in classifying KPUD voter lists is due to the difficulty of sorting voter data and limited access to population data. voters, and voters who change residence are not updated. Bawaslu also stated that the KPUD data information system often experienced errors that interfered with the data upload and download process. The next problem is that the names of voters who enter the DPT do not have an electronic ID card, but an electronic ID card record.

Several studies have shown the problem of the Permanent Voter List (Kolamban et al., 2019; Putra & Hasanuddin, 2017; Sari et al., 2019; Supranto, 2021). These three studies found the fact that the problem of DPT in various regions in Indonesia was caused by the KPU's performance that had not been maximized. Research conducted by Sari et al. (2019) showed that after the DPT was established there were still duplicate data and there were still residents who were still not registered in Bungo Regency in the 2019 election (Sari et al., 2019). Furthermore, research by Gabriela, et al also shows the same thing, namely that the KPU has not worked effectively in the process of determining the DPT in Minahasa Regency in the 2018 Regional Head Election (Kolamban et al., 2019). In the 2018 West Kalimantan

gubernatorial election, there was also a DPT technical error (Supranto, 2021). Furthermore, in the 2015 Bengkalis Regency Regent election, it was also found that there was a problem with the negligence of the voter list updating officer so that the DPT was problematic (Putra & Hasanuddin, 2017).

The three studies above focus on the problem of the KPU's performance as the executors of elections. However, it has not discussed the aspect of voter data classification which is an important factor in the many problems with DPT accuracy and its impact on the community (voters). For this reason, this study focuses on discussing the classification of voter lists as a form of guaranteeing the fulfillment of the political rights of every citizen.

Elections as a general practice of power and governance must be based on the principles of fair law and opportunistic values. One of the basic principles of democracy and the rule of law is equal protection of the exercise of citizen sovereignty (Putra & Hasanuddin, 2017). Democracy gives citizens the opportunity to actively participate in the political process, including elections and other activities. As representatives of people's sovereignty in the context of democratization, the election of members of parliament in principle must be carried out freely, directly, openly and secretly (Bagijo, 2010). Elections are also a constitutional power that must be exercised by the government, in this case the government has the responsibility to guarantee and protect the implementation of the political rights of the people who are sovereign in elections (Putra & Hasanuddin, 2017).

Therefore, it is necessary to study the classification of DPT in order to minimize the number of anomalous voter data, and new voters can vote directly. The Riau KPUD's mission is to be able to classify permanent voter data in accordance with PKPU Decree No. 11 of 2018 concerning the Preparation of Domestic Voters List During General Elections. Riau KPUD, Bawaslu and Disdukcapil must be able to become important tools for holding honest and clean elections in Riau Province in 2020, especially in terms of voting rights.

The problems mentioned above need to be studied neatly and in depth, therefore the researchers formulated the research theme, namely the urgency of classification of Permanent Voter Data (DPT) as an effort to create a model of voter data accuracy in Riau Province. It is hoped that the research that examines the problem of classifying voter data can make a significant contribution in strengthening democracy, and the problems that occur do not interfere with the stability of the holding of elections and regional elections in the future, both in Riau Province and in Indonesia.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This study uses several theories and concepts as a reference for analyzing the urgency of classifying voter data in Riau in the 2020 simultaneous regional elections.

Democracy and Participation Theory

From the perspective of political science, there are two ways of

understanding democracy, namely: norms and empirical understanding. In a normative sense, democracy is something that is carried out or organized by the state, as we know it, as the expression "of the people, by the people, and for the people". This statement is the basis for every country that uses a democratic system. However, we also need to point out that normative matters do not always become a reference for attitudes in the daily political life of a country. Therefore, it is necessary to understand the importance of democracy from experience, and the form of democracy in real political life (Gaffar, 2000).

Democracy is also understood as a system of government that makes the people the only voters through the electoral process. Talking about democracy is certainly inseparable from politics, because the realization of a democratic state requires active political participation from citizens. Political participation is an activity of citizens to influence government decision making (Budiardjo, 2004).

Political participation also means that citizens participate in decisions that affect and affect their lives. According to Miriam Budiardjo, political participation is the activity of a person or group of people who participate actively in political life, namely through the election of heads of state and direct or indirect influence on government policies.

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Participation as an activity is divided into two parts, namely active participation is an activity based on political input and output processes. Active participation includes proposing overall policies, criticizing policies, paying taxes, and electing leaders or governments (Surbakti, 2010). Passive participation is an activity based on the output process. Activities that include passive participation are subject to, accepted, and carried out by the government in accordance with government decisions (Surbakti et al., 2011).

The sovereignty of the people in a democratic country, especially Indonesia, is that the people can choose their own leader through honest, direct, general, free and secret elections. To see how the government's efforts through the Ministry of Home Affairs, Disdukcapil and Riau KPUD in increasing political participation or government efforts for the community, the researchers look at the five levels of political participation proposed by Breinkerhoff. Community participation following Breinkerhoff has manifestations in five levels of participation, as for the five levels (Yandra, 2016), namely:

- a. The exchange of information ensures that participants are always informed, ensures transparency and creates legitimacy. Information flows can flow from government to citizens.
- b. Consultation is a two-way exchange of information and opinions, which also includes the dissemination of information and the collection of feedback and responses.
- c. Collaboration is a collaborative activity in which the initiator invites other groups to participate, but the proponent retains decision-making control and control. This form of participation is not only to gather feedback, but to involve external participants in problem solving, policy formulation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- d. Joint decision making is collaboration that has joint control over the decisions made. Such distributed control of decision or policy making will be more useful when the knowledge, skills and experience of external participants are considered essential to achieving policy objectives.
- e. Empowerment comes into play when external actors act independently according to their interests and can accomplish political tasks without requiring extensive state involvement or oversight. Participation as community participation is a process in which stakeholders influence each other and share control over development plans, decisions, and resources that affect them.

From the five ways to participate above, it can be seen at what level the community, government (disdukcapil) and KPUD Riau are in seeking to increase community participation. The theoretical approach to democracy and participation becomes an analytical tool in in-depth studies related to saving citizens' voting rights in elections and carefully

examining the empowerment of citizens' voting rights.

DPT and Community Political Rights

The embodiment of popular sovereignty, as voters, have the right to speak directly according to their own wishes, without intermediaries. The general election is the implementation of the supervisory function, conveying the general aspirations of all citizens, regardless of religion, ethnicity, social status and so on (Bagijo, 2010).

The fulfillment of the right to vote, especially the right to vote, normatively in Article 199 of the Law states that to exercise the right to vote, every Indonesian citizen who meets the requirements as a voter must be registered in the voter list. The voter register is an important part of the electoral system. The voter list compiled and determined by the General Elections Commission (KPU) must be able to assist citizens in exercising their right to vote without discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, race, and interculturalism (SARA) as well as in terms of formality.

The Luber and Jurdil principles can be used to explore the relationship between the conduct of elections and the effectiveness of the permanent voter lists. These two principles are the basis for the implementation of elections. Meanwhile, the process of determining the Permanent Voter List (DPT) is an important part in the implementation of the election (Izzaty & Nugraha, 2019). Problems that occur in determining the permanent voter list (DPT) include citizens who meet the criteria but are not registered as voters.

Furthermore, there were also citizens who did not meet the election criteria but were registered as voters. To overcome this problem, KPU and Bawaslu have established a control mechanism to support the effectiveness of the permanent voter lists. The Constitutional Court's decision will be implemented for citizens who meet the election requirements but are not included in the DPT in order to be able to hold elections in accordance with the LUBER-JURDIL principle (Izzaty & Nugraha, 2019).

Voter data is one of the important aspects in elections. Voter data greatly determines the eligibility of everyone to vote, because the prerequisites for eligibility to vote are the right to vote and registration as a voter. With the introduction of the method of updating voter data on an ongoing basis through Law Number 7 of the 2017 Pilkada, it is hoped that DPT problems can be prevented in every general election and regional election. In addition, the KPU is expected to always have a sustainable voter list. The legal provisions on how to update election data are certainly different from previous elections, which do not clearly indicate how the updating of the voter list will be carried out.

According to Surbakti (2010) and Kosmas & Mauritsius (2009), the DPT assessment that has met the election requirements must meet the following criteria:

- a. Comprehensive; which means that every citizen who has the right to vote must be registered in the DPT.
- b. Up-to-date; which means that DPT has been adapted to the latest developments.

c. Accurate. Namely the identity of the voters is done correctly. Citizens who have not been entitled to vote are not included in the Permanent Voters List.

The three indicators above become a reference for election organizers so that the people's political rights are guaranteed to vote. Within the framework of a democracy that recognizes society as the supreme sovereignty. The government needs to build a population data network that can be accessed by the Village Government and Village Government. The Ministry of Home Affairs/Dukcapil must be able to use local RT/RW devices to update population data in real time.

Every time a resident dies, the Rukun Tetangga/Rukun Warga (RT/RW) immediately informs the Village/Kelurahan Government and the Village/Kelurahan Government immediately removes the resident from the population list, which is automatically issued by the issuance of a death certificate based on the RT/RW or report on local residents. The same applies to residents who move or move. The data is then linked with voter data at the KPU.

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative case study approach (Moleong, 2011, 2017) to describe and analyze anomalous voter data in the 2020 simultaneous regional elections in Riau Province. The case being discussed is the finding of anomalous DPT data by the Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu) of Riau Province as many as 51,520 anomalous voters. To solve this problem, the researcher uses

the theory of democracy and political rights as citizens.

The research was conducted for 3 months on 2 institutions, namely KPU and Bawaslu of Riau Province and Regency/City with two stages of data collection. The first stage of data collection is by distributing open-ended questions to informants via google form. The total number of informants who answered the interview questions were 27 people, consisting of 13 people from the Provincial and Regency/City KPU institutions and 14 people from the Provincial and Regency/City Bawaslu. The collected data is then analyzed so that general patterns are found from the results of research questions (Nardi, 2018; Sugiyono, 2005).

The second stage is to conduct in-depth interviews with the Chairperson of the KPU and the Chairperson of the Riau Bawaslu to explore cases of permanent voter classification data that have not been answered in the first phase of data. The results of this interview are then analyzed and combined with the first data so that it becomes a comprehensive analysis.

Considering that this research was conducted during a pandemic, physical interaction was limited and most of the interviews were conducted online/by phone. However, the quality of this research data has not decreased. Step by step completed well. The process of collecting data by combining online and offline can be a future innovation for social researchers, especially qualitative methods because they are considered quite effective in the data collection process.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Democracy by nature means that all citizens have the right to participate in all political decisions and decisions that affect them individually and collectively. A strong definition of democracy reflects the basic need for human self-expression. Democracy has always been considered important because it is internal and can fulfill these basic needs.

Political participation in general elections is one form of the existence of a democratic state. One form of political participation is participating in voting in general elections. This political right must be supported by various parties, especially from the election organizers. The active role of citizens in guarding general elections, especially in determining the DPT and ensuring that their names have been registered as

voters, is a form of active citizen participation (Nurchotimah, 2020).

The determination of the Permanent Voter List (DPT) by the General Elections Commission (KPU) was carried out on October 9-16, 2020, totaling 2,458,859 in the categories of beginner voters, advanced voters and disabled voters. There are 9 regencies/cities holding local elections in 2020, there are 8,356 polling stations in 1,290 villages in 116 sub-districts. Before the DPT was established, the KPU had carried out several activities such as Matching and Research (Coklit), determining the DPS to conducting a public test by accepting complaints from the public if there were errors. The following can be permanent voters based on gender category in the 2020 Riau Pilkada (KPUD Riau, 2020).

Table 1. Number of DPT in the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Elections in Riau

No	Sex	Number
1	Male	1.252.185 voters
2	Female	1.206.674 voters
Total		2.458.859 voters

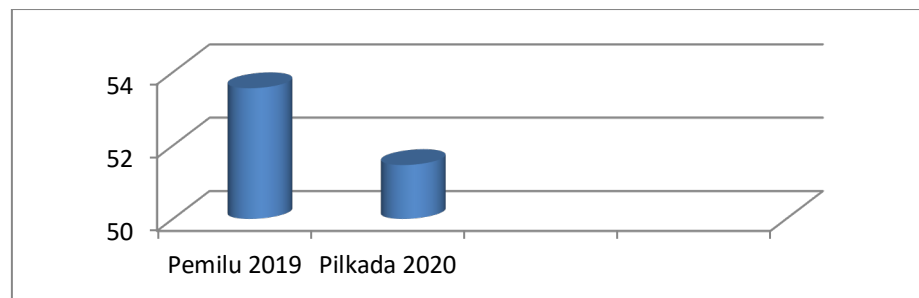
Source: KPUD Riau 2020 Report

Of the total DPT in the 2020 simultaneous regional elections in Riau, as many as 2% are TMS voters (anomalies) which should be minimized by the Riau KPUD considering that in 2019 elections were held. The anomaly data identified by the Riau Bawaslu in the 2019 Election was 53,564. Then there were 51,469 anomalous data found with a

difference of 2,000 voter lists. These data indicate that the DPT classification process is not carried out optimally by the Riau KPUD.

The following is a comparison of the anomalous data between the 2019 elections and the 2020 regional elections at the same time:

Figure 1. Number of Voters in the 2019 and 2020 Elections



Source: Processed by researchers based on data from the Riau KPUD and Riau Bawaslu in 2020

Based on the graph above, there was a decrease in the number of anomalous data because the number of regions participating in the general election and regional head election was not the same. At the time of the election the number of districts/cities amounted to 12 regions, while at the time of the simultaneous pilkada it was only carried out by 9 districts/cities. The other three regions are the areas with the largest number of DPT, namely Pekanbaru City, Kampar Regency and Indragiri Hilir. With a difference of 2000 voters, it means that there is no significant change in the context of increasing voter data accuracy.

Dynamics of Voter Data Classification

The accuracy of the voter list has an impact on the quality of the election implementation. If the voter data is done accurately, then the voting steps can be carried out optimally. On the other hand, the stages of the election can be considered wrong if the process of updating election data is not carried out properly.

The classification of voter data is the responsibility of the KPU as the executor of the election and Bawaslu as the supervisory body to provide a series of information related to the process of collecting and researching (Coklit) or

updating election data. Coklit is carried out by the voter data updating officer through door to door visits to voters. Coklit is carried out by looking at the reality of the field with the A-KWK model voter list which is the result of synchronization between the DP4 and the last election DPT (Bawaslu Riau, 2020).

The Population Data of Potential Electoral Voters (DP4) provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs to the General Elections Commission (KPU) still contains invalid or anomaly population data. Based on the results of the synchronization of DP4 with the last election DPT. KPU found 5 points, among others:

- a. In 235 districts/cities, 328,024 new voters were not included in the AKWK sample voter list;
- b. 805.856 voters were declared ineligible to vote (TMS) in the 2019 Election, but were still included in the AKWK model voter list for 204 regencies/cities;
- c. There were 3,331 married voters who were not registered in the A-KWK model voter list in 142 districts/cities;
- d. 66,041 voters in the 2019 Election Special Voters List (DPK) who are not registered in the A-KWK model voter list in 111 regencies/cities;

- e. There are different places to vote by one family based on the A-KWK voter list in 182 districts/cities.

From the five Bawaslu findings above, it can be understood that several things of particular concern are as follows:

- a. The accuracy of population data (DP4) from the Ministry of Home Affairs submitted to the KPU has not been maximized so that there are still many residents who have not been included in the A-KWK model voter list..
- b. The results of the synchronization show findings that should not have happened, namely that there are still voters who do not meet the requirements as voters.
- c. The discrepancy between polling stations in the same family at the same TPS shows that the voter lists for each TPS have not been optimally compiled based on the AKWK sample voter list.

Bawaslu needs to supervise the Regency/City Bawaslu which monitors the implementation of the 2020 simultaneous elections. Some of these problems indicate that the classification of voter data has not been carried out optimally. This shows that the problem of voter data is a scourge for every democratic activity in Indonesia.

This process is carried out because the task of Bawaslu is to oversee all stages of regional head elections, including

research and updating of voter lists. Why is DPT the most important in elections and elections, because this DPT is the right of citizens in elections, and we must ensure that it is correct in accordance with the authorization of the law.

In order to ensure the suffrage of citizens, data updates are inherent errors and technical omissions occur. Bawaslu must continue to make early prevention efforts as much as possible to ensure that there are no errors or mistakes. This process will continue until the DPT (Permanent Voters List) is established, because the efforts to collect voter data in elections that are effective, accurate, current, and comprehensive are a manifestation of the improvement of the population management system, especially the population management system. voter data mapping.

Data Accuracy Issues

Based on the results of the Coklit implementation carried out ahead of the Simultaneous Pilkada in Riau Province in 2020, there were 51,469 ineligible voters (TMS) in 9 regencies/cities in Riau Province who will carry out regional head elections (Pilkada) in 2020. Based on voter data from the Election Commission General Election (KPU) Riau from 15 July to 10 August 2020, there were voters who did not meet the administrative requirements. Data tracking was carried out as many as 51,469 TMS voters based on the Example of the AKWK Voter List Form (KPUD Riau, 2020).

Table 2. Number of TMS Voters

No	TMS Voters	Voters	Percentages
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1	Unknown Resident (not local)	19.820	38 %
2	Voter dies	13.321	26 %
3	Voter status as TNI/Polri	479	1 %
4	Multiple selector	1.349	3 %
5	Underage voters	1.115	2 %
6	Voters have moved domicile	15.385	30 %
Total		51.469	100 %

Source: Researcher Processed based on Riau KPUD Data in 2020

Based on the table above, it can be understood that unknown residents, voters who have moved domicile and voters who have died are the most common problems found, more than 70% of TMS voter problems are related to the accuracy of data originating from the DP4 of the Ministry of Home Affairs. This also shows to the public that the accuracy of Indonesia's population data is in poor condition. So that administrative problems like this are still found in every election implementation.

This situation allows the level of voter participation to be reduced when exercising their right to vote. Regarding the issue of voter registration in the regional elections of nine regencies/cities in Riau Province, the Voter Information Update Officer (PPDP) delegated his duties to other parties who did not have the authority. This is of course a consequence of the heavy responsibility of the data updating officer, and the impact on the accuracy of the data is getting weaker.

Additional Ballot Problems

In the 2020 simultaneous regional elections, the Riau Bawaslu also found 39,456 people who met the voting requirements but were not registered as permanent voters. Then as many as 10,545 voters were registered at polling

stations far from their homes. As many as 50,001 people are threatened with not being able to exercise their right to a referendum. For this reason, the government supports voters who have the right to vote but are not registered or want to switch to TPS by providing replacement ballots of 2,000 DPT. Mathematically, this kind of reserve ballot is considered suitable to meet the needs of voters in obtaining political rights. If the TPS has a total of 500 DPT, the number of offer letters is 10 letters.

Then the number of ballots is multiplied by the number of TPS (8,356), so as many as 83,560 ballots are sufficient to accommodate voters who have not been registered (Astuti & Suharto, 2021). However, the problem is that the distribution of voters cannot be identified. There is a possibility that additional voters will accumulate at one or several polling stations because the settlements in some areas are quite dense. Then for other polling stations, spare ballots were not used because the access was far from the voters' house. this results in the potential for administrative abstentions to remain high.

Lack of information obtained by voters who have the right to vote but are not registered or want to switch to other polling stations regarding the opportunity to participate in voting using

reserve ballots is also a problem. For this reason, there is a need for socialization from the organizers of the general election as well as providing clear facilities and flows to accommodate the political rights of citizens.

The Urgency of Classification of Voter Data

DPT is considered as one of the most important parts for citizens to be able to exercise their rights in holding elections. Several parameters that determine the DPT for the implementation of democratic elections must include complete citizen data or meet the requirements to become voters, then it must be included in the DPT and obtain correct information regarding the implementation of the election (Izzaty & Nugraha, 2019).

Therefore, as a result of implementing voter registration, the DPT must first adhere to the principle of integrity. This means that the voter registration framework and process must be fair, honest, intimidating and immutable, allowing everyone who is eligible to register and register, as well as anyone who is not authorized to register or register you must prohibit registration as a voter. Second, inclusion, involving frameworks and processes, should not include measures that exclude citizens from the registry or the registry for political reasons. Third, comprehensive, carried out with the aim of involving all citizens who have met the requirements. Fourth, be specific. This means that all voter registration information must be recorded accurately and properly maintained so that the voter lists used for elections are always up-to-date. Fifth,

affordability, meaning that the voter registration process must be physically and geographically accessible and easily understood by anyone who has the right to register. Sixth, inform the public. This means that it is clearly communicated and disseminated to all citizens who are potential voters, as well as to all interest groups such as political parties, media, civil society organizations. Seventh, transparency, that is, the entire process can be monitored by the community and all stakeholders. Eighth, security. This means that registration officers and registered citizens must be protected from violence or intimidation. Ninth: Data protection, namely voter data is not misused for interests that can harm voters. Tenth, profitability, which is timely, efficient and offers various advantages. Eleventh, administratively and politically feasible, ie processes and outcomes are adequately managed and accepted by society and the political environment. Twelfth, accountability, namely processes and results that can be accounted for and can be reviewed. Thirteenth, credibility is a process and the public and political parties can trust the results. Fourteenth, the participation of related parties. This means that related parties and the community can participate by providing input and complaints in the process. Fifteenth is from the implementation system (Subkhi, 2020).

The quality standard of the voter list must be appropriate, i.e. the voter must meet the requirements to enter the voter list and have a voting place/facility (Vikaliana & Purnaya, 2020). In terms of technical usability standards, voter lists

must have 4 standard areas, namely, ease of access for voters, ease of use when voting, easy to update and accurate (Surbakti et al., 2011). Several factors that make general elections prone to problems are voter data that is not comprehensive, population administration processes that have not been completed as well as cross-sectoral communication problems between the Population and Civil Registry Service and KPU in the regions are the dominant factors that make elections prone to violations in the context of conducting elections that are free and fair (Bawaslu Riau, 2020).

DPT is very influential on the process of political participation of citizens. Taking part in voting is the simplest form of political participation. DPT is very important data, and includes technical matters in the voting process (J. M. Gaffar & Budiarti, 2012).

Weaknesses in the preparation and determination of the DPT which resulted in the absence of citizens who should have had the right to vote were fatal in the voting process but often occurred. Not only that, some weaknesses are also in the form of multiple voter lists or voters who are registered more than once in the DPT. As a result, there was a DPT anomaly that should have been realized by the general election organizers at the lowest level, namely the voting committee and the Coklit committee. This can hinder and affect the political participation of citizens in general elections which will ultimately reduce the legitimacy of the general election results.

Data discrepancies are often experienced by novice voters because there must be an update of the voter list

from the DPT in the previous election. So the problems that occur in the determination of the DPT include residents who have met the criteria but are not registered as voters. Then there were also residents who did not meet the election criteria but were registered as voters. To overcome this problem, the KPU and Bawaslu have established a control mechanism to support the effectiveness of the DPT.

Political parties can also assist the KPU in improving the DPT if there are errors. The Constitutional Court's decision will be implemented for citizens who meet the election requirements but are not included in the permanent voter list in order to be able to hold elections in accordance with the LUBER JURDIL principle for the benefit of democracy (Izzaty & Nugraha, 2019). The DPT assessment that has met the election requirements must be comprehensive, up-to-date, and accurate, which are the criteria for this instrument (Kosmas & Mauritsius, 2009).

Commissioner of the General Elections Commission (KPU) Viryan Aziz said the reason is that many people continue to collect data. This may explain the fact that according to the results of the latest review of the Supplementary Vote List (DPTb), most are concentrated in one area. Meanwhile, polling stations (TPS) can only provide up to 2% of the total number of permanent voters (DPT) for replacement ballots. This is regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017. This large number usually appears in educational institutions, companies and correctional institutions.

Election organizers must take quick steps to deal with this very rapid

change in population data. This requires hard work and synergy between agencies responsible for organizing elections. Unless voter data is classified quickly and accurately, the government indirectly ignores the political right of citizens to vote in elections

CONCLUSION

The argument of this research is that the classification of beginner, advanced and instability voter data is a step that must be done quickly and precisely by the KPU before determining the DPT. Especially in the case of citizens who have the right to vote but are not registered as permanent voters. Updating voter data and poor classification resulted in the occurrence of anomalous voter data so that it greatly affected the level of participation which was a citizen's political right in general elections.

The cause of the emergence of anomalous voters is due to the process of classifying voter lists that are not automatically updated and the KPU's access to population data is very minimal. And the process of blackmailing voter data that does not meet the requirements as voters has the potential to decrease political participation.

Recommendations from the results of this study are for election administrators to continue to update data regularly so that the voter data classification process can be carried out optimally. This is important because every citizen who has fulfilled the requirements chooses to conduct democratic elections.

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