

IMPLEMENTATION MODEL FOR CONTINUOUS VOTER DATA UPDATING POLICY AT THE GENERAL ELECTION COMMISSION PALEMBANG CITY

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Abstract

This research aims to design and implement a policy model that enables continuous updating of voter data at the Palembang City General Election Commission (KPU). By identifying the factors that hinder the continuous updating of voter data in the Palembang City KPU, an appropriate policy implementation model can be obtained. Qualitative research methods are used using a descriptive approach. The research results show that the implementation of the Sustainable Voter Data Updating Policy at the Palembang City KPU faces obstacles, including the difficulty of getting responses from target groups regarding data updates, as well as a lack of effective coordination in dealing with population changes. The factors that are obstacles to the policy of continuously updating voter data at the Palembang City General Election Commission are: 1). Limitations of Election Governance; 2). Lack of coordination and communication between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD); 3). Limitations of Continuous Voter Data Updating Officers (PDPB); and 4). Weak partnership commitment between stakeholders in Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB). Meanwhile, the policy implementation model for continuous voter data updating in the Palembang City KPU includes tractability of the problem, ability of statute to structure implementation, nonstatutory variables affecting implementation, commitment and community participation.

Keywords: Policy Implementation, Data Updating, Voters, General Election Commission (KPU).

A. INTRODUCTION

Problems that always arise in every general election or election are caused by voter data which tends to be less valid, less up to date and many have not been registered. Voters who should have been registered were not registered (Mahendra, 2018). Voter data is duplicated or recorded more than once, and/or those who have died can be revived in the voter data. The main problem of invalidity of voter data can be caused by, among other things, the source of voter data, updating of voter data both matching and research, updates to online *database systems* based on web/applications such as SIDALIH (voter registration system), technical execution of data resulting from updating voter data (softcopy). and hardcopy), human resources officers updating voter data (Cahyaningsih et al, 2019).

Voter data that is up-to-date and has high validity is our dream and hope in democracy or using the right to vote in every election, in essence the people's vote as an embodiment of people's sovereignty, where the people have sovereignty. Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, in substance In essence, it makes it easier for people to exercise their voting rights and makes it difficult for people to lose their voting rights (Aini & Nisa, 2022). Updating voter data is a very crucial stage in holding general elections, because by

updating this data a list of voters will be obtained who will distribute their voting rights in elections held by a democratic country such as Indonesia (Putra et al., 2019).

Democracy has become the most important part of social interaction between humans. Even though democracy originates from western traditions, it has become a global platform (Jati, 2021). It is almost certain that there is not a single country in the world that is devoid of the demands of democracy. Even though the application of democracy is not uniform in each region of the world, democracy has become a medium for the world community to express individual freedom and rights as citizens (As & Kurnia, 2022). According to Abraham Lincoln, democracy is a government of the people, by the people and for the people (Rozok & Ubaidillah, 2012).

The ideal values of democracy have been adopted in the Indonesian constitution, but implementation in the field is not as easy as in the constitution. This can be realized because the most difficult policy problem is not at the formulation stage (internalization of democracy in the constitution), but at the implementation level (Nurdin, 2016). Various literature has described many problems regarding this general election. To create this situation, there needs to be rules. We can simply interpret these rules as public policy. Because a country will need a policy as a form of planned development program (Ramdhani & Ramdhani, 2017). In public policy theory, especially in policy evaluation, it is a quite unique process where the results are not always exactly the same in achieving results from one policy to another (Marfuah et al, 2021).

At the stage of holding general elections, one aspect that is a crucial issue in assessing whether general elections can be carried out honestly and fairly is voter registration (Delviani, 2019). In order to produce a quality voter list, the General Election Commission must be able to ensure that all voters are registered in the Permanent Voter List through a mechanism for updating and compiling the voter list (Wibowo et al, 2020). In this case, starting from officers updating voter data at the lowest level up to the General Election Commission are obliged to ensure the accuracy of voter data in accordance with the factual conditions of voters and clean from duplicate voters. The smaller the number of voters who are not registered on the Permanent Voter List, it can be said that the quality of the voter list will be better. (Subekti et al, 2011).

Continuous voter data updating, hereinafter abbreviated as DPB, is an activity to update voter data based on the final voter list from the last general election or elections and has been synchronized with national population data (Ointu et al, 2022). (Article 1 Number 15 PKPU Number 6 of 2021). Updating this data is carried out on an ongoing basis with the aim of updating voter data to maintain voter data so that it can simplify the process of updating data and compiling voter data in the next election/election (Bariun, 2023). Data updating is carried out to *update* voter data so that it meets comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date aspects. This continuous voter data updating activity is carried out every month, taking into account residents who have moved in, moved out, new voters, deceased voters and changes in voter data elements (Runturambi et al, 2021).

The KPU updates voter data outside the election stage using a *Continuous List system*. This system is implemented every month for city districts, every 3 (three) months for Provincial KPU and every 6 (six) months at the Indonesian KPU level (Fitriyenti & Henmaidi, 2023). This is a very positive step from the KPU by regularly updating voter data. *Continuous List* is known as DPB (Continuous Voter List). This continuous updating of voter data is a more progressive voter data updating system compared to updating voter data previously used by the KPU (Amane et al, 2022). If the DPB runs based on comprehensive, accurate and up-to-date principles, it will be a very good thing. At the end of this DPB or in the early stages of the election or

election, the KPU may no longer need to update voter data through matching and research (*coklit*) (Kamaluddin, 2022).

The Palembang City KPU has attempted to carry out its duties by updating voter data, which is based on voter data in the 2019 elections. The number of voters in Palembang City is 1,100,116 people, consisting of 544,740 male and 555,426 female. 4,803 polling stations in 18 sub-districts, the Permanent Voter List used in the 2019 Presidential and Legislative Election. Results of updating voter data in the second quarter of 2022, the number of male voters has increased by $(564,982 - 544,740) = 20,242$ people and female voters increased $(577,826 - 555,426) = 22,400$ people, this data shows that updating the data is really necessary considering that changes in voter data are quite significant.

Updating voter data at the Palembang City General Election Commission (KPU) has not been effective due to several factors. Firstly, the lack of issuance of death certificates by the family means that data on residents who have actually died are still recorded in the Permanent Voter List (DPT) after the *coklit* is carried out. Second, the community's inactivity in reporting changes in population status means that mutation data from the Population and Civil Registration Service (Disdukcapil) every six months is unable to anticipate changes that are not reported, so that voter data problems often arise when updating data and compiling the DPT at each election. Third, the lack of updated data on TNI/Polri members who have retired and who are still active has resulted in inaccurate voter lists, with people who are no longer eligible to vote remaining registered, while a number of TNI/Polri members who have not yet been registered are unable to exercise their voting rights.

Based on the complexity of the problem regarding voter data, so that voter data is quality, integrated and accountable, researchers are interested in conducting a more in-depth scientific study which is outlined in a dissertation with the title: " Model for Implementation of **Sustainable Voter Data Updating Policy in the General Election Commission of Palembang City, South Sumatra**" .

B. METHOD

The research method used in this research is a qualitative approach with descriptive methods (*qualitative-descriptive*) . One type of descriptive qualitative research is research using a case study method or *approach* . This research focuses intensively on one particular object and studies it as a case. The case study method allows the researcher to remain holistic and significant. According to Arikunto (2018), research methods are the methods used by researchers to collect research data. The research carried out by the author entitled Model for Implementation of Sustainable Voter Data Updating Policy is qualitative descriptive research with a case study approach . There are 3 (three) types of data collection techniques used in this research, namely: observation, interviews and documents. Next, the collected data will be analyzed to obtain valid and valid data.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Implementation of the Policy for Continuous Voter Data Updating at the Palembang City General Election Commission

To explain further regarding Policy Implementation Continuous Voter Data Updating at the Palembang City General Election Commission is explained in more detail as follows:

a) Tractability Of The Problems

1) Availability of technology and technical theories related to policy issues

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the availability of technology and technical theory related to policy problems at the Palembang City KPU has been implemented optimally. There are differences between the DP4 data and the DPT data for the last 2019 election, which is resolved through periodic data comparison with the coordination of the Palembang City Dukcapil Disdukcapil and reporting the results to the Indonesian KPU through the South Sumatra Provincial KPU. The Palembang KPU has followed the increasingly rapid development of Information Technology and set targets for ICT development in its policy of continuously updating voter data. SIDALIH Continuous Upgrading technology (Continuous Voter Data Information System) is the main basis for this effort.

2) Diversity of target group behavior

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the diversity of target group behavior has not been implemented optimally. There is a diversity of behavior based on various official documents such as e-KTP, KK, passport, SPLP, and death certificate. Even though the Palembang City KPU has carried out intensive outreach to sub-district, sub-district and stakeholder officials, only a small response has been received, especially regarding continuous updating of voter data. The public's reluctance to verify and update their personal data could become a problem in the future, especially when the data is used in the Permanent Voter List (DPT) which is prone to political controversy. Certain individuals can take advantage of this situation to blame the KPU if there are problems related to voters.

3) Nature of Population changes are required

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the nature of the required population changes has not been implemented optimally. Population growth in Palembang City from various tribes and ethnicities, both from within and outside South Sumatra Province, has increased significantly. Programs to restrain population growth have not provided adequate results, so population density continues to increase. Uncontrolled growth causes various problems, including population problems and global inequality due to limited natural resources. The lack of regularity in population administration, such as some residents who have KTPs from outside the region even though they live in Palembang City, and residents in Jaka Baring District who are registered as residents of Palembang but the area where they live is in Banyuasin Regency, is a challenge in every voter data collection during elections. general.

b) Ability of Statutes to Structure Implementation

1) Consistent clarity of purpose

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, clarity and consistency of objectives related to voter data have been implemented optimally. The synergy between the Palembang City KPU and the Palembang City Dukcapil Office can be seen in resolving voter data problems through the policy of recording e-KTP directly in schools. The policy implementation structure considers causal theory, funding sources, appropriate allocation, hierarchy of implementing agencies, recruitment of implementing officials, and transparent implementation rules. Variables outside the policy are also taken into account, including socio-economic and technological factors, constituent support, support from higher officials, as well as the commitment and leadership quality of implementing officials. The success of implementation can be seen from the suitability of policy output and its actual impact. Mapping complex and

clear implementation variables has resulted in a comprehensive understanding of variations in output and impact of policy implementation from one policy or location to another .

2) There is adequate support for the theory of cause and effect

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, adequate causal theory support has been implemented optimally. The technical instructions contained in PKPU Number 6 of 2021 ensure that the policy of continuously updating voter data is implemented effectively. Public policy implementation is a crucial stage of the public policy process, because the success of a policy depends on how the policy is planned and implemented. The policy formulation stage must be well anticipated to ensure smooth implementation. Implementation of this policy focuses on actions aimed at achieving predetermined goals, both by the government and private individuals or groups. These actions play a role in transforming policy decisions into real operations, with efforts to achieve the desired changes in the policy.

3) Accuracy of allocation of funding sources

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, it is clear that the allocation of financial resources has been carried out optimally. This marks the completion of the KUA-PPAS budget discussion for the 2023 Non-Election Stage Regional Grant activities. Fiscal discipline means that the total budget does not only accommodate spending requests, but is continuous, including before spending decisions are made, during budget implementation and for the medium and long term. . Allocation efficiency means that government spending must be based on the principles of priority and program effectiveness. The budget must be allocated from less important to more important priorities and from less effective to more effective programs. Meanwhile, operational efficiency means that public institutions must produce goods and services at efficient costs. These public goods and services must be accessible to the community and responsive to community needs and distributed evenly.

4) Hierarchical integration within and between implementing agencies

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, hierarchical integration within and between implementing agencies has been implemented optimally. This is indicated by the preparation of SOPs for election holding activities which will be implemented in 2024. By establishing effective working relationships. Working relationships are a form of administration that helps achieve coordination. Therefore, it is said that the final result of communication (work relations) is the achievement of coordination in a way that is effective and efficient (effective and efficient). Coordination is intended as an effort to unite the activities of the organization's work units, so that the organization moves as a unified whole to carry out all organizational tasks to achieve its goals.

5) Implementing regulations from implementing agents

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the implementation rules of implementing agents have been implemented optimally. The preparation of KPU regulations, including the Circular Letter of the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia Number 181/PL.02.1-SD/01/KPU/II/2020 and PKPU Number 6 of 2022, emphasizes procedures for continuous updating of voter data. These steps are based on the provisions of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, Article 14 letter l, which stipulates the KPU's duties in updating and maintaining voter data by taking into account population data in accordance with statutory regulations. Each policy has a goal and is related to other policies in society, and aims to implement, interpret and enforce the law. Policy is also a form of plan that is planned and

implemented, both in the form of prohibitions and directions. Policies are based on law and have the authority to force people to comply with these regulations. The program is considered a key element that supports the overall implementation of activities.

6) Executive Officer Recruiter

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the recruitment of implementing officials has been carried out optimally. The placement of officers and operators is carried out based on their abilities, both for continuous updating of voter data and holding the 2024 elections. The effectiveness of recruitment is important because dramatic changes in several countries have caused a shortage of workers who suit the company's needs. The recruitment methods used must be adapted to the type of work required, while taking into account the extent of the problem area and recruitment policies. The main goal of recruitment is to find qualified candidates who will remain in the organization at minimal cost. Underqualified candidates may not meet expectations and risk being fired, while overqualified candidates may leave the job due to dissatisfaction with conditions at the company. Therefore, finding candidates who match the desired qualifications is a top priority.

c) Nonstatutory Variables Affecting Implementation

1) Socioeconomic and technological conditions

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, socio-economic and technological conditions have been implemented optimally. This is characterized by the progress and processes and applications used for the 2024 General Election activities. The condition or position of a person in the surrounding community. That the definition of socio-economic status has the meaning of a condition that shows the family's financial capabilities and the material equipment they have, where this condition is good, sufficient or inadequate. Social structure is an arrangement of the main social elements according to the characteristics of social groups in society, including social class, social values and norms and social institutions. Social structure with parameters is an abstract field in the structure of society. In terms of geography, we can determine the position or location clearly and concretely

2) Media attention to policy issues

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, media attention to policy issues has been achieved optimally. This is marked by the collaboration between the Palembang City KPU and the media to publish policies made by the KPU to be widely informed to the public, the Palembang City KPU also at every opportunity the activities carried out always invite the media to publish them to the public about what has been implemented related to the continuous voter data updating policy process

3) Public Support

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, public support for the technical activities of continuously updating voter data at the Palembang City KPU has been implemented optimally. KPU regulations have been prepared to ensure the implementation of these activities. Public support includes two main aspects: the number of social support sources available and individuals' perceptions of the quality of the support they receive. Humans as social creatures need help from other people to meet their physical, social and psychological needs, especially when facing problems. Social network structure includes living arrangements, frequency of contact, participation in social activities, and involvement

in social networks. Social support can take the form of emotional, instrumental, and financial assistance from a person's social network. The functionality of this support includes emotional support, advice, material assistance and support from the government, such as written appeals to sub-district and village heads as well as socialization activities for new voters carried out by the Palembang City Kesbangpol Agency. This aims to help and ease the KPU's duties and ensure the smooth running of new voter data updating activities.

4) Constituent attitudes and resources

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, constituent attitudes and resources have been implemented optimally. Collaboration between the Palembang City KPU and all stakeholders has encouraged changes in work patterns to ensure that the policy of continuously updating voter data becomes more accountable. The social movement carried out by the Palembang City KPU is theoretically a response to the incompatibility of government policies with the needs of the community or the incompatibility of policies with the aspirations of the majority of the people. Collective behavior carried out in social movements is characterized by spontaneity and weak internal structure, where groups of people engage in behavior that is unusual in normal situations. This social movement expresses people's aspirations regarding justice and welfare, and is closely related to sociological theory. Social theorists provide various definitions of social movements because of their diverse scope and role in society.

5) Support from higher officials

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, support from higher officials has been implemented optimally. The Palembang City KPU has collaborated with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Regional Government of Palembang City, which helps facilitate the policy of continuously updating voter data. Support from the Chair of the Palembang City DPRD also provides special attention in accelerating e-KTP recording for first-time voters. The duties of a higher official, such as the CIO, include determining the vision of the organization or institution through the use of information systems in the future. An effective senior executive must be proactive in establishing a company vision for the future. The vision for utilizing information systems is an integral part of the company's overall vision. It involves planning and developing an enterprise information systems architecture, including software, hardware, brainware, processes and procedures, infrastructure, standards, and other elements. A CIO must continuously use the company's information system optimally, in line with future development plans.

6) Commitment and leadership qualities of implementing officials

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the commitment and leadership qualities of implementing officials have been implemented optimally. The good collaboration and synergy between the Palembang City KPU and the Palembang City Bawaslu, Dukcapil, Kesbangpol, and Political Parties in Palembang City shows a strong commitment to the goals and values of the organization. Organizational commitment is a characteristic of the employee's relationship with the organization and reflects the individual's decision to remain a member of the organization. This is related to the individual's emotional attachment to the organization, identification with the organization, and desire to continue contributing. Commitment not only means maintaining employee membership but also shows the level of employee involvement in contributing to the success of the organization.

2. Factors that Inhibit the Sustainable Voter Data Updating Policy at the Palembang City KPU.

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 voting rights. Carrying out voter registration early can anticipate the possibility of losing one's voting rights more quickly and measurably before voting takes place, thereby minimizing disputes on election day. Factors that become obstacles in the policy of continuously updating voter data at the Palembang City General Election Commission:

a) Limitations of Election Governance, When the Election Stages Have Not Yet Started

The availability of human resource (HR) support with professional knowledge and quality and experience in managing an organization so that it can run optimally is something that is really needed. The availability of human resource (HR) support with professional knowledge and quality and experience in managing an organization so that it can run optimally is something that is really needed. To follow up on this trend, each district and city is expected to be able to improve the quality of human resources. For the reason that the quality of human resources will directly manage the implementation of previously planned programs and activities. This means that increasing the availability of quality human resources is one of the things that can carry out increasing global competition (Indriyanti, 2018).

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the governance of the non-stage process in continuous voter data updating activities has not been implemented well. This is indicated by the fact that there is still a lot of data appearing on voters who have died, and then residents who have moved in have generally not been able to delete or add data in the process of continuously updating voter data. Elections have become an important mechanism in institutionalizing democracy in Indonesia. Therefore, strong human resources are needed to oversee quality and fair elections. In future, the collaboration between the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), DKPP will organize an Election Governance training program. The program will equip election monitoring officers with analytical and practical competencies by encouraging understanding of macro and micro aspects in the implementation of elections. Improving the quality of human resources to become more professional, with integrity and accountability, in order to improve the quality of holding general elections in Indonesia, namely elections that can facilitate citizens' political rights based on the principles of direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair .

b) Minimal Coordination and Communication Between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD)

Communication and coordination are believed to be one of the keys to the success of the 2024 General Election and Election stages. And during the 2024 Election stages which started on June 14 2022, the General Election Commission (KPU) is intensifying multi-level communication and coordination as an effort to deal with the complexity and complexity of simultaneous elections. For Diskominfo, we need support in publishing the stages of the Election on all platforms managed by Diskominfo, including social media. Publication about the stages of the election is very important. This is a form of outreach to the public so that they all know the stages of the election. Cooperation between the KPU and Diskominfo can be established well for the success of the upcoming elections .

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, coordination and communication between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) has not been carried out

well. This is indicated by the lack of coordination and communication between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) in the process of continuously updating voter data, for example, the Palembang City Subdistrict Community Empowerment Service, which receives reports from RTs throughout the city of Palembang through the Village Head and Subdistrict Head, obtaining population data for both birth and birth . including deaths, population data on moving in and out, but this data cannot be forwarded or used as input to Dukcapil because of different functions and tasks. The role of coordination and communication between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD) should be to jointly socialize the policy of continuously updating voter data and welcoming democratic and quality elections to the community, in order to utilize digital space more responsibly for useful things. If we cannot control other parties not to spread hoaxes or hate speech, we can control ourselves not to continue it and not involve ourselves in it. To make this happen, Diskominfo is working to maintain democracy in the digital space with three layers of strategy at the upstream, middle and downstream levels to combat the spread of hoaxes, misinformation and hate speech. Maintaining democracy in the digital space is not only the task of the Ministry of Communication and Information, it requires collaboration from all parties, for this reason the Ministry of Communication and Information has collaborated with various related parties, including the General Election Commission, the Election Organizer Honorary Council, the General Election Supervisory Body, and the Republic of Indonesia Police to support The 2024 Simultaneous Elections are going well .

c) Limitations of Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB) officers

The existence of adequate work infrastructure for Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB) officers of course influences the work implementation process in supporting the implementation of activities to improve performance in the continuous voter data updating policy in order to welcome the implementation of the 2024 Simultaneous Elections well. Therefore, complete work infrastructure is needed which so far supports operational work activities for Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB) to carry out its duties and functions. It can be said that it is still inadequate, this is due to the limited budget of the Palembang City KPU.

The condition of infrastructure for Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB) officers in improving the performance of the 2024 General Election still needs to be optimized, however, if seen from a needs perspective, the amount of available infrastructure can be considered sufficient. The availability of facilities and infrastructure as well as work facilities for Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB) to support the performance of the 2024 General Election is the task of regional governments, as regulated in Article 434 of Law 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. However, the existing officers are very minimal, with only one operator to handle data for Palembang City, which totals 18 sub-districts and 107 sub-districts, this is because the process of continuously updating voter data is a task during non-election stages, election organizers from the sub-district level (PPK) and sub-district level officers (PPS) have not yet been formed .

d) Weak Commitment to Partnership between Stakeholders in Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB)

Implementing a policy requires support and coordination with other stakeholders. Each policy will be implemented well if there is effective communication between stakeholders involved in implementing the policy. The aims and targets of planned policies must be well socialized so as to avoid policy distortions. This is also necessary because in reality, the higher the target group's awareness of a policy or program, the lower the level of errors in implementing policy programs and activities in the actual domain (Iswarno et al, 2013).

Strategic steps are needed to support the strategy to improve the performance of election administration, including through the principle of partnership between government and society and private parties. Having an interest in a particular problem by trying to find a solution that is determined jointly as a collaboration in the process where organizations in order to achieve goals which they cannot achieve on their own. There is a conscious effort to do it *Alignment* in goals and strategies as collaboration in the nature of a partnership that requires collaboration intensive inter-party engagement, including agendas, resources and activities. In principle, they have different goals to realize *a shared vision* and strive build together. Basic prerequisites for partnership For this to be realized, there needs to be a shared vision which is believed to be a picture of the future by *stakeholders* , with the same vision it is possible for each component to participate in mutually agreed matters. The partnership concept allows for cooperation between these three pillars , it will increase foster high participation in the non-government sector. To participate in the intake process community and party decisions private sector obtains a large space in the management of public affairs. Participation is possible improving *democratic governance* which requires active involvement of the wider community from all levels to determine public plans and at the same time realizing transparency in development *Reinventing Government* . Likewise, in the implementation of inter-organizational relations, many programs, the implementation of a policy requires support and coordination with other agencies .

3. Implementation Model for Continuous Voter Data Updating Policy in the Palembang City KPU

Technically, a form of guarantee for voters to be able to exercise their voting rights is the availability of an accurate, comprehensive and up-to-date voter list. This is because the requirement for voters to be able to exercise their right to vote is to be registered on the voter list. If voters have been registered on the voter list, on voting day they are guaranteed to be able to exercise their right to vote. Likewise, if voters are not registered on the voter list, they could potentially lose their voting rights as follows :

a) Tractability of The Problems

One of the main problems that often arises in every general election (election) is the preparation of voter lists which are still hampered by accuracy, comprehensiveness and up-to-date data . The comprehensive principle means that all Indonesian citizens who meet the requirements as voters must have their voting rights accommodated. The accurate principle means that the amount and completeness of voter data must be precise and accurate, and the up-to-date principle means that the process of updating voter data must truly reflect real and current conditions. The accuracy of updating voter data is very crucial because it determines the level of political participation, which has long been considered to be the core domain of democracy. The quality of the voter list determined will be a factor for election organizers who have integrity, impartiality and accountability. Continuous voter data updating aims to update voter data, such as adding new voters who have not yet been registered on the voter list, who do not meet the requirements and experiencing changes in district/city voter data elements on an ongoing basis .

Characteristics of the problems (*tractability of the problems*) in the implementation of the 2024 General Election. Nationally, several obstacles that are often found in continuously updating voter lists are that the Population and Civil Registration Service (Dispendukcapil) does not provide accurate data regarding population changes . Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, the characteristics of the problems (tractability of the problems) in the policy implementation model for

Continuous Voter Data Updating at the Palembang City General Election Commission with all these problems must be resolved in the population data collection process . In fact, it left a number of problems, which were then inherited with DP4 which was submitted to the KPU. So far, the problem of population data is one of the causes of inaccurate and invalid voter lists. Starting from double NIK (Population Identification Number), data on residents who died and changed domicile is not up to date, as well as many residents who have not recorded electronic KTP (e-KTP). A classic problem that always occurs in every election, and has an impact on the quality of the election, is that many voters have not recorded their e-KTPs and the lack of public concern for managing population administration. This requirement is actually one of the government's steps in order to make the e-KTP program a success for the entire population. This may be due to the civil dukcapil office being overwhelmed/overloaded with serving e-KTP requests and mentality or bureaucratic problems. Another factor is that some people do not want to exercise their right to vote, so recording their e-KTP is not a priority. Learning from the experience of previous elections, the issue of voting rights and protecting voting rights has not been resolved. Voter rights are usually an argument at the end of the stages of the case at the Constitutional Court (MK).

b) Ability Of Statute To Structure Implementation

One form of community involvement in the political process is general elections (elections). Elections can be said to be aspirational and democratic if they fulfill several requirements. First, elections must be competitive, meaning that election participants must be free and autonomous. Second, elections are held periodically, meaning that elections must be held regularly with clear time intervals. Third, elections must be inclusive, meaning that all groups of society must have the same opportunity to participate in elections. No group is treated discriminatorily in the election process. Fourth, voters must be given the freedom to consider and discuss their alternative choices in a free atmosphere, not under pressure, and with access to extensive information. Fifth, impartial and independent election organizers.

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, as a characteristic of policy/law (*ability of statute to structure implementation*) efforts need to be made to accommodate the dynamics and development of society which demands the role of political parties in the life of the nation and state as well as demands to realize political parties as a national and modern organization. These efforts can, among other things, be pursued through political education with attention to justice and gender equality which is aimed at increasing awareness of rights and obligations, increasing political participation and citizen initiative, as well as increasing independence and maturity in national and state life. In order to create a degree of competition that is healthy, participatory, and has a higher degree of representation, as well as having a clear accountability mechanism, the implementation of elections must be carried out in a higher quality manner from time to time. Therefore, changes need to be made to strengthen the people's representative institutions through steps to create a simple multiparty system which will further strengthen the presidential system of government as intended in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia .

c) Nonstatutory Variables Affecting Implementation

Public policy is basically implemented by government agencies. These agencies carry out the work of implementing the policy day by day so that it leads to policy performance. This implementation can involve many policy actors so that a policy can become complicated. Complexity in the implementation phase. Public

policy is an activity that is determined to overcome problems (problems) of a general nature. Because policies are related to the public interest, policies must have coercive power so that the objectives of the policy are achieved.

Based on the results of interviews, observations and observations of researchers in the field, environmental variables (non-statutory variables affecting implementation) are one of the important aspects that support the effectiveness and efficiency of implementing the Sustainable Voter Data Updating policy at the Palembang City General Election Commission. Socio-economic conditions of society and the level of technological progress, public support for a policy, attitudes of voter groups, level of commitment and skills of officials and implementers. Successful policy implementation requires that the implementer knows what to do. What are the goals and objectives of the policy must be transmitted to the target group so that it will reduce distortions in implementation. Even though the contents of the policy have been communicated clearly and consistently, if the implementer lacks the resources to implement it, implementation will not be effective. These resources can take the form of human resources or non-human resources. Furthermore, disposition is the character and characteristics possessed by the implementer, such as commitment, honesty, democratic nature. The bureaucratic structure tasked with implementing policies has a significant influence on policy implementation.

d) Commitment

In carrying out his duties at the Palembang City General Election Commission, he has shown a good level of leadership. Leadership problems in every organization require good cooperation and realizing that the main human problems need to be resolved immediately. That the commitment of the leadership of the Continuous Voter Data Updating officer at the Palembang City General Election Commission as a trainer and coordinator for his group within an organization. As a coordinator, a leader can provide special assistance as a primary function in helping communities and groups learn to decide on plans and work more efficiently in their role .

This is recommended by researchers considering that the commitment of the leadership of officers for Continuous Voter Data Updating at the Palembang City General Election Commission cannot be made effective by the government alone, however, other stakeholders are needed to be involved in the planning and policy determination side to be more able to intensify between parties in one chain. focused work to realize quality updating of voter data in the Palembang City KPU. Aspects of effective coordination and communication through cooperation formed from an implementation perspective have integrity, professionalism and accountability which are implemented in a more qualified, systematic, legitimate and accountable manner with the widest possible community participation.

e) Society participation

The administration of government based on a commitment to community participation which is based on the Implementation of the Sustainable Voter Data Updating Policy at the Palembang City General Election Commission means democratizing the implementation of government functions by involving the private sector and the community as well as other parties . Community participation by involving a number of parties who feel the benefits also appears as a role for local wisdom in society with an active role in making the election a success. Thought that shows a certain ideology and local traditions based on mutual cooperation in responding to life and social order.

There is a series of events that have occurred that are ongoing or ongoing in sustainable leadership or that will occur as a continuous event or a situation that has lasted a long time. So in this case innovative activities and programs are realized for these activity programs consistently and continuously for a long time. The existence of community participation as support from various parties involved from local government, community, environment, and human resources (HR) as a sustainable meaning in the context of updating Voter Data, where the parties involved are supporting community participation .

D. CONCLUSION

Implementation of the Policy for Continuous Voter Data Updating at the Palembang City KPU faces obstacles, including the difficulty of getting responses from target groups regarding data updates, as well as a lack of effective coordination in dealing with population changes. However, implementation has received positive support from various parties, as evidenced by synergy between relevant stakeholders, the use of computerized technology, as well as good cooperation between the KPU and related agencies, while the media and the public have also provided significant support. Factors that become obstacles in the policy of continuously updating voter data at the Palembang City General Election Commission are: 1). Limitations of Election Governance, at a time when the Election Stage has not yet started, where it is indicated that there is still a lot of data appearing on voters who have died, then residents who have moved in have generally not been able to delete or add data in the continuous voter data updating process; 2). Lack of coordination and communication between Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD), for example between *Disdukcapil* and Sub-District Empowerment Services for asynchronous and one-door death reports; 3). Limitations of Continuous Voter Data Updating Officers (PDPB) where there is only one operator to handle existing data; 4). Weak commitment to partnership between stakeholders in Continuous Voter Data Updating (PDPB. Model for implementing the Continuous Voter Data Updating policy. At the Palembang City General Election Commission there are three groups of variables that must be carried out in the implementation of a policy, namely the characteristics of the problem (tractability of the problem), policy characteristics /law (ability of statute to structure implementation), environmental variables (non-statutory variables affecting implementation) Furthermore, research findings (novelty) are Community Commitment and Participation.

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