

Implementation of Voter Data Update Based on Pkpu Number 17 of 2020 in the Election of Regional Head in Belu Regency in 2020

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To cite this article:

Medan YonathanMael, Dian Festianto, Marthen Patiung. Implementation of Voter Data Update Based on Pkpu Number 17 of 2020 in the Election of Regional Head in Belu Regency in 2020. *International Journal of Data Science and Analysis*. Vol. 9, No. 1, 2023, pp. 13-21.

doi: 10.11648/j.ijdsa.20230901.12

Received: November 3, 2022; **Accepted:** January 17, 2023; **Published:** September 25, 2023

Abstract: The task of the Belu Regency KPU in the 2020 regional head election is to manage, compile and submit data on the final voter list of 118,005 voters. There are additional voters (*DPTb*) as many as 4,191 voters, 142 voters moved to 122,338 voters. The implementation of PKPU Number 17 of 2020 in the Implementation of General Elections in each process is of course based on the policy of the commissioner. Communication patterns, work mechanisms, and other things also affect the updating of voter data, where there is a comparison of *DPTb* between sub-districts and urban and rural areas. The issue of voter registration that keeps repeating itself from election to election requires good election governance to solve it. The preparation of the voter list by the Belu Regency KPU was carried out well starting from the *DPS*, *DPSHP*, *Final DPSHP*, *DPT*, *DPTb*, and *DPK*. The results of the determination are accepted by all parties (Bawaslu, Disdukcapil, Political Parties, as well as pairs of Candidates for Regent and Deputy Regent) it is proven that there is a Recapitulation Report. Based on the research findings, here are some recommendations that need to be improved in the implementation of the upcoming elections, especially in Belu district. Improvement of the *Sidalih* website; Recruitment of candidates for Ad Hoc agency officers; Strengthen communication strategy; Synergy with *Disdukcapil*; Increased socialization that encourages voters to actively check their names on the voter list provides more detail about the procedure for reporting if it is not already on the voter list.

Keywords: Implementation, Updating Voter Data, Regional Head Election

1. Introduction

The General Election Commission (*KPU*) faces a number of new challenges related to the context of the pandemic in the implementation of the 2020 Regional Head Election in *Belu* district. Because the regulatory aspects with the issuance of Perpu No. 2 of 2020 concerning the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Head Elections is classified as too tight so that the *KPU* must make derivative regulations in a short time, the aspect of voter participation, the *KPU* has more duties so that the target of voter participation is achieved. The election of the election date is also a challenge for the *KPU* which, according to Arief Budiman, the Chairperson of the Indonesian *KPU*, where the general election which is usually held in the middle of the year is

now held at the end of the year with weather factors which also cause obstacles for the implementation of the election in logistics delivery.

The stages of updating and compiling the voter list carried out by the *Belu KPU* are constrained by the Covid 19 Pandemic. An accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date voter list is an absolute prerequisite that must be met in implementing electoral democracy. Having an accurate voter list will improve the quality of the electoral democratic process by opening up the widest possible space for citizens to exercise their right to vote. Registering voters early can anticipate the possibility of losing one's right to vote more quickly and measurably before voting takes place, so as to minimize disputes on election day [5].

The task of the Belu Regency *KPU* in the 2020 Regional

Head election is to manage, compile and submit data on the permanent voter list. Article 18 (e) of Law Number 7 of 2017, explains that one of the tasks of Regency/Municipal *KPU* is to update voter data based on the latest Election data by taking into account the population data prepared and submitted by the Government and stipulating it as a voter list. The role of the *KPU* in carrying out the task of compiling the voter list is assisted by ad hoc institutions under it. Based on Article 1 number 28 of *KPU* Regulation (*PKPU*) Number 11 of 2018 explains that voters are Indonesian citizens who have reached the age of 17 (seventeen) years or more, are married or have been married. It is emphasized in Article 4 paragraph (1) that in order to exercise the right to vote, Indonesian

citizens must be registered as voters unless otherwise stipulated in the Act.

Implementation of the 2020 Regional Head Election in Belu Regency, the number of Permanent Voters List-*DPT* (*Model A3-KWK*) is 118,005 voters. In its implementation, it turns out that there are Additional Voters (*DPTb*) where voters who are not registered as voters in the *DPT*, but meet the requirements and are served the use of their voting rights for voting by showing their Electronic Identity Cards and Certificates of having recorded the e-*KTP* as many as 4,191 voters. The number of voters who moved to vote was 142 voters. So there was an increase in the number of voters to 122,338 voters.

Table 1. Voter data on the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent Belu district in 2020.

Number	Description	Voter data	Use of Voting Rights	Not Using Voting Rights
1.	Number of Voters in <i>DPT</i> (<i>Model A3.KWK</i>)	118.005	98.330	19.675
2.	Number of voters who moved to vote (<i>DPPH</i>)	142	130	12
3.	The number of voters not registered in the <i>DPT</i> who use their right to vote with an e- <i>KTP</i> or certificate (<i>DPTb</i>)	4.191	4.187	4
TOTAL		122.338	102.647	19.691

Data Source: Belu Regency *KPU*, 2020.

Based on the description above, it is interesting to conduct an Evaluation of the Implementation of the Simultaneous Regional Head General Election in Belu Regency in 2020 regarding the comparison of additional voter lists (*DPTb*) between sub-districts and comparison of additional voter lists (*DPTb*) between urban and rural areas. Seeing from the issue of voter registration that keeps repeating itself from election to election, therefore good election governance is very important in solving this problem. This is because poor electoral governance is the cause of many election problems in the last decade. Although good election governance alone does not guarantee good elections, because various other complex variables such as social, economic and political variables also affect the process, integrity, and outcome of a democratic election. But good elections are not possible without effective electoral governance [6].

The process of implementing *PKPU* Number 17 of 2020 in the Implementation of General Elections towards the determination of the voter list is carried out at the discretion of the commissioner in charge of the division of updating voter data, communication patterns, work mechanisms, and other things that significantly affect the process of updating voter data in the 2020 election.

Some of the problems formulated in this study are as follows: How is the Implementation of Updating Voter Data based on *PKPU* Number 17 of 2020 in the Regional Head Election in Belu Regency in 2020? The factors that cause the Additional Voters (*DPTb*)?

2. Theoretical Review

2.1. Policy Implementation

Edward III proposes an implementation problem approach by first raising two main questions, namely: (i) what factors

support the success of policy implementation? and (ii) what factors hinder the success of policy implementation? Based on these two questions, four factors are formulated which are the main requirements for the success of the implementation process, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic or executor attitude and organizational structure, including the flow of bureaucratic work. These four factors become important criteria in implementing a policy.

Edward III emphasized that the main problem of public administration is lack of attention to implementation that without effective implementation the decision of policymakers will not be carried out successfully. Communication relates to how policies are communicated to organizations and/or the public, the availability of resources to implement policies, attitudes, and responses from the parties involved and how the organizational structure of policy implementation is.

2.1.1. Communication

According to George C. Edward III in Widodo [11], communication is defined as "the process of delivering communicator information to the communicant". Information about public policies needs to be conveyed to policy actors so that policy actors can know what they have to prepare and do to implement the policy so that the goals and objectives of the policy can be achieved as expected. Policy communication has several dimensions, including the dimensions of transmission, clarity and consistency:

- The transmission dimension requires that public policies be conveyed not only to policy implementers but also to policy target groups and other interested parties, either directly or indirectly.
- The clarity dimension requires that policies be transmitted to implementers, target groups and other interested parties clearly so that among them know what

are the aims, objectives, targets, and substance of the public policy so that each will know what to do, prepared and implemented to make the policy effective and efficient.

- c. The consistency dimension is needed so that the policies taken are not confusing so as to confuse policy implementers, target groups and interested parties.

2.1.2. Resources

According to Edward III in Widodo [11] suggests that the resource factor has an important role in policy implementation. These resources include human resources, budgetary resources, equipment resources and authority resources.

(i). Human Resources

Human resources are one of the variables that affect the success of policy implementation. Edward III in Widodo [11] states that: "Probably the most essential resources in implementing policy is staff. no matter how clear and consistent implementation order are and no matter accurately they are transmitted, if personnel responsible for carrying out policies lack the resources to do an effective job, implementing will not effective."

This means that, perhaps the most important resource in implementing policy is staff. It doesn't matter how clear and consistent the order of execution is and no matter how accurate it is to transmit. If the personnel responsible for implementing the policy lack the resources to do an effective job, then implementation will not be effective."

(ii). Budget Resources

Edward III in Widodo [11] stated in the conclusion of his study "budgetary limitation, and citizen opposition limit the acquisition of adequate facilities. This is turn limit the quality of service that implementors can provide to the public". The limited budget available means that the quality of services that should be provided to the community is also limited.

It was also stated that "new towns studies suggest that the limited supply of federal incentives was a major contributor to the failure of the program". According to Edward III, the limited incentives given to implementers were the main cause of the failure of program implementation.

The conclusion from this is that limited budget resources will affect the success of policy implementation. Besides the program cannot be implemented optimally, budget constraints cause the disposition of policy actors to be low.

(iii). Equipment Resources

Equipment resources are facilities used to operationalize the implementation of a policy which includes buildings, land, and facilities, all of which will facilitate providing services in policy implementation. Edward III [3] states that:

Physical facilities may also be critical resources in implementation. An implementor may have sufficient staff, may understand what he supposed to do, may have authority to exercise his task, but without the necessary building, equipment, supplies and even green space implementation

will not succeed.

(iv). Authority Resources

Another resource that is quite important in determining the success of a policy implementation is authority. According to Edward III [3] states that the authority that is sufficient to make its own decisions owned by an institution will influence the institution in implementing a policy. This authority becomes important when they are faced with a problem and require it to be resolved immediately with a decision. Therefore, the main policy actors must be given sufficient authority to make their own decisions to implement the policies under their authority.

2.1.3. Disposition

The definition of disposition according to Edward III in Widodo [11] is said to be "the willingness, desire and tendency of policy actors to carry out the policy seriously so that what is the goal of the policy can be realized". Edward III in Widodo [11] says that if policy implementation is to succeed effectively and efficiently, implementors not only know what to do and have the ability to implement the policy, but they must also have the will to do so. implement the policy. The factors that are of concern to Edward III regarding disposition in policy implementation [3] consist of:

- a. Appointment of bureaucracy. The disposition or attitude of the implementer will create real obstacles to policy implementation if the existing personnel do not implement the policies desired by higher officials. Therefore, the appointment and selection of policy implementing personnel must be people who are dedicated to the policies that have been set, more specifically to the interests of the community.
- b. Enforcement of Incentives. is one of the suggested techniques for overcoming the attitude problem of policy implementers by manipulating incentives. Basically people move based on their own interests, then manipulate incentives by policy makers to influence the actions of policy implementers. By increasing certain profits or costs, it may be a driving factor that makes the implementers carry out orders well. This is done as an effort to fulfill personal or organizational interests.

2.1.4. Bureaucratic Structure

Ripley and Franklin in Winarno [12] identified six characteristics of the bureaucracy based on their observations of the bureaucracy in the United States, namely:

- a. Bureaucracy was created as an instrument in dealing with public needs (public affairs).
- b. The bureaucracy is the dominant institution in the implementation of public policy which has different interests in each hierarchy.
- c. Bureaucracies serve a number of different purposes.
- d. The function of the bureaucracy is in a complex and broad environment.
- e. Bureaucracy has a high survival instinct with so rarely found a dead bureaucracy.

- f. The bureaucracy is not a neutral force and is not under the complete control of outsiders.

Although the resources to implement a policy are sufficient and implementers know what and how to do it, and have the desire to do it, Edward III [3] states that "policy implementation may still be ineffective because of inefficiency. bureaucratic structure". This bureaucratic structure includes aspects such as bureaucratic structure, division of authority, relationships between organizational units and so on.

According to Edwards III in Winarno [12] there are two main characteristics of the bureaucracy, namely: "Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation". SOPs are the development of internal demands for certainty of time, resources and the need for uniformity in a complex and broad work organization. Edward III [3] states that: Likewise, whether or not operating standards are clear, both regarding mechanisms, systems and procedures for implementing policies, division of main tasks, functions and authorities, and responsibilities among actors, and disharmony relationships between organizations. implementers with each other also determine the success of policy implementation.

However, based on the results of research, Edward III in Winarno [11] explains that SOPs are very likely to be an obstacle for the implementation of new policies that require new ways of working or new types of personnel to implement policies. Thus, the greater the need for policies to change in the usual ways within an organization, the greater the probability of SOPs hindering implementation.

Edward III [4] explains, "fragmentation is the distribution of responsibility for a policy to several different agencies that require coordination". Edward III in Widodo [11], said, "A fragmented bureaucratic structure (split or scattered ed.) can increase the failure of communication, because the opportunity for its instructions to be distorted is very large. The more distorted policy implementation is, the more intensive coordination is needed".

Edward III explained briefly that guidelines that are not accurate, clear or consistent will give Implementors the opportunity to make discretion. This discretion can be implemented directly or by making further instructions aimed at lower level implementers. If communication is not good then this discretion will lead to a disposition. However, communication that is too detailed will affect the morale and independence of the implementor, shift goals and waste resources such as skills, creativity, and adaptability. Resources are interrelated with communication and affect disposition in implementation. Likewise, the disposition of the implementers will affect how they interpret policy communications both in receiving and in elaborating further down the chain of command.

2.2. Obstacles/Barriers to Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is not a simple process, but it is very complex and complicated and is a dynamic process, the final result of which cannot be predicted only from the availability of program completeness. The task of

implementing policies should be taken into account. Sometimes in the practice of the public policy process, there is an assumption that implementation will run automatically after successful policy formulation. Nugroho [7] states that implementation of myopia that often occurs in Indonesia is one of which is "So far, we think that once the policy has been made, the implementation will "go by itself". Where most of the resources are spent on planning, even though it is the policy implementation stage that should consume the most resources, not the other way around.

According to Hogwood and Gunn, policy failure can be caused by, among others:

1. Because it is not implemented or not implemented properly (Non implementation). Non-implementation means that a policy is not implemented according to the plan, possibly because the parties involved in its implementation do not want to cooperate, or they have worked inefficiently, worked half-heartedly, they did not fully master the problem, or the possibility of problems being worked on outside the reach of their power, so that no matter how persistent their efforts, the obstacles that exist they cannot overcome. As a result, effective implementation is difficult to achieve.
2. Due to failure or failure in the implementation process (unsuccessful implementation). Meanwhile, unsuccessful implementation usually occurs when a certain policy has been implemented according to the plan, but considering that external conditions turned out to be unfavorable (for example, a sudden change of power, natural disaster, etc.), the policy did not succeed in realizing the impact or final result. desired. Usually a policy that has a risk of failure is caused by poor implementation (bad execution), the policy itself is bad (bad policy), or the policy has bad luck (bad luck) [10].

Rochyati [9] provides a general explanation that failure in an implementation process (Unimplemented Policy & Poorly Implemented Policy) can be caused by:

1. Implemented Policy:
 - a. Policies are only political in nature and are not actually intended to be implemented (hence, they are not accompanied by implementing rules, nor do they even designate the institution responsible for implementing them). Policies like this are generally only to accommodate the demands of oppositional interest groups.
 - b. Difficulties in interpreting policies in the form of operational activities, whether policy objectives are too utopian, not in accordance with field conditions, or because of obstacles in the field that limit alternative actions.
2. Poorly Implemented Policy. Weak implementation capacity of the implementers. This can happen because:
 - a. The implementation structure is not structured effectively,
 - b. Conflicting interpretations of program objectives between actors, both administrators, field officers, and target groups,

- c. Conflicts of interest between actors, both administrators, field officers, and target groups,
- d. Lack of implementing capacity and capability (Human resources needed are not appropriate/appropriate),
- e. Lack of organizational capacity and capability of implementing institutions.
- f. Weak implementation management,
- g. Lack of resources (resources such as budget, tools).

From the description of the factors that can become obstacles in the implementation process, it can be concluded that the success of the implementation [9] will depend on:

1. The logic of the policy itself,
2. Executing capability,
3. Availability of required resources,
4. Good implementation management,
5. The environment in which the policy is implemented.

Nugroho [12] also explained the reason why the policy implementation phase could not be implemented, especially in developing countries, which was due to the failure of policy formulation. Nugroho [12] explains it as follows:

- a. Failure of management or undermanage, this is because after the policy has been successfully formulated, it is unable to be implemented.
- b. Administrative failure, this occurs because the cost of implementing the policy is expensive or must spend large funds.
- c. Design failure, implementation is successful but the result is not like the previous design.
- d. Failure theory, Patton and Sawicky (in Riant Nugroho [7]. the policy was successfully formulated, succeeded in the implementation stage and the design was also successful but failed to meet the expected policy wisdom.
- e. Failure to go off track (Riant Nugroho calls it a failure to go off track), this is due to the implementation being carried out by another administration or because it was taken over by other political interests.

2.3. Elections and General Elections for Regional Heads (Pilkada)

General elections (elections) are a tangible manifestation of democracy and become a means for the people to declare their sovereignty over the State and Government. People's sovereignty can be realized in the electoral process to determine who should run and supervise the government in a country. With the election, it has implemented people's sovereignty as the embodiment of the people's political rights, besides that with the election, it is possible to carry out a change of government in a safe, peaceful and orderly manner and then to ensure the continuity of national development.

Voters and the Process of Updating Voter Data

According to Firmanzah quoted by Efriza [2], broadly speaking, voters are defined as all parties who are the main goals of the contestants to influence and convince them to support and then cast their votes for the contestants concerned. Voters in this case can be constituents or people

who feel they are represented by a certain ideology which is then manifested in political institutions such as political parties.

According to Saifullah Fatah, in general "voters are categorized into four main groups, namely: 1) Rational calculative voters, 2) Primordial voters, 3) pragmatic voters, and 4) emotional voters." [2]

This first type of voter is a voter who makes his political choices based on rational and logical calculations. Usually these voters come from educated or relatively enlightened groups of people with sufficient information before making their choice.

The second type of voter is the one who makes his choice more for reasons of primordialism. For reasons of religion, ethnicity, or descent. Voters belonging to this type are usually very proud of the symbols they consider noble. This type of voter is mostly domiciled in the village.

The next type of voter, pragmatic, is usually more influenced by considerations of profit and loss. Their votes will be given to candidates who can bring them personal short-term benefits. Usually they also don't really care and are not at all critical of the candidate's integrity and vision and mission.

Finally, for this type of emotional voters, they tend to make political choices because of feelings. Political choices based on compassion, for example, are choices that are influenced by emotional factors. There is also an attitude towards the choice because of romantic reasons, such as being amazed by the candidate's good looks or beauty, for example, also belongs to the category of emotional choice. Most of them usually come from women / or beginner voters. In the midst of society, individuals behave and interact, some of the behavior and interactions can be characterized as political behavior, namely behavior related to the political process. Others are in the form of economic, family, religious, and cultural behavior. Included in the economic category, namely activities that produce goods and services, sell and buy goods and services, consume goods and services, exchange, invest, and speculate on capital. However, it should also be noted that not all individuals or groups of people carry out political activities.

2.3.1. Voting Right

In Article 1 of Law no. 7 of 2017 it is explained that Residents are Indonesian Citizens who are domiciled in the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia or abroad. Indonesian citizens are people of the original Indonesian nation and people of other nations who are legalized by law as citizens. Voters are Indonesian citizens who have reached the age of 17 (seventeen) years or more, are married, or have been married.

Then in Chapter IV Article 198 states regarding the Right to Vote, namely: 1) Indonesian citizens who on the day of voting are already 17 (seventeen) years old or more, are married, or have been married, have the right to vote. (2) Indonesian citizens as referred to in Article 8 paragraph (1) are registered 1 (one) time by the Election Organizer in the

Voters List. (3) Indonesian citizens whose political rights have been revoked by the court do not have the right to vote.

2.3.2. Preparation of the Voter List

Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, the General Elections Commission has the duty and authority to update the voter list based on population data prepared and submitted by the Government then synchronized with the last DPT owned by the KPU, and in updating the data, Regency/Municipal KPU The city is assisted by PPS (Voting Committee) and PPK (Sub-district Election Committee).

The Voting Committee (PPS) as referred to in KPU Regulation Number 3 of 2018 concerning the Establishment and Work Procedure of the District Election Committee, the Voting Committee, and the Voting Organizing Group in the Implementation of General Elections is a committee formed by the Regency/City General Election Commission to carry out elections in Village or another name/kelurahan at the joint proposal of the Village/Kelurahan Head and the Village Consultative Body/Urban Village Council, totaling three people.

Meanwhile, the District Election Committee (PPK) is a committee formed by the Regency/Municipal General Election Commission to carry out elections in the Districts with a membership of five people who in updating voter data and compiling the voter list have duties, authorities and obligations at the stage of preparation, verification of the list. voters, preparation of DPS, determination and preparation of DPS, improvement of DPS and DPSHP, consolidation of DPS, DPSHP and Final DPSHP, submission of DPS to PPS, preparation of Additional Special Voters List (DP) and use of Sidalih/Applications.

The process of updating the permanent voter list, which begins with the KPU receiving data on the temporary voter list, which has been processed by the previous Civil Registry. After that, the KPU received the data and updated it to become the final voter list. And the procedure for determining the final voter list is contained in KPU Regulation No. 4 of 2015 Article 10 which contains:

1. Has fulfilled the age requirement as a voter, namely 17 years old and has an Identity Card.
2. Not yet 17 (seventeen) years old, but already/have been married, the meaning here is that people who have married underage already have the right to vote. Article 7 states that citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who are 17 (seventeen) years old on voting day or have been/have been married have the right to vote.
3. Changes in status from civilians to members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces or the Indonesian National Police, the meaning here is that neither civil servants nor members of the TNI/POLRI are allowed to participate in political affairs. Where as regulated in Law Number 8 of 1974 concerning Basic Personnel, namely to ensure the neutrality of Civil Servants as referred to in paragraph (2), Civil Servants are prohibited from becoming members and/or

administrators of political parties.

4. Changes of domicile and has died are people who often migrate to other areas and stay there, so that the KPU can register their voting rights at their current place of residence. For people who have died, it is possible from the family to report their family members who have died so that the data is still registered with the KPU.

2.3.3. Election Commission

The General Election Commission is a state institution authorized to carry out election activities that take place throughout Indonesia. The General Election Commission, which is now the KPU, was formed after the Democratic Election. Where the KPU is in charge of starting from carrying out elections in the Regency / City to the KPU RI level.

Rizkiyansyah, states that what is meant by general election organizers is a special institution that handles the general election process. The General Election Commission is a special institution that handles the general election process in Indonesia. According to Jimly Asshiddiqie [1], the General Election Commission is a state institution that organizes general elections in Indonesia, which includes the General Elections for Members of the DPR/DPD/DPRD, General Elections for President and Vice President, as well as General Elections for Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads. The General Election Commission cannot be equated with other state institutions whose authority is determined and granted by the 1945 Constitution. This is in accordance with the opinion of the Judge that the General Election Commission is a state commission. The position of state commissions is hierarchical as a supporting institution for the main state institutions such as the MPR, DPR, DPD, President, MA, MK and BPK.

According to Natabaya [8], the General Election Commission is a supporting institution, it is explained that the interpretation of the organs of the 1945 Constitution is grouped into two parts, namely the main state organ (main state institution), and the auxiliary state organ (supporting institution or auxiliary institution). The General Election Commission is a constitutional organ that is included in the auxiliary state organ (supporting institutions or auxiliary institutions that are national, permanent and independent).

Article 14 of the Regulation of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2018 states that the Regency/City KPU in the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent as well as the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor shall:

- a. carry out all stages of the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent as well as the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor in a timely manner;
- b. treat participants in the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent as well as the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor in a fair and equal manner;
- c. convey all information on the implementation of the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent as well as the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to the public;

- d. report the accountability for the use of the budget in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- e. submit accountability reports for all activities in the implementation of the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent as well as the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to the Minister through the Governor and to the KPU through the Provincial KPU;
- f. manage, maintain, and care for archives/documents and carry out their depreciation in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations;
- g. manage the inventory of Regency/Municipal KPU in accordance with the provisions of the legislation;
- h. submit periodic reports regarding the stages of holding the election of the Regent and Deputy Regent as well as the election of the Mayor and Deputy Mayor to the Minister through the Governor, to the KPU and Provincial KPU and submit a copy to the Provincial Bawaslu;
- i. make minutes at every plenary meeting of Regency/Municipal KPU in accordance with the provisions of the legislation.
- j. submit election results data from each TPS at the Regency/City level to the Election participants no later than 7 (seven) days after the recapitulation at the Regency/City;
- k. implement DKPP Decisions; and
- l. carry out other obligations given by the KPU, Provincial KPU and/or the provisions of laws and regulations.

3. Research Result

The reason for updating the voter list by the General Elections Commission (KPU) to the Permanent Voter List (DPT) is the protection of the people's voting rights. That people who have the right to vote should not be deprived of their right to vote. Meanwhile, people who do not have the right to vote should not have their names listed as having the right to vote. The government through Perppu Number 2 of 2020 remains unmoved that the regional head election will be held on December 9, 2020. As we all know, initially the 2020 *Pilkada* will be held on September 23 to elect 9 Governors, 224 Regents, and 37 Mayors simultaneously. Before Indonesia was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, the General Elections Commission (KPU) had carried out a series of stages of implementing the 2020 Simultaneous Pilkada.

However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the KPU has finally issued a KPU Decree Number: 179/PL.02-kpt/01/KPU/III/2020 which, among other things, regulates the postponement of several stages of the 2020 Pilkada, including the inauguration and working period of the Voting Committee. (PPS), verification of support requirements for individual candidates, formation of Voter Data Update Officer (PPDP) and implementation of matching and research (coklit), as well as updating and compiling voter lists. The postponement of several stages of the pilkada above can cause various impacts in its implementation, both positive

and negative. The positive impact, for example, is that this postponement provides space for independent candidates to prepare support requirements as individual candidates. Political parties can also experience relative relaxation in the process of recruiting regional head candidates.

The problem is, the positive impact is not too significant considering that the date of the change in the schedule for the implementation has only shifted by three months, from September 23 to December 9, 2020. This schedule change is considered forced considering the increase in the number of positive cases of COVID-19 has not slowed down and ended. Moreover, until today there is no certainty when this pandemic will end. The impression of coercion over the issuance of Perppu Number 2 of 2020 is indeed visible.

Although in the Perppu there is an article that stipulates that the 2020 Pilkada can be postponed if the situation does not allow it, this article is actually considered something that is uncertain. Moreover, the Perppu also does not regulate budget issues and whether this Perppu can also be a legal basis for the KPU to exercise discretion in assessing the COVID-19 pandemic situation in an area can be considered to interfere with the implementation of the election. The question is, does the KPU have this authority or does that authority lie with other agencies, such as the Ministry of Health, as applicable in the Law on Health.

The looseness of regulation in the Perppu above can be considered a matter of course, but it can actually create new problems. The issue is not only a matter of uncertainty for organizers because the level of possibility of holding the 2020 Pilkada is overshadowed by the COVID-19 pandemic situation whose timing is uncertain, but also the possibility that the KPU will have difficulty making rules that can determine the situation of an area or the health status of an area. Broadly speaking, there are three main problems that are always repeated at the stage of the election. First, the problem of the stage of compiling the voter list coincides with the stage of verifying the support of the candidate for regional head from the individual element.

Regarding the implementation of PKPU Number 17 of 2020 concerning the Compilation of the Voter List carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Belu Regency, it went quite well. The preparation of this voter list starts from DPS, DPSHP, Final DPSHP, DPT, DPTb, and DPK. The results of this determination were accepted by all parties, namely *Bawaslu* of Belu Regency, *Disdukcapil* of Belu Regency, Representatives of Political Parties, Representatives of TKN and BPN, as well as representatives of 2 pairs of candidates for regent and deputy regent. It is proven by the Minutes of Recapitulation by the *Belu* Regency KPU.

The study conducted based on the implementation theory of Edward III used by the author, there are factors that encourage and hinder the implementation of the preparation of the voter list in the 2020 election at the Belu Regency KPU, as follows:

1. The Belu Regency KPU in compiling the voter list in the 2020 election as a whole has communicated well. The implementation of the preparation of the voter list

is still in accordance with the existing stages and has been arranged for each level. Communication at each stage takes the form of socialization, internal technical guidance, public testing, data synchronization, and the plenary meeting of the recapitulation of the determination of both the DPS, DPSHP, Final DPSHP, DPT, DPTb and DPK.

2. The communication carried out by the Belu Regency KPU has been able to provide consistency, and clarity in terms of transmitting electoral information, in completing their work several Mutarlih Officers who still need assistance.
3. Availability of resources owned by the Belu Regency KPU, Appointment of PPK, PPS, PPDP to support data updating, KPU recruited 36 PPK, 243 PPS, 425 PPDP so that 749 ad hock recruits were sufficient to carry out their duties preparation of voter lists. However, in terms of capability, especially in the ranks of the Ad Hoc PPK and PPS bodies, there are still quality gaps which incidentally were taken from the same recruitment process.
4. Equipment to fulfill the needs that must be provided in the implementation of the preparation of the voter list in the form of a building, and a set of forum tools, computer equipment, various hardfile and softfile materials are available both in full at KPU-PPK-PPS.
5. The budget provided is taken from the APBD, the availability of the budget is very sufficient to reach.
6. The authority for the implementation of the preparation of the voter list in Belu Regency is regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, PKPU Number 17 of 2020 concerning Compilation of the Voter List, and is supported by Circular Letters from both the KPU RI and the KPU in East Nusa Tenggara Province.
7. The disposition of the Belu Regency KPU in the implementation of the preparation of the voter list in the 2020 election is quite good with no missed voter list preparation agenda. All of them were taken by the Belu Regency KPU with full sincerity in order to protect the voting rights of the people in Belu Regency.
8. The SOP and the fragmentation of the bureaucratic structure of the Belu Regency KPU were carried out quite well where with a clear bureaucratic structure, the division of labor was not imposed on one part only but according to the portion and the continuity of coordination was quite good during the implementation of the preparation of the voter list in the 2019 election. In the technical implementation of PKPU Number 17 of 2020 for Compiling the Voter List, in each process, the Belu Regency KPU refers to orders from the RI KPU Circular or the East Nusa Tenggara Provincial KPU as detailed technical guidelines.

The implementation of PKPU Number 17 of 2020 concerning the Preparation of the Voter List in the General Election in Belu Regency does not present obstacles. Both the internal constraints that exist within the Belu Regency KPU and external constraints that come from outside the agency. Among these obstacles are:

- a. Factors of communication and adaptation of the bureaucracy with the Ad Hoc agency.
- b. The Sidalih website factor is not perfect so it becomes very slow when the traffic flow is dense.
- c. The human error factor by HR data updating officers is due to work that is not based on working days but stages. Unequal capabilities lead to negligence, incorrect input, and suboptimal output.
- d. Inadequate geographical factors, especially in border areas that hinder mobility in carrying out field tasks.
- e. Intervention factors from outside parties that demand for interests outside the preparation of the voter list, and
- f. The factor is the low community participation in the domicile movement that is carried out and then does not report.

4. Recommendation

Based on several things found from the research conducted, there are several recommendations that can be reviewed and made improvements in the implementation of the upcoming elections, especially in Belu district, as follows:

1. Improvement of the Sidalih website as a system mandated by law. Sidalih is an electronic system and information technology used for the work process of election organizers or elections in compiling, coordinating, announcing and maintaining voter data. The heart of the only voter data management system must be better. It is not easy to experience buffering when traffic using Sidalih is heavy and easily accessible by Mutarlih Officers.
2. Recruitment carried out by the Belu Regency KPU. Whether for candidates for officers of the Ad Hoc PPK agency, or even more deeply in the PPS selection conducted by PPK. If it is necessary to re-verify the recruitment process and the criteria rules that must be followed. The selection that overrides the capabilities required as Mutarlih officers causes delays in the process of preparing the voter list and has an impact on the results at the Belu Regency KPU level which are not optimal either. Verification. The criteria for Mutarlih candidates should be clarified again with a basic competency test, computer operation, and a good understanding of the internet world.
3. The need to strengthen the communication strategy that has been built both to the parties involved in the preparation of the electoral voter list in the future or with other agencies outside the Belu Regency KPU. It is well known that the KPU commissioner and the ad hoc agency officers under him are positions that are more or less influenced by political processes. HR maturity is highly demanded that after taking office, independence must be firmly held in order to implement a good democratic process through elections in Belu Regency.
4. The synergy with Disdukcapil needs to be sharpened again by the Belu Regency KPU, especially regarding

the pairing of voter data in the election administration. It will be better if synergy is built starting between the elite of the Indonesian KPU and the Ministry of Home Affairs in charge of the service in the regions to use the same master data.

5. Increased voter socialization, which is part of the outside of the data and information division, namely the Socialization Division which can invite and generate public participation so that when compiling the voter list, the public or voters do not just passively wait for Coklit officers to check voter data. However, the socialization activities carried out can encourage the public/voters to be more active in checking whether their names have been listed or not in the voter lists that have been determined and published. The following should also be informed in detail about the procedure for reporting if it has not been recorded in the voter list.

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