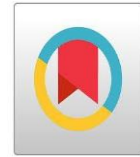


The Effectiveness of the Role of Adhoc Bodies in Handling Voter List Updating Problems in General Elections



Efektivitas Peran Badan Adhoc dalam Penanganan Permasalahan Pemutakhiran Daftar Pemilih pada Pemilihan Umum

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to reveal the effectiveness of the Adhoc Agency's role in handling voter list updates in general elections, with a focus on Tegal Timur Subdistrict, Tegal City. Updating the voter list is a crucial stage in the conduct of elections as it determines the accuracy of voter data and the legitimacy of election results. The study employs Performance Prism analysis using the Nvivo software tool, based on transcripts of interviews with two commissioners and the Chair of the Election Commission (PPK). The research findings indicate that the Ad Hoc Body has a clear function, but its effectiveness is still hindered by several factors, including high population mobility, which leads to an increase in issues, low public participation in population administration, and the inadequate development of technology that should support the performance of election organisers. These findings occurred during the 2024 general and regional elections. Overall, these findings underscore that the challenges in updating the voter list are multidimensional. Administrative and technological barriers cannot be separated from participatory and structural aspects. Therefore, collaboration is needed between stakeholders of the Ad Hoc Agency and the government through a comprehensive and inclusive approach that not only focuses on updating the information system but also encourages active community involvement, whether through strengthening human resources or socialisation, and enhancing institutional capacity to ensure accuracy and fairness in the compilation of the voter list.

Kata Kunci

*Pemilihan Umum;
 Badan Adhoc;
 Pemutakhiran Daftar
 Pemilih;*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap efektivitas peran Badan Adhoc dalam menangani permasalahan pemutakhiran daftar pemilih pada pemilihan umum, dengan fokus pada Kecamatan Tegal Timur, Kota Tegal. Pemutakhiran daftar pemilih merupakan tahapan krusial dalam penyelenggaraan pemilu karena menentukan keakuratan data pemilih dan legitimasi hasil pemilu. Penelitian menggunakan analisis Performance Prism dengan alat berbasis perangkat lunak Nvivo dengan bersumber transkrip wawancara dari dua komisioner dan Ketua PPK. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peran Badan Adhoc memiliki fungsi yang jelas, tetapi efektivitas mereka masih terhambat oleh beberapa faktor, termasuk mobilitas penduduk yang tinggi sehingga menimbulkan peningkatan kasus permasalahan, minimnya partisipasi masyarakat dalam administrasi kependudukan, serta belum optimalnya pengembangan teknologi yang seharusnya menjadi pendukung untuk kinerja penyelenggara, temuan ini terjadi selama tahapan Pemilu dan Pilkada 2024. Secara keseluruhan, temuan ini menggarisbawahi bahwa tantangan dalam pemutakhiran daftar pemilih bersifat multidimensional. Hambatan administratif dan teknologis tidak dapat dipisahkan dari aspek partisipatif dan struktural. Oleh karena itu, diperlukan kolaborasi antara stakeholder Badan Adhoc, pemerintah melalui pendekatan yang komprehensif dan inklusif, yang tidak hanya berfokus pada pembaruan sistem informasi, tetapi juga mendorong keterlibatan aktif masyarakat, baik melalui penguatan sumberdaya manusia atau

		sosialisasi dan meningkatkan kapasitas kelembagaan untuk menjamin akurasi serta keadilan dalam penyusunan daftar pemilih.
Article History Send 29 th June 2025 Review 20 th July 2025 Accepted 2 th August 2025		Copyright ©2026 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.



Introduction

General elections are one of the manifestations of channeling voices and aspirations as Indonesian citizens, as well as a means to uphold democratic sovereignty (Akhmaddhian et al., 2021). General elections are also a major pillar in Indonesia's democratic system, elections not only function to elect leaders, but also ensure the active participation of the community in the government process. In organising democratic elections, the existence of a trusted election management institution is absolute and mandatory in order to maintain the quality of the election itself, this is done because it anticipates conflicts that will arise in the election process which can cause great losses. Therefore, the role of election organisers is needed in maintaining the quality and integrity of elections (Hazamuddin et al., 2023).

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), democracy is a system of government that involves the entire community, both in decision-making known as the people's government. Then according to the expert on democracy Joseph Schumpeter defines democracy as "a system that chooses political leaders through general elections". This view emphasises the role of elections and elections in determining political leaders (Signora et al., 2023). The theory of another democracy expert, Abraham Lincoln, states that democracy is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people, where in democracy and elections are interpreted as a means of popular sovereignty which in the process involves active participation of the community in government and prioritises the interests of the people to elect a president and vice president, legislative body, and elect regional heads of each region, and determine the direction of state policy. The implementation is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly (Prasetyoningsih, 2014).

A number of previous studies have highlighted the importance of updating voter lists as one of the key factors in the success of election management. For example, research from Sutrisno, (2023) emphasises that accurate voter data is the main reference in the success of elections. Another study by Nugraha et al., (2020) shows that the maintenance of people's potential welfare in elections must be done directly by people who meet the administrative requirements to become voters. To regulate a country that has a democracy of people's sovereignty, the government through the KPU gives full rights to people who are 17 years old or older at the time of the election to vote, and are married. This is regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning the stages, programmes and schedules of general elections. As well as the operational rules in PKPU No 17 of 2023 become the legal basis for updating the voters list. The regulation explains the 3 basic principles in the preparation of the voters

list, the first and most important is accurate, the second is comprehensive and the third is up-to-date (Subkhi, 2019).

The voters list used for election day is a data base provided by the Population and Civil Registration Office (DISDUKCAPIL) in the form of Data Penduduk Potential Election Voters (DP4) which contains all prospective voters and submits the data to the KPU no later than six to fourteen months before the voting day (Cenne et al., 2023). The data of prospective voters is taken from the DPT of the previous year's election which will be used by the KPU to update voter data which will later be used as a list of voters starting from the Temporary Voters List (DPS), the Voters List of Improvement Results (DPSHP), and then refined into the Permanent Voters List (DPT) (Budiman, 2024). This condition certainly creates dynamics in the implementation or determination of the number of DPT in Indonesia. Cooperation between stakeholders is needed in handling the problems of the voter list updating process, such as from the KPU itself, which receives data on population changes from Disdukcapil, which is still inaccurate and has limitations in accessing the dynamics of ongoing population changes, as well as adhoc bodies tasked with validating potential election voter data received from the KPU to be processed into the Permanent Voter List (DPT) (Nico Kresna Wibowo, Rahayu Sulistiowati, 2020).

In an effort to improve the accuracy of voter data, the KPU implemented SIDALIH (Pemilihan Data Information System). This system is an application of transparency and accountability elements in the DPT determination process. This system facilitates organizers with the process of collecting, processing, and maintaining voter data on an ongoing basis, so as to fulfil the mandate of the General Election Law (Yandra et al., 2023). In addition to SIDALIH, there is also the Online DPT Check web which is beneficial for election organisers, as well as for people who need accurate information about their voter status (Akbar et al., 2020). The ease of visualisation of voter data and the process of updating data carried out by the KPU in a transparent manner, has other impacts such as substantial voter data management. The KPU is responsible for collecting, updating, and maintaining the accuracy of voter data. Research by Ismail et al., (2022) shows that KPU Surabaya follows various standard procedures in inputting voter data, but there are inhibiting factors that can affect the effectiveness of the programme. In addition, another study by Kuncoro et al., (2024) highlights the importance of public perceptions of KPU performance in the 2024 elections, where transparency and accountability in voter data management greatly affect the legitimacy of elections.

In implementing SIDALIH, there are stakeholders who play a role in visualising and updating voter data such as adhoc bodies, which are formed based on PerKPU No. 8 of 2022 concerning adhoc bodies that have a function in updating voter data which is very crucial in organising elections in Indonesia. As an institution established to carry out various stages of elections, this body is responsible for registering and updating voter information, which is one of the important steps to ensure that elections run more transparently and accountably (Kurniawati & Mustoffa, 2024). This data collection process involves not only collecting new voter information but also checking and cleaning data to avoid duplication, which is a classic problem in the implementation of elections (Ismiati Nurul Habibah, 2022). Related to the various problems that arise about updating voter data, research is needed that reveals the effectiveness of adhoc bodies in updating data.

Adhoc bodies formed by the KPU, such as the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), and Voter List Updating Officer (Pantarlih). In the implementation of updating the voters list, cooperation between organisers and stakeholders is needed to ensure the quality of the data to be used is accurate and can be accounted for (Wibowo et al., 2020). This study aims to reveal the effectiveness of adhoc bodies in updating the voters list in Tegal Timur Sub-district, Tegal City. In this area there are dynamic problems of updating data and intense population mobility, as well as the densest for Tegal City. This will be a challenge and what strategies will be used for the Adhoc Agency in minimising the dynamics of updating the voters list. By analysing the effectiveness of the organisers in updating the data from the election and local election stages, it is hoped that recommendations can be found to improve the quality of future elections and minimise the problems that occur. Through this analysis, it is expected to find novelty in research that focuses on the effectiveness of Adhoc Bodies in the context of updating voter data, as well as contributing to the legitimacy of elections in Indonesia.

Method

This paper aims to reveal the effectiveness of adhoc bodies in updating voter data. So that in revealing the facts in assessing effectiveness and finding obstacles for the organiser, the author uses the Performance Prism model by assessing stakeholder satisfaction, stakeholder contributions, strategies used by the organiser, processes in updating voter data, and organisational capabilities to assess organisational capabilities which is a refinement of previous models including the Balanced Scorecard (Neely et al., 2002).

The analysis in this paper uses SNA (Social Network Analysis), and cluster analysis. SNA is an analytical method used to study the relationship between entities in a social network. SNA is very useful for describing social structures and relationships between social structures, identifying the most influential actors in the network, mapping the groups or sub-networks formed, measuring information flow, social influence, and key positions in the network. Cluster analysis is a multivariate statistical technique that aims to group objects based on similar characteristics. The benefits of cluster analysis include identifying homogeneous groups in data, and data exploration and reduction (Paulis, 2020).

For data collection using primary data sources used are interview transcripts from two KPU Commissioners and the Head of PPK, as well as the minutes of the sub-district level recapitulation results, while secondary data consists of previous scientific articles, news pages and documentation to support research (Andri et al., 2021). To facilitate the processing of collecting data, the author uses NVivo software as a data processing tool. Nvivo is software designed to assist researchers in managing, analysing, and visualising qualitative data. Its main function is to coding data effectively and efficiently, so that researchers can organise, classify, and find themes or patterns in unstructured data such as interviews, documents, or social media data (Girsang, NA, Rahmatunnisa, M., 2021).

The research process carried out first is to identify the problems that occur by determining the focus related to the effectiveness of adhoc bodies in updating. Then the author conducts data collection which is carried out by interviewing and collecting relevant documents. Then analyse the data with SNA to map the relationship between stakeholders and cluster analysis to group the data. Then interpret the results of the previous analysis to draw conclusions, and provide recommendations regarding the effectiveness of the Adhoc Agency in updating voter data.

Result and Discussion

Performance Prism Analysis of Adhoc Agency Effectiveness Problems in Voter List Updating Figure

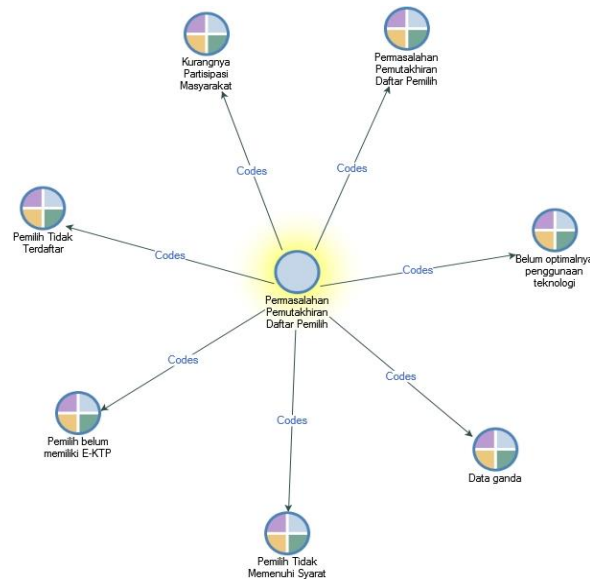


Figure 1. Relation map result with Cases Coding from the list of Voter List Problems.

Source : Transcripts of interviews from two Commissioners of KPU Tegal City and Chairman of PPK Tegal Timur Sub-district

In the analysis of interviews obtained from network visualisation using NVivo software, it can then show the relationship with various derivative issues that indicate the complexity of the problems faced in updating the voters list. The problem of updating the voters list is a central issue that is complex and multidimensional. The relation mapping analysis shows six dimensions that are interrelated and contribute to the main problem. Several issues were categorised as part of the Voter List Updating Problem, including: unregistered voters, ineligible voters, double data, not having e-KTP, lack of community participation, and limited development in the use of technology. The network diagram shows that all sub-problems have a direct relationship with the central node through the Codes connection, meaning that each problem directly contributes to the complexity and affects the quality of updating the voters list. These problems are mostly caused by internal factors of the election organiser, such as the lack of data updates, as well as the weak coverage of the system that led to the emergence of double data and unregistered voters, the lack of education to voters which resulted in decreased public participation. This relationship implies that structural problems do not stand alone, but rather influence and exacerbate each other. These findings reflect that administrative and technical issues are still the main structural obstacles in the voter data updating process.

Tabel 1. Findings of Problems in Voter List Updating

Desription	Election	Pilkada
Double Data	78	312
Voters who are eligible but do not yet have E-KTP	837	1.921
Voters have died, but are still registered	102	481
Special Voters List (DPK)	377	149
Total	1.099	2.863

Sources: Minutes of the recapitulation of election and regional election at the Tegal Timur sub-district level 2024

Based on the results of previous research, the roles of these three stakeholders are still not fully effective in overcoming the dynamics of voter list updating problems, especially in areas with high population mobility such as Tegal Timur Subdistrict. High population mobility often leads to the emergence of double data, unregistered voters, or voters who have died but are still listed on the Permanent Voter List (DPT). In the 2024 General Election in Tegal Timur Subdistrict, there were 78 cases of double data and 837 voters who were eligible but did not yet have an E-KTP. In addition, the number of problem findings increased significantly from the previous election to the next 2024 election, with double data reaching 312 cases, voters who did not have E-KTP as many as 1,921, DPK as many as 149, and voters who had died but were still registered reached 481. This shows that although the organisers have made efforts to update the data gradually, these problems still continue to grow and even tend to increase from time to time.

The Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) is one of the main stakeholders in updating the voters list, which is directly responsible for ensuring synchronisation between DP4 data from Disdukcapil and field data found by Pantarlih (Etro Jaya Sinaga et al., 2023). PPK has the main task of receiving potential voter data from Disdukcapil and verifying it administratively before handing it over to PPS for factual validation. In addition, PPK also acts as a liaison between the Regency/City KPU with PPS and Pantarlih, and is responsible for following up community reports related to double data or unregistered voters (Imam Ardhy, 2024). However, research shows that PPK often faces technical obstacles, such as the lack of synchronisation between DP4 and field data found by Pantarlih. Many residents moved their domicile but did not report changes in population administration, causing double or inaccurate data. PPK also had to coordinate with SIAK operators from Disdukcapil to correct invalid data, which often took a long time and caused delays in the updating process.

The Voting Committee (PPS) functions as a technical implementer at the village level and has the main task of verifying voter data that has been collected by Pantarlih. PPS is responsible for verifying voter data through matching and research (coklit) conducted by Pantarlih. After the factual verification is complete, the PPS compiles the Temporary Voters List (DPS) which is then announced to the public for feedback and input. PPS is also responsible for following up on community reports related to double data or unregistered voters (DPK) (Syafarani, 2024). The results showed that PPS often experienced difficulties in identifying double data, voters whose whereabouts were unknown due to high population mobility. For example, many voters had moved their domicile but did not report changes in population administration, causing double or inaccurate data. In Tegal Timur Subdistrict, the number of double data findings increased from 78 cases in the 2024 General Election to 312 cases in the 2024 Regional Election. In addition, the lack of public awareness about the importance of updating voter data is also an obstacle for PPS in ensuring data accuracy.

Voter Registration Updating Officers (Pantarlih) are the spearhead of the voter list updating process because they directly interact with the community in the field. Pantarlih's main tasks include matching and research (coklit) which is carried out door to door to each household to verify voter data (Sutrisno, 2023). They are responsible for recording new voters, such as citizens who have just met the age requirements or who have just married, as well as crossing out voters who do not meet the requirements, such as those who have passed away or become members of the TNI / Polri (Nugraha et al., 2020). Any findings in the field, such as double data or unregistered voters, are reported by Pantarlih to the PPS to be followed up (Miftahul Jannah, Sanny Nofrima, 2025). Then pay attention if there are voters with KTPs from other villages not to combine into one polling station and not separate one family in different polling station locations (Nurjaidin, Mahmud Iqbal Syam, Ardhiansyah, 2021) . However, Pantarlih often faced technical obstacles, such as errors in inputting NIK or KK data due to time pressure and high workload. In addition, the lack of community participation in providing information related to changes in population data is also a challenge (Imam Ardhy, 2024). High population mobility in areas such as Tegal Timur Sub-district often leads to double or inaccurate data. In the 2024 regional elections, 1,921 voters were found who were already eligible but did not have E-KTP, as well as 481 voters who had died but were still registered. This shows that the role of Pantarlih is still not fully effective in overcoming the dynamics of voter list updating problems.

After the enumeration by Pantarlih, the next step in updating the voters list is the preparation of the Temporary Voters List (DPS), in the preparation of the DPS the organiser

must verify voters, both eligible and ineligible. The updating process is carried out because it is a requirement in determining the Permanent Voters List (DPT) (Aini & Nisa, 2022). The results of the research showed the problems that occurred in the case of updating the voters list in Tegal City, especially in Tegal Timur Subdistrict. This area became the centre of attention because this area became the city centre as well as the largest area with dense population dynamics, as well as a high level of mobility. In the preparation of the DPS in the Tegal City Election announced there were 213,861 voters, while for Tegal Timur Sub-district announced there were 63,949 active voters from 5 villages, with 72 new voters. Then in the DPT Election set 63,821 voters. Then in the preparation of the DPS in the Tegal City Election announced there were 212,606 voters, while for Tegal Timur sub-district there were 63,807 active voters, with 466 new voters. Then for the DPT Pilkada set 63,762 voters. According to Pantura Post, Muhammad Irsyam Faiz, 2024 if you look at the Tegal City DPT in 2019 which amounted to 194,719 and DPT in 2024 amounted to 212,800.

Based on the analysis using the Performance Prism model, the role of Adhoc Agency stakeholders (PPK, PPS, and Pantarlih) in updating the voters list is still not fully effective. Although all three have clear functions in the updating process, there are still various obstacles that hinder the success of this programme. These obstacles include the existence of double data due to high population mobility and the lack of community participation in updating population data. The suboptimal development of technology such as SIDALIH is also a factor that affects the effectiveness of the updating process. The low level of community participation in providing information related to changes in population data is also a challenge for election organisers. To increase effectiveness, collaborative efforts are needed between Adhoc Agency stakeholders, the government, and the community. The use of technology, empowerment of qualified human resources, and more intensive socialisation to the community are the main keys in creating an accurate and accountable voters list (Sutrisno, 2023). This discussion still focuses on the stakeholders of the Adhoc Agency in accordance with the context of the previous research, with all changes and additions remaining within the corridor of the Performance Prism method approach and the case studies previously described.

Mapping Stakeholder Needs

Updating the voter list is one of the most crucial stages in organising elections which aims to ensure that every citizen who has the right to vote can participate in general elections (Handayani et al., 2022). The accuracy of voter data is an aspect that determines the quality

of democracy, because if there are errors in the voter list, the legitimacy of the election results can be questioned. In this process, there are various stakeholders who have different interests and roles, including the General Election Commission (KPU), Adhoc Bodies such as the Subdistrict Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), and Voter Registration Updating Officer (Pantarlih), Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil), election participants such as political parties and independent candidates, and the community as voters. However, in various previous elections, it was found that the role of organisers in updating the voters list was still not optimal, as evidenced by the increasing number of problems such as double data, unregistered voters, and limited access to technology for officers in the field (Kiki mita putri et al., 2024).

The General Election Commission (KPU) as an institution responsible for the entire election process has a major need in terms of an accurate, integrated, and accessible information system in real-time to ensure the accuracy of the voter list. The use of the Voter Data Information System (SIDALIH) is crucial in helping the process of verifying and validating voter data more systematically (Callen et al., 2016). The implementation of SIDALIH still faces various technical obstacles, such as system instability when used simultaneously by all election organisers, limited data storage capacity, and the slow process of updating data in accordance with changes in population administration in the community. In addition, the KPU needs closer coordination with Disdukcapil in obtaining the Data Penduduk Potential Electoral Voters (DP4), which is the main basis in the process of updating the voters list. Delays in providing DP4 often cause the updating process to run less optimally, especially in ensuring that the data used is truly up-to-date and accurate (Handayani et al., 2022).

In addition to technical problems, the KPU faces challenges in ensuring transparency in the preparation of the voters list. Election participants such as political parties and independent candidates often raise objections to voter lists that are considered invalid, so the KPU needs to provide a more open and participatory mechanism in this process. Therefore, another KPU need is open access for election participants to monitor and provide input related to voter data (Garnett & James, 2020). In addition, the KPU needs more adaptive policies to accommodate high population dynamics, especially in urban areas with very dynamic population mobility. If the policies implemented are inflexible and unable to adjust to rapid changes in community demographics, then the possibility of inaccurate voter data will increase (Budiman, 2024).

In its implementation, Adhoc Bodies such as the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), and Voters List Updating Officer (Pantarlih) have a strategic role as the spearhead at the field level (Miftahul Jannah, Sanny Nofrima, 2025). However, in practice, these three bodies face various obstacles that hamper their effectiveness. PPK as the liaison between KPU and PPS and Pantarlih needs better access to population data issued by Disdukcapil. One of the main obstacles faced is the lack of synchronisation between DP4 data and data found in the field. There are many cases where residents who have changed their domicile do not immediately report changes in their population administration, causing inaccurate voter data (Langkun, James et al., 2023). Therefore, the main need for PPK is a faster and more efficient communication and coordination system with Disdukcapil, either through a more sophisticated digital system or an improved coordination mechanism between institutions.

On the other hand, the PPS as the technical implementer at the village/kelurahan level, the main obstacle they face is the lack of public understanding of the importance of updating voter data. Many residents do not realise that changes in their civil status, such as moving domicile or changes in marital status, must be reported immediately to avoid errors in the voter list. PPS need more in-depth training on voter list updating procedures, as well as better mechanisms for handling public reports of invalid voter data. The availability of more comprehensive training modules and technological support in matching and research (coklit) is also an urgent need for PPS to work more efficiently and effectively (Sutisnaa & Nurhayati, 2021).

Voter List Updating Officers (Pantarlih), tasked with matching data directly with the community, often experience obstacles due to the manual methods still used in the data matching process. Errors in data recording, such as incorrect input of the Population Identification Number (NIK) or Family Card (KK), often cause discrepancies in the voter list, which ultimately have an impact on the validity of the data used in elections (Asyadi & Warastuti, 2022). Voter registration centres urgently need competent digital tools to enable them to access and update voter data directly in the field. In addition, Pantarlih needs the active participation of the community in providing information related to changes in their civil status, especially in reporting family members who have moved domicile, died, or experienced other changes in status.

The Population and Civil Registration Office (Disdukcapil) is an important stakeholder in the updating of the voters list, as they are the ones who provide the DP4 as the main basis for preparing the voters list. Disdukcapil often faces obstacles in updating

population data quickly and accurately. One of the main problems is the lack of reporting from the public regarding changes in their civil status, which has led to a large number of double voters or voters who have died but are still listed on the permanent voters list (DPT) (Imam Ardhy, 2024). With these obstacles, Disdukcapil needs a better data integration system with KPU and Adhoc Bodies so that changes in population data can be updated automatically and in real-time.

Election participants such as political parties and independent candidates have a great interest in updating the voters list, especially in ensuring that there is no manipulation or fraud in the process of compiling the voters list (Agrawal et al., 2024). With this interest, their main needs are transparency in all stages of the updating of the voters list, as well as more open access to voter data that is in the process of verification. If they have limited access to voter data, the potential for electoral fraud will be higher and trust in the administration of elections may decrease (Beaulieu, 2014).

Communities as voters have equally important needs in updating the voters list. Their main needs are easy access to check their status in the voter list, as well as a simple mechanism to submit data corrections if there are errors in recording. In this case, there is a lack of public awareness of the importance of updating their demographic data. Many voters do not realise that changes in civil status, such as moving domicile or changing marital status, must be reported immediately to avoid errors in the voter list. If the community is not actively involved in the data updating process, it will be increasingly difficult for election organisers to ensure the accuracy of the voters list (Langkun, James et al., 2023). The use of online DPT check services that can be accessed through websites or mobile applications is an urgent need so that the public can be more active in ensuring that their data is correct. In addition, the community needs more intensive socialisation about the importance of updating the voters list, especially for vulnerable groups such as first-time voters, voters with disabilities, and citizens who have recently moved.

Adhoc Agency Strategy

Updating the voter list is a very decisive process in organising elections, where the accuracy of voter data is a major factor in maintaining public confidence in election results. In its implementation, the Adhoc Body, which consists of the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voter Registration Updating Officer (Pantarlih), has a strategic task in ensuring that the voter list used is truly valid and does not cause problems that can disrupt the election. However, various challenges are still

faced in the process of updating the voters list, including low community participation in updating population data, the existence of duplicate data, and limited access to technology by officers in the field (Kartoni, 2022). Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed to overcome these obstacles and improve the effectiveness of the Adhoc Body in updating the voters list.

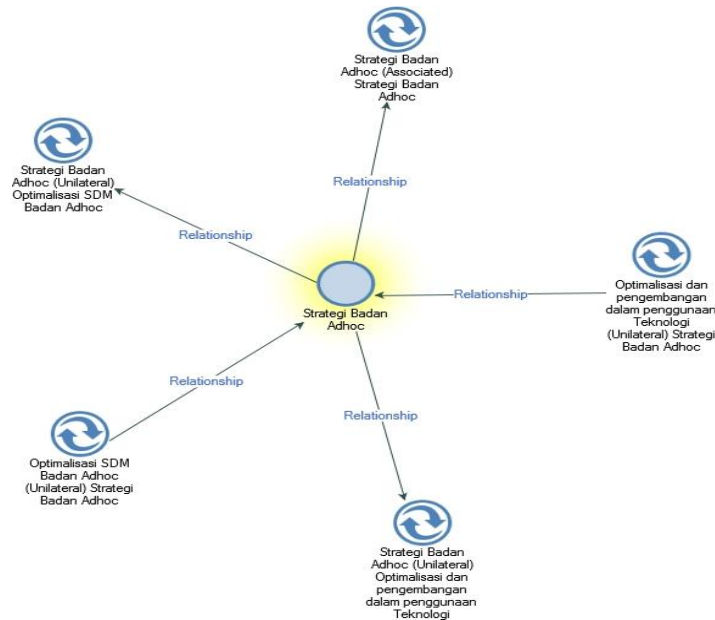


Figure 2. Relationship map result of the Adhoc Agency's Strategy for Voter Registration Problems.

Source : Transcripts of interviews from two Commissioners of KPU Tegal City and Head of PPK Tegal Timur Sub-District.

The results of the analysis in Figure 2 in the interview results on the use of optimal strategies in overcoming the problems of updating the voters list. The adhoc body does not stand alone, but is strongly influenced by the optimisation of the use of technology, as well as increased optimisation of human resources adhoc bodies. Each relationship line indicates a thematic link between the strategies adopted by the adhoc bodies and the two main aspects. The use of information technology plays a vital role in increasing the effectiveness of the Adhoc Body's role in handling voter list updating issues. The development of information technology should be the main solution in improving the effectiveness of updating the voters list. However, to date, the use of technology in this process is still limited, especially in terms of matching and research (coklit), as well as the socialisation process which is still mostly done manually.

The strategy adopted by the Adhoc Body in updating the voters list includes a more comprehensive and solution-orientated approach. Optimising the use of technology in

updating the voters list, one of which is by updating the use of the Voter Data Information System (SIDALIH) (Supardi & Putri, 2024). This system allows officers to access, register, move voters from the origin area to the destination area, and ensure that any data changes can be verified quickly and accurately. The system can also be used to detect double data, ensure that the NIK and KK used are valid, and delete ineligible voters (Aini & Nisa, 2022). The use of mobile applications for Pantarlih can be further developed because considering the performance of Pantarlih is hampered because the applications used are often down and errors, if it is able to be further developed it can be a solution to improve the accuracy of the coklit process. With this application, Pantarlih can match voter data directly in the field and update information in the system in real-time. This technology also allows election organisers to monitor Pantarlih's performance and detect early if there are discrepancies in the voter list (Agung et al., 2024). In optimising technology for socialisation, it can be done through various media, such as radio broadcasts, television, social media, and installation of billboards and banners in strategic places.



Figure 3. Socialisation activities with Kirab Pemilu by KPU and Adhoc Board of Tegal City.

Source : Documentation from Adhoc Board of Tegal Timur Sub-district

In addition, the KPU and the Adhoc Body can take strategic steps such as mass socialisation through public meetings, group discussions, and extension campaigns at the regional level such as the Kirab Pemilu activity that has been implemented in Tegal City on 11-18 November 2023 and 7 September - 26 October 2024 for regional election socialisation, as well as the KPU opening public service posts at the sub-district or village level to help people who have difficulty in updating voter data. In this activity, election organisers educated the public about the voting stages and how to check their status in the voter list through the Check DPT Online site.

Increasing community participation became one of the main focuses in the utilisation of resources for the effectiveness of the Adhoc Body's role in handling voter list updating issues. According to the Pantura Post, Muhammad Irsyam Faiz, 2024. With voter participation in Tegal City reaching 78.09% in this election, there was an increase compared to voter participation in the previous election which was only 77.84% in 2019. Then for Tegal Timur Subdistrict in the 2019 election the voter turnout rate reached 82.26% then for this year's election it increased by 82.47%. In 2024 election participation data increased for Tegal City by 0.25% and for Tegal Timur Subdistrict by 0.21%. For regional election participation data according to Viva and Insight, Ezra Natalyn & Bayu Nugraha, 2018. Voter participation in the 2018 Tegal City Regional Election reached 71.05%. Then according to the Tegal City DPRD Web Page, Riyanto, 2024. Voter participation in the 2024 elections ranged from 69.34%. For Tegal Timur Sub-district, the voter participation rate in the 2024 elections from the DPT was 63,762 and those who used their voting rights were 46,524, so the participation rate was 72.97%. Therefore, further strategies are needed to maintain the stability of community participation, for example by expanding the reach of socialisation to local communities and increasing the involvement of community leaders in conveying information about the importance of updating the voters list.

Furthermore, optimising the human resources of adhoc bodies is a key factor in maintaining the professionalism and independence of adhoc bodies during the electoral process. This process begins with the formulation of a clear scope related to the establishment of Adhoc Bodies, with criteria and requirements set out in detail in accordance with applicable regulations. Therefore, the strategy that needs to be implemented is to improve the quality of the Adhoc Body's human resources through a more selective recruitment process and more comprehensive training (Shafiu et al., 2023).

The recruitment process is an important step in strengthening the capacity of Adhoc Bodies. Recruitment includes three main stages: pre-recruitment, recruitment, and post-recruitment. Pre-recruitment involves coordination between internal and external elements to ensure alignment of goals. Local government and community leaders play a role in providing recommendations and guidance to prospective members of the Adhoc Agency in order to increase public trust in the selection process. Determining the target applicants was done through mapping potential participation from various community groups, including students, young activists, and community organisations (Etro Jaya Sinaga et al., 2023).

The adhoc body recruitment process has been conducted openly through the SIAKBA system, which allows prospective officers to register online. With this, the KPU

collaborates with Diskominfo, to enable this website to disseminate information to prospective members and the public so that they can monitor the selection stages in real-time as well as being an early indicator of their technical ability to operate information technology and take part in Computer Assisted Test (CAT) based selection (Asyadi & Warastuti, 2022). After passing the selection, participants then undergo interviews and computer exams to test their level of competence and understanding of the tasks to be carried out. Once the recruitment process is complete, the post-recruitment stage is key to ensuring that Adhoc Body members are ready to carry out their duties effectively. Technical training or technical guidance (bimtek) in verifying and updating voter data related to voter list updating regulations, the use of technology in the updating process, and strategies in dealing with problems in the field. This HR empowerment strategy includes periodic monitoring and evaluation of the performance of the Adhoc Board to ensure that they carry out their duties in accordance with established procedures (Supranto, 2017). The empowerment of qualified human resources through stricter recruitment and more intensive training is a very important step in ensuring that voter list updating is effective. By implementing these strategies consistently, the Adhoc Body can be more optimal in carrying out its duties, so that the voters list used in elections is truly accurate, transparent and accountable.

Conclusion

The analysis revealed that the role of Adhoc Agency stakeholders such as the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voter Registration Updating Officer (Pantarlih) in updating the voter list is still not fully effective, even though all three have clear functions in the process. The main obstacles still found in this study include high population mobility that causes inaccurate voter data, increasing cases of double data, and unregistered voters, the lack of community participation and contribution regarding the importance of updating population data, as well as the lack of optimisation and development in technology such as the Voter Data Information System (SIDALIH) and E-Coklit, thus hampering the efficiency of the updating process, and complicated administrative constraints with a lack of coordination between various institutions causing delays in updating data. The case study in Tegal Timur Sub-district showed that problems such as double data, unregistered voters, and deceased voters but still recorded on the Permanent Voters List (DPT) tended to increase from the election stage to the 2024 regional election, with the total number of election and regional election problems increasing by 1,764 cases from all findings of problems in updating voter data.

The results of these findings in achieving effectiveness in the process of updating the voter list to create the perfect quality of the voter list must be met to obtain quality that can be accounted for still cannot be said to be effective, because the comparison of the number of problems from the election data and the Pilkada data has increased, as well as from the level of voter participation which is still at the safe limit. This research makes a real contribution to efforts to improve the governance of voter list updating, such as increasing socialisation to the public about the importance of updating data, through a more thorough and intensive campaign through various media, optimising the development and expanding information technology so that updates run in real-time, more comprehensive training of Adhoc Agency human resources related to the use of technology and data updating procedures, coordination and monitoring through periodic evaluations involving Adhoc Agency stakeholders, the government, and the community to ensure that organisers carry out their duties according to established procedures in order to create an accurate and accountable synchronised voters list. The practical implications of this research are expected to improve the accuracy, fairness, and legitimacy of voter lists, as well as strengthen the integrity of election organisers in future elections.

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