

# Evaluation of Voter Data Determination for the 2024 Elections in Tambang Subdistrict

Aldi febriyan himawan<sup>1\*</sup>, Muammar Alkadafi<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim, Riau, Indonesia.

\*Correspondence Author: [muamar@uin-suska.ac.id](mailto:muamar@uin-suska.ac.id)

## Abstract

*This study aims to evaluate the voter data determination system in the implementation of the 2024 General Election in Tambang District, Kampar Regency as a crucial mechanism for ensuring citizens' voting rights. The research employs a qualitative approach with a field research design. Data were collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation involving election administrators and voters, and analyzed using the interactive analysis model developed by Miles and Huberman, which includes data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The results indicate that, normatively, the voter data determination system has been implemented in accordance with Law Number 7 of 2017 and General Election Commission Regulation Number 7 of 2022, encompassing the stages of DP4 preparation, voter matching and verification, DPS compilation, and DPT establishment. Although relatively effective in improving data accuracy, challenges remain, such as outdated population data, limited resources, low public participation, and weak inter-agency coordination.*

**Keywords:** Voter Data Determination, Voter List, General Election, Election Administration

## 1. Introduction

General elections constitute a fundamental pillar of modern democratic systems, as they serve as a constitutional mechanism through which citizens exercise their political rights to elect representatives and national leaders. In Indonesia, elections are conducted based on the principles of being direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair, as mandated by Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. These principles affirm that every eligible citizen must be given equal opportunities to exercise their voting rights without discrimination or administrative barriers (Yandra et al., 2018). Therefore, the success of an election is determined not only by the voting process itself but also by the quality of the preliminary stages that underpin the entire electoral process, particularly the determination of voter data.

The determination of voter data is an electoral administrative process that establishes which individuals are legally entitled to be included in the voter list and to exercise their voting rights in elections. This stage serves as the primary foundation for the legitimacy of election results and the protection of citizens' constitutional rights. The voter data determination system

involves a series of complex and hierarchical processes, beginning with the compilation of the Potential Voter Population Data (Data Penduduk Potensial Pemilih Pemilu/DP4), followed by the implementation of verification and validation (coklit), the preparation of the Provisional Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Sementara/DPS), and culminating in the establishment of the Final Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Tetap/DPT). The accuracy of each stage is crucial in determining the quality of the resulting voter list (General Elections Commission [KPU], 2022).

In the context of the 2024 General Election, challenges related to voter data determination have become increasingly significant due to the large number of voters and the complexity of electoral administration. The KPU recorded that the number of voters in the 2024 Final Voter List exceeded 204 million, making it one of the largest elections in Indonesia's history (Dahl, 1989; Norris, 2017). This figure shows an increase from the 2019 General Election, reflecting population growth and more first-time voters (Kompas, 2023b). Such a large administrative scale requires an accurate and adaptive voter data system.

Nevertheless, the process of updating

and determining voter data for the 2024 General Election continues to face several fundamental challenges. One of the most widely highlighted issues is the persistence of duplicate entries in the Provisional Voter List (DPS), where hundreds of thousands of voter records were identified as potentially duplicated despite the implementation of data updating systems (James, 2012). In addition, inaccuracies in voter data remain evident, including records of deceased individuals, voters who have relocated, or those who no longer meet voter eligibility requirements but are still listed. These conditions pose a risk of electoral injustice, as eligible citizens may lose their voting rights.

These voter data issues are not merely technical or administrative in nature but also have direct implications for the legitimacy of electoral administration and public trust in the democratic system. Several stakeholders argue that invalid voter lists may open opportunities for electoral manipulation or malpractice if not addressed seriously and transparently (Antara News, 2023). Consequently, the accuracy of voter data emerges as a strategic issue that significantly influences the quality of democracy and the integrity of election outcomes.

Accurate voter data are essential because voter lists serve as a fundamental instrument for determining polling station allocation, distributing electoral logistics, and planning all stages of election implementation. Inaccurate voter data may result in serious consequences, such as duplicate registrations, ineligible voters remaining on the list, or eligible citizens being excluded. Previous studies have demonstrated that inaccurate voter lists can undermine democratic quality and weaken the legitimacy of election results (Elklit & Reynolds, 2005).

Furthermore, voter data updating requires institutional integration and cross-agency coordination, particularly between the KPU and the Population and Civil Registration Agency (Dukcapil), as well as

adequate support from information technology systems. In practice, challenges persist related to the capacity of information systems and the limited availability of human resources at the grassroots level. The verification and validation (coklit) process conducted by Voter Data Updating Officers (Pantarlih) often encounters obstacles, including difficulties in accessing certain areas, low public participation in data verification, and limited officer competencies in managing complex population administrative data (e-Journal UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, 2021).

Another equally critical issue concerns the protection of voters' personal data. With voter lists encompassing hundreds of millions of individuals, the risk of data breaches and misuse of personal information constitutes a serious concern. The KPU has previously faced public scrutiny and warnings from civil society organizations and advocacy groups to exercise greater caution in managing voter data, given the potential for misuse if data security systems are not optimally managed (Birch, 2011).

These various challenges indicate that although national regulatory frameworks such as Law Number 7 of 2017 on General Elections and KPU Regulation Number 7 of 2022 on Voter List Compilation provide clear normative guidelines, the successful implementation of the voter data determination system is highly dependent on contextual conditions at the field level and the capacity of election organizers to manage data dynamics, technology, and public participation (KPU, 2022).

In academic discourse, numerous studies have examined issues related to voter data updating and determination. However, most of these studies remain focused on normative analyses or evaluations at the national and provincial levels. For example, Maajid et al. (2025) highlighted the role of ad hoc bodies in voter data updating, yet their study was limited to urban areas and did not comprehensively examine the inter

connections among technology, public participation, and inter-agency coordination (Maajid et al., 2026). Other studies tend to address technical issues such as data discrepancies between Dukcapil and the KPU without thoroughly exploring their impacts on the protection of voting rights at the community or sub-district levels (Rumah Jurnal UIN Alauddin Makassar).

This research gap indicates that empirical studies evaluating voter data determination systems holistically at the local level remain limited. In fact, social, geographical, and demographic characteristics at the sub-district level significantly influence the effectiveness of voter data updating processes. Tambang Sub-district, Kampar Regency, as an area experiencing continuous population dynamics, presents a relevant context for examining how the voter data determination system for the 2024 General Election was practically implemented at the local level.

Based on this urgency, this study aims to evaluate the effectiveness of the voter data determination system in the implementation of the 2024 General Election in Tambang Sub-district, Kampar Regency, and to identify factors influencing the quality and accuracy of voter lists. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich academic literature on electoral administration and governance at the local level. Practically, it is anticipated to provide policy recommendations for election organizers, local governments, and relevant institutions to enhance the quality, transparency, and credibility of voter data determination systems in future elections.

## 2. Theoretical Perspective

The determination of voter data constitutes one of the central pillars of modern electoral administration, as it functions as a fundamental instrument for ensuring the fulfillment of citizens' voting rights and the integrity of election outcomes. Contemporary literature indicates that the quality of voter lists is directly correlated with democratic

legitimacy, public trust, and the prevention of electoral fraud (Norris, 2017; Birch, 2020). Therefore, a theoretical examination of voter data determination must be conducted comprehensively by reviewing its procedural stages, system effectiveness, implementation challenges, patterns of institutional coordination, and strategies for improving the quality of voter lists.

### a. Stages of Voter Data Determination

Normatively, the voter data determination system in Indonesia is regulated by Law Number 7 of 2017 and KPU Regulation Number 7 of 2022. The process begins with the compilation of the Potential Voter Population Data (DP4), followed by verification and validation (coklit), the preparation of the Provisional Voter List (DPS), and the establishment of the Final Voter List (DPT). This tiered process is designed to ensure the principles of inclusivity, accuracy, and the protection of citizens' voting rights (KPU, 2022).

Several studies suggest that a multilayered approach to voter data updating is a common practice in democratic electoral systems, as it helps minimize administrative errors and voter exclusion (IDEA, 2018; Birch, 2020). However, other research highlights that the effectiveness of these stages largely depends on the quality of the initial data and the capacity of implementers at the local level (James, 2021). Consequently, normative procedural frameworks do not necessarily guarantee optimal outcomes unless they are supported by contextual and adaptive implementation.

### b. Effectiveness of Technology Utilization

The utilization of information technology has become a key variable in enhancing the effectiveness of voter data determination. Voter information systems, integrated databases, and the digitalization of verification processes have been shown to improve data accuracy and administrative efficiency in electoral management (Norris, 2017; Alvarez, Hall, & Hyde, 2021). In Indonesia, the Voter Data Information

System (Sidalih) is positioned as a primary instrument to support transparency and accountability in voter data updating (KPU, 2022).

Nevertheless, the literature also reveals contrasting evidence. The adoption of technology without adequate human resource capacity and infrastructure readiness may create new disparities, particularly in areas with limited digital access (James & Clark, 2020; Sussman & Thompson, 2022). This suggests that technology should not be viewed as a standalone solution, but rather as part of a broader electoral administration ecosystem that must be supported by sufficient institutional capacity.

### **c. The challenge in determining voter data.**

Various studies have identified structural and technical challenges in voter data determination, including outdated population records, high population mobility, limited human resources, and low levels of electoral literacy among citizens (Sari & Putra, 2023; Birch, 2020). These conditions often result in duplicate voter registrations, the inclusion of ineligible voters, or the exclusion of eligible citizens from voter lists. In the context of developing countries, these challenges are further exacerbated by weak civil registration systems and limited inter-agency coordination (IDEA, 2018). Empirical studies indicate that voter data problems tend to recur from one election to another, suggesting the presence of systemic issues that have not yet been fully addressed (James, 2021). This recurring pattern underscores the need for further research that examines the root causes of these problems in a more localized and contextual manner.

### **d. Inter-Institutional Coordination**

Inter-institutional coordination is a determining factor in the successful determination of voter data. Synergy among the General Elections Commission (KPU),

the Population and Civil Registration Agency (Dukcapil), and local governments is essential to ensure the synchronization of population and voter data (Widodo, 2021; KPU, 2022). Public administration literature emphasizes that failures in cross-sectoral coordination often lead to data inconsistencies and a decline in the quality of public policy (Ansell & Gash, 2018).

However, several studies note that inter-agency coordination in Indonesia remains largely sectoral and has not yet been fully systemically integrated (Sari & Putra, 2023). Differences in institutional interests, authority, and data systems constitute major barriers. This limitation reveals a research gap regarding how coordination mechanisms operate at the sub-district or village level, areas that have thus far received limited academic attention.

## **3. Method**

This study employs a qualitative approach with a field research design aimed at gaining an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon of voter data determination in the implementation of the 2024 General Election. The qualitative approach was chosen because the study focuses on exploring meanings, processes, and social realities occurring in the field rather than on numerical measurement. The data analyzed consist of words, narratives, and descriptions that reflect empirical conditions related to the voter data determination system. Qualitative research enables researchers to understand the context, perceptions, and experiences of actors directly involved in the electoral process (Sugiyono, 2013). In line with the perspective of Strauss and Corbin, qualitative research does not rely on statistical procedures or quantification, but instead emphasizes the discovery of meaning and deep understanding of social phenomena through interaction with research subjects.

The method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative, which aims to systematically describe and explain the

observed phenomena based on data obtained from the field. The data are collected in narrative form and analyzed by relating them to relevant theories and regulations to achieve a comprehensive understanding of the voter data determination mechanism. Through this approach, the research not only portrays existing conditions but also interprets the meanings underlying practices, policies, and challenges that arise in the process of updating and finalizing voter lists.

This research was conducted at the Office of the General Elections Commission (KPU) of Kampar Regency, the institution authorized to administer elections and determine voter data in the region. The selection of this location was based on its relevance to the research focus, namely the evaluation of the voter data determination system for the 2024 General Election in Tambang Sub-district. The study was carried out in November 2025, adjusted to the electoral stages and the availability of the required data.

The data sources in this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data were obtained directly from informants involved in the voter data determination process through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation. These data provide empirical insights into practices, experiences, and perceptions of election organizers and the public regarding the voter data updating system. Secondary data served as supporting materials and were obtained from official documents issued by the KPU and Bawaslu, electoral laws and regulations, election reports, academic journals,

as well as population data published by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) and other official online sources. Secondary data strengthen the analysis and provide normative and empirical context for the field findings.

Data collection techniques included observation, interviews, and documentation. Observation was conducted by directly examining the stages of voter data determination, including the use of

voter information systems, verification and validation mechanisms, and the implementation of data updating procedures at the level of election administrators. Through observation, the researcher identified system effectiveness, data reliability, and technical or administrative challenges encountered in practice. In-depth interviews were conducted with relevant stakeholders, including the chairperson and members of the Kampar Regency KPU, members of the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) and Village Election Committee (PPS) in Tambang Sub-district, as well as community members as voters. This technique was used to explore informants' understanding, experiences, and perceptions of the voter data determination system, including challenges faced during its implementation. Documentation involved reviewing official documents such as electoral regulations, technical guidelines, voter data updating reports, and electoral administrative records. Document analysis helped assess the consistency between policy and practice and identify potential issues within the implemented system.

Research informants were selected purposively based on their involvement and relevance to the voter data determination process. The informants included the Chair of the Kampar Regency KPU, members of the KPU responsible for the Human Resources Division, members of the Sub-district Election Committee (PPK) in Tambang Sub-district, members of the Village Election Committee (PPS), and community members as voters. This diversity of informants

enabled the researcher to obtain broader and deeper perspectives on the voter data determination system from both the administrators' and voters' viewpoints. In qualitative research, informants serve as the primary data sources that assist researchers in comprehensively understanding social phenomena (Sugiyono, 2013).

Data analysis was conducted qualitatively using the Flow Analysis Model

developed by Miles and Huberman. This model emphasizes that data analysis is an interactive and continuous process involving three main stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (Miles & Huberman, 2014). Data reduction involved selecting, focusing, and simplifying raw data to retain information relevant to the research objectives. Data display was presented in structured narrative form to facilitate understanding of relationships among findings. The final stage involved drawing conclusions and verification, which entailed in-depth interpretation of the data to address the research questions and ensure the validity of findings based on empirical evidence obtained from the field.

#### 4. Result and Discussion

##### **Evaluation of the Voter Data Determination System in the Implementation of the 2024 General Election**

The voter data determination system for the 2024 General Election is generally considered effective in improving the accuracy and validity of voter data; however, it continues to face several structural challenges in its implementation. The findings indicate that the stages of voter data preparation, which refer to Regulation of the General Elections Commission (PKPU) No. 7 of 2024—ranging from the synchronization

of the Potential Voter Population Data (DP4), the matching and verification process (coklit), to the establishment of the Final Voter List (DPT)—have been able to reduce administrative errors, particularly those related to duplicate voters and ineligible voters. Nevertheless, field findings reveal that duplicate data were still identified at the initial stages of voter data updating, mainly due to delays in population data updates and discrepancies between databases across institutions. In addition, cases were found where deceased individuals remained listed as voters, largely due to delays in reporting and synchronizing death records between the public and the Population and Civil

Registration Office (Dukcapil) (PKPU No. 7 of 2024; interview with the Chair of the Kampar Regency KPU, 10 November 2025).

The efficiency of the voter data determination system is reflected in the ability of election administrators to complete all stages in accordance with the established schedule, despite limitations in resources and the dynamic nature of voter data in the field. The utilization of the Voter Data Information System (Sidalih) and the clear division of tasks among Voter Data Updating Officers (Pantarlih), Village Election Committees (PPS), and Sub-district Election Committees (PPK) have helped reduce duplication of work and administrative burdens. However, this efficiency remains constrained by technical challenges, such as internet connectivity disruptions, limited supporting equipment in certain areas, and the heavy workload faced by officers during the coklit period. These conditions have the potential to affect data accuracy, particularly in areas with large numbers of voters or difficult geographical characteristics (interviews with the Chair of the Kampar Regency KPU and a KPU member of the Human Resources Division, 10 November 2025).

The accuracy of voter data has been relatively well maintained through a combination of digital-based data collection systems and factual field verification, although it has not been entirely free from issues. Digital systems have proven effective in improving the accuracy of voter identity recording and minimizing manual errors. However, cases were identified involving first-time voters who met the eligibility requirements being 17 years old or married but had not yet obtained an electronic identity card (KTP-el). This situation complicated the identity verification process, as their population data had not been fully recorded in the Dukcapil system. In practice, election administrators relied on temporary recording certificates or other supporting documents, which potentially led to unequal treatment and delays in data updating (interviews with the PPK of Tambang Sub-district and community

members, 10–11 November 2025).

The responsiveness of election administrators to public complaints and reports was assessed as relatively good and structured, particularly in addressing voter data errors. The Kampar Regency KPU, in coordination with PPS and PPK, demonstrated the capacity to respond to public complaints concerning duplicate data, deceased voters who remained registered, and first-time voters who were not yet listed. Members of the public were directed to submit reports accompanied by supporting documents, such as death certificates or domicile letters, which were subsequently verified and followed up through data corrections in accordance with applicable regulations. Nonetheless, the effectiveness of this mechanism remains highly dependent on public awareness and participation in reporting changes in population status (interview with a KPU member of the Human Resources Division, 10 November 2025).

Overall, the voter data determination system is considered adequate in ensuring the inclusion of eligible voters, including first-time voters and highly mobile populations. However, this coverage continues to face challenges due to limitations in facilities and infrastructure in certain areas, as well as reliance on the quality of population data as the primary basis for voter registration. When technical obstacles or facility shortages occurred, PPK and PPS coordinated to ensure that the process continued. Nevertheless, the findings indicate that disparities in capacity across regions still have the potential to affect the quality and consistency of voter data collection (interviews with the Chair of the Kampar Regency KPU and PPK members, 10 November 2025).

The principle of equitable voter registration has been relatively well upheld through direct outreach to hard-to-reach areas and vulnerable groups. Efforts to reach migrant voters, persons with disabilities, and communities in remote areas were conducted through field visits and face-to-

face socialization. However, constraints related to time, the number of officers, and geographical access remain significant obstacles to achieving comprehensive coverage. Your prompt outlines the importance of strengthening cross-sector coordination, enhancing the capacity of officials, and optimizing population data integration to address common electoral issues such as duplicate voter registrations, undocumented first-time voters, and deceased individuals still listed as voters. Here's a discussion in English based on your text: To minimize recurring electoral problems, it is crucial to reinforce collaboration among various sectors, enhance the skills and capabilities of election officials, and optimize the integration of demographic data. These steps are vital for addressing persistent challenges such as duplicate voter records, undocumented new voters, and maintaining deceased individuals on voter rolls.

By implementing these measures, the electoral process is expected to be more transparent and accurate, ensuring that each vote cast genuinely reflects the will of the people. Moreover, effective data management plays a significant role in preventing potential abuses of the system, which can undermine democratic processes and public trust in electoral outcomes. It is essential for all stakeholders involved to work together toward creating a more effective and efficient electoral system. This collaboration is imperative for fostering a healthier democracy and ensuring that future elections are conducted in a manner that upholds the integrity of the democratic process. By prioritizing these initiatives, we pave the way for a more trustworthy electoral framework that enhances public confidence in governance and democratic institutions.

### **Evaluation of Constraints in the Voter Data Determination System in the Implementation of the 2024 General Election**

Based on supervisory findings, field observations, and a review of relevant

literature, this study finds that the voter data determination system continues to face a number of structural and technical constraints that are recurrent and systemic in nature. One of the most persistent issues is the duplication and outdatedness of population data, which stem from the accumulation of legacy records, such as voters who have passed away, relocated, or no longer meet eligibility requirements but remain listed in the voter database. Findings by the Election Supervisory Agency (*Bawaslu*), which recorded more than one million duplicate voter entries in the Final Voter List (DPT) of the 2019 General Election, indicate that this problem is not merely incidental but reflects structural weaknesses in the national voter data updating system (Bawaslu, 2019). Furthermore, changes in population administration policies, including the implementation of lifetime electronic identity cards (*e-KTP*), have not been fully accompanied by comprehensive synchronization of the Population Identification Number (*NIK*) and Family Card Number (*NKK*), thereby affecting the accuracy and uniqueness of voter data (Law No. 24 of 2013).

At the local level, particularly in Tambang Sub-district, the study identified cases where voters possessed electronic identity cards issued by one regency while factually residing in another. This situation requires complex inter-regional coordination, which does not always function effectively, especially when population databases across regions are not fully integrated. In fact, Article 199 of Law No. 7 of 2017 explicitly stipulates that each citizen may only be registered once in the voter list. In practice, however, this provision has not been fully enforced due to administrative obstacles, such as the unavailability of supporting documents like death certificates or relocation letters. As a result, Voter Data Updating Officers (*Pantarlih*) often rely solely on field findings without sufficient legal basis to immediately delete or correct voter records

in the Voter Data Information System (*Sidalih*) (KPU, 2022).

The findings also indicate that low levels of public participation and administrative awareness constitute significant barriers to maintaining the quality of voter data. Many citizens are not proactive in reporting changes in population status, such as relocation or the death of family members, and are not accustomed to independently checking their voter registration status, either through manual announcements or online platforms. This condition is further exacerbated by limited digital literacy, particularly in rural areas, which constrains the optimal use of digital systems. Electoral administration literature emphasizes that public participation is a key element in ensuring the accuracy, inclusiveness, and legitimacy of voter lists in democratic elections (IDEA, 2014; Norris, 2017). From a technological perspective, the implementation of *Sidalih*, as mandated by PKPU No. 7 of 2022, is conceptually designed to enhance efficiency, accuracy, and transparency in voter data management. However, the study reveals that its implementation continues to face infrastructural constraints, particularly limited internet access in remote areas and challenging geographical conditions. These obstacles prevent real-time data updates, thereby limiting the system's potential as a primary instrument for voter data updating (PKPU No. 7 of 2022).

In addition, the study finds that the capacity and workload of voter data updating officers present further challenges. Uneven levels of technological proficiency among *coklit* officers and *Pantarlih* have resulted in an inconsistent transition from manual to digital systems. Technical training programs have not fully reached remote areas, while officers face relatively high workloads due to the need to conduct factual field verification, collect supporting documents, and repeatedly input and update data within the system. These conditions affect the accuracy, consistency, and timeliness of voter data updating.

Overall, the findings indicate that although the regulatory framework governing voter data determination in Indonesia is relatively adequate, its implementation continues to encounter technical, administrative, and participatory challenges. Therefore, strengthening inter-agency synergy particularly between the General Elections Commission (*KPU*) and population administration authorities improving the quality and integration of national population data, optimizing technological infrastructure, and enhancing the capacity and supervision of voter data updating officers are essential measures. These steps are critical to ensuring that the voter data determination system, both in Tambang Sub-district and at the national level, is capable of producing accurate, transparent, and integrity-driven voter data in accordance with the principles of democratic elections.

#### **Analysis of the Voter Data Determination System in the Implementation of the 2024 General Election in Tambang District, Kampar Regency**

The voter data determination system is a fundamental stage in the administration of general elections, as it is directly related to the fulfillment of citizens' constitutional rights as guaranteed by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Based on Law Number 7 of 2017 on General Elections and General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 7 of 2022, voter data determination is conducted through systematic and hierarchical stages, beginning with the compilation of the Potential Voter Population List (Daftar Penduduk Potensial Pemilih Pemilu/DP4), data updating through voter verification and validation (*coklit*), preparation of the Provisional Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Sementara/DPS), revision into the Revised Provisional Voter List (DPSHP), and culminating in the determination of the Final Voter List (Daftar Pemilih Tetap/DPT) (KPU, 2022; Law No. 7 of 2017).

The research findings indicate that, normatively, the voter data determination system for the 2024 General Election in Tambang District has been implemented in

accordance with the applicable regulatory framework. This is reflected in the active involvement of the Kampar Regency General Election Commission (KPU), the District Election Committee (PPK), the Polling Station Committee (PPS), and Voter Data Updating Officers (Pantarlih) at every stage of the voter data updating process. Nevertheless, field findings reveal that policy implementation still faces several challenges that affect the quality of the voter list, particularly in terms of accuracy, precision, and data coverage.

When analyzed using Dunn's (2003) public policy evaluation framework, the voter data determination system in Tambang District can be assessed based on six main criteria: effectiveness, efficiency, adequacy, equity, responsiveness, and appropriateness. This framework enables a more comprehensive evaluation of both the achievements and limitations of the voter data determination policy in the context of the 2024 General Election.

From the perspective of effectiveness, the voter data determination system in Tambang District can be considered relatively effective in achieving its primary objective, namely producing a Final Voter List as the basis for voting implementation. The determination of a DPT consisting of 61,960 voters distributed across 121 polling stations demonstrates that the data updating stages have produced tangible policy outputs. Direct verification and validation conducted by Pantarlih allowed for factual confirmation of voter conditions, thereby generally reducing the potential inclusion of ineligible voters. However, this effectiveness has not yet been fully optimized, as persistent issues remain, such as duplicate voter data, deceased voters still listed in the voter register, and voters who have changed domicile but are not yet accommodated within the population administration system. These findings are consistent with Bawaslu's oversight reports, which indicate that voter data accuracy remains a recurring structural problem in every election cycle (Bawaslu, 2019).

In terms of efficiency, the implementation of the voter data determination system in Tambang District continues to face resource constraints, including limitations in time, human resources, and technological support. The workload of Pantarlih, who are required to conduct door-to-door voter verification across extensive geographic areas, demands considerable time and effort. In addition,

reliance on population data from other institutions, particularly the Department of Population and Civil Registration (Disdukcapil), which is not always fully up to date, further affects the speed and efficiency of voter data updating. This condition indicates that policy efficiency has not been fully achieved due to overlapping tasks between field verification and administrative data updating.

The adequacy aspect reveals that the outcomes of the voter data determination policy have not entirely addressed fundamental issues related to dynamic population changes. Although the DPT has been officially established, some voters perceive that their voting rights have not been fully accommodated, particularly first-time voters and those who have recently changed residence. This suggests that the voter data determination system has not been sufficiently adaptive to rapidly changing demographic conditions, resulting in policy outcomes that are not yet fully adequate in ensuring comprehensive voter inclusion.

From the perspective of equity or fairness, the voter data determination system has normatively provided equal opportunities for all eligible citizens to be registered as voters. However, in practice, disparities in access to information persist, particularly among communities with limited administrative and technological literacy. Some citizens do not fully understand voter data updating procedures and are not actively involved in responding to publicly announced DPS lists. This situation has the potential to create substantive inequality, as not all citizens possess equal capacity to access and utilize voter data updating mechanisms (IDEA, 2014).

Furthermore, regarding responsiveness, local election management bodies have demonstrated efforts to follow up on public input and complaints related to voter data, both through DPS revision mechanisms and coordination with relevant institutions. Nevertheless, low public participation in voter list monitoring remains a major obstacle to establishing a truly responsive system. Limited public awareness of the importance of independently checking voter data indicates that the voter data determination policy has not yet fully addressed voters' needs and aspirations (Norris, 2017).

Finally, in terms of appropriateness, the voter data determination system in Tambang

District has clear and relevant policy objectives, namely ensuring the fulfillment of citizens' voting rights and preventing potential electoral fraud. However, the benefits of this policy have not been fully realized by the public due to persistent inaccuracies in voter data. This finding demonstrates that policy appropriateness is not solely determined by clear objectives and legal foundations, but also heavily depends on the integration and sustainability of accurate population data and effective inter-agency coordination.

Overall, this discussion indicates that while the voter data determination system for the 2024 General Election in Tambang District has been implemented in accordance with the existing regulatory framework, it is clear that significant improvements are still required at the implementation level to ensure the system operates effectively and accurately. To achieve this goal, it is essential to focus on several critical areas. First, strengthening the integration of population data is paramount, as this will facilitate more accurate and comprehensive voter registries, allowing for a clearer understanding of the electorate.

Furthermore, enhancing the capacity of the voter data updating officers is crucial; providing them with the necessary training and resources will empower them to perform their roles more effectively, thereby reducing errors and increasing the efficiency of the data updating process. In addition, optimizing the use of information technology can streamline data management and access, making it easier for officials to update records and for voters to verify their registration status.

Lastly, increasing voter participation and literacy should be prioritized to ensure that citizens are not only aware of the electoral process but also motivated to engage actively in it. This multi-faceted approach will collectively contribute to improving the quality and reliability of the voter data determination system, ultimately leading to more transparent and trustworthy elections in the future. By addressing these key factors, we can pave the way for a more robust democratic process that genuinely reflects the will of the people in Tambang District.

### **Analysis of Constraints in the Voter Data Determination System in the Implementation of the 2024 General Election in Tambang District, Kampar Regency**

1. **Inaccuracy and Lack of Currency in Population Data** One of the primary constraints in the voter data determination system for the 2024 General Election in Tambang District is the continued presence of inaccurate and outdated population data in the initial DP4 database. Population data sourced from the Ministry of Home Affairs through Disdukcapil still include deceased voters, duplicate records, and voters who have changed domicile but have not been recorded in the population administration system. This condition indicates a gap between administrative data and factual conditions in the field. Zairudin (2021) emphasizes that changes in population status that are not recorded in real time constitute a fundamental problem in the voter data determination system. This lack of synchronization not only affects the quality of the DPS and DPT, but also increases the workload of voter data updating officers during the verification and validation process.
2. **Limited Human Resources and High Workload of Pantarlih** Another constraint relates to limited human resources, particularly among Voter Data Updating Officers (Pantarlih). The relatively large number of voters and the extensive coverage area in Tambang District require Pantarlih to conduct voter verification for many households within a limited time frame. From a policy evaluation perspective, resource limitations directly affect policy effectiveness and efficiency. High workloads may lead to suboptimal and less thorough verification processes, resulting in voter data that do not fully reflect factual conditions. Moreover, differences in Pantarlih officers' understanding of voter data updating regulations further influence the quality of field-level data updates.
3. **Constraints in the Utilization of Technology and the Voter Data Information System (Sidalih)** The Voter Data Information System (Sidalih) is designed to enhance accuracy, transparency, and efficiency in voter data determination. However, research findings indicate that its implementation continues to face various technical challenges, including limited internet access, data input errors, and delays in data updates. Alfian Kusnaldi et al. (2022) argue that the effectiveness of technology-based voter data systems is highly dependent on infrastructure readiness and the capacity of human resources operating the system. In Tambang District, these limitations have resulted in suboptimal synchronization between field verification results and data recorded in Sidalih, potentially leading to discrepancies across different levels of election administration.
4. **Low Public Participation and Awareness in Voter Data Updating** Another significant constraint is the low level of public participation in the voter data updating process, particularly during the announcement and revision stages of the Provisional Voter List (DPS). Many citizens remain unaware of the importance of independently checking their voter data, resulting in a lack of feedback even when inaccuracies exist. From a democratic theory perspective, public participation is a crucial element in ensuring electoral quality and legitimacy. Low participation levels in Tambang District indicate that the voter data determination system has not yet become fully inclusive and responsive, which may ultimately result in some voters losing their voting rights or only realizing data issues on election day.
5. **Constraints in Inter-Agency Coordination** The final constraint identified is the suboptimal coordination among institutions involved in the voter data determination system, particularly between the KPU,

Disdukcapil, and village or subdistrict governments. Differences in data sources, delays in updating population information, and limited integrated data-sharing mechanisms have hindered a cohesive voter data updating process. From a systems theory perspective, all components must be interconnected and operate harmoniously to achieve shared objectives. Weak inter-agency coordination contributes to the recurrence of voter data problems in each election cycle and highlights the need for institutional and governance strengthening within the voter data determination system.

## 5. Conclusions

Based on the results of the study on the evaluation of the voter data determination system in the implementation of the 2024 General Election in Tambang District, Kampar Regency, it can be concluded that, normatively, the voter data determination system has been implemented in accordance with the provisions of Law Number 7 of 2017 and General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 7 of 2022. All stages of voter data determination starting from the compilation of the Potential Voter Population List (DP4), the implementation of voter matching and verification (coklit), the preparation of the Provisional Voter List (DPS), and the determination of the Final Voter List (DPT) were carried out by election organizers in compliance with the applicable procedures. This indicates that, from a regulatory and procedural perspective, the voter data determination system in Tambang District has been implemented as mandated by existing laws and regulations.

However, when examined from the perspective of implementation and analyzed using policy evaluation theory, the voter data determination system has not yet achieved fully optimal outcomes. Several challenges remain, including inaccuracies and outdated population data, limitations in human resources and time during the voter matching and verification process, constraints in the

utilization of information technology, low public participation in checking voter data, and suboptimal inter-agency coordination, particularly between the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Department of Population and Civil Registration. These challenges affect the quality of the voter list and potentially undermine the protection of citizens' voting rights. Therefore, although the voter data determination system has been implemented in accordance with existing regulations, more substantive and sustainable improvements are required to ensure that the system produces an accurate, up-to-date, and equitable voter list in support of democratic and credible elections.

## 6. References

- Adli Wafi, M., Caesario, W., & Oktaviana, D. (2023). Pemutakhiran Data Pemilihan Umum Melalui Satu Data Indonesia dalam Menjamin Hak Pilih Warga Negara. *Jurnal Legislatif*, 6(2), 98–114.
- Agus Rustamana. (2023). Perkembangan Pemilu Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Sejarah Dan Pengajarannya*, 2(2).
- Akbar, E. al. (2018). Studi Evaluasi Kebijakan: Evaluasi Kebijakan Di Indonesi. In *Ideas Publishing* (Issue March).
- Alfian Kusnaldi, M., Fadila Syani, N., & Afifah, Y. (2022). Perlindungan Data Pribadi dalam Penyelenggaraan Pemilu: Tantangan dan Tawaran. *Jurnal Lex Renaissance*, 7(4), 710–725. <https://doi.org/10.20885/jl.r.vol7.iss4.art3>
- Ananda Muhamad Tri Utama. (2022). *Penyusunan Daftar Pemilih Sistem Informasi Data Pemilih*. 9(7), 356–363.
- Badan Strategi Kebijakan Dalam Negeri. (2018). *Kemendagri Bantu KPU Rapikan Data Pemilih*. [https://b.skdn.kemendagri.go.id/website/kemendagri-bantu-kpu-rapikan-data-pemilih/?utm\\_source=Cilacap](https://b.skdn.kemendagri.go.id/website/kemendagri-bantu-kpu-rapikan-data-pemilih/?utm_source=Cilacap), B. K. (2024). *PENYUSUNAN DPT*.

- Fungsi, Tujuan, Prinsip, dan A.-A. P. (2023). *Hukum Online Com*. 2023. <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/asas-asas-pemilu-lt64956cc40a99a/>
- Hasan, K. (2014). Pemilu Itu Penting; Tapi Lebih Penting Bagaimana Menjalankannya? *29 Maret 2014*, 5. [https://repository.unimal.ac.id/1558/1/15.Pemilu\\_Itu\\_tepi\\_lebi\\_Penting\\_bagaimanamenjalankan\\_ya\\_www\\_beritahukum\\_com.pdf](https://repository.unimal.ac.id/1558/1/15.Pemilu_Itu_tepi_lebi_Penting_bagaimanamenjalankan_ya_www_beritahukum_com.pdf)
- Hasibuan, S. A. (2023). Sistem Pemilihan Umum Dalam Kaitan Dengan Negara Demokrasi. *Warta Dharma wansa*, 17(2), 602–609. <https://doi.org/10.46576/wdw.v17i2.3174>
- Huda, S., As'ad, M. U., & Kuncoro, D. (2021). Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Kebijakan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (Psbb) Di Kota Banjarbaru. *Uniska*.
- Ilham, D. I. R. (2023). Tantangan Dan Harmoni Antara Keadilan Dan Kepastian Dalam Pemilu Serentak Di Indonesia. *JURNAL SULTAN:Riset Hukum Tata Negara*, 2(1), 54–60. <https://doi.org/10.35905/sultanhtn.v2i1.5620>
- Isra, S. (2014). Yusdiyanto Book chapter. In *Pemilihan Umum Serentak* (Vol.1, pp. 137). [http://repository.lppm.unila.ac.id/23962/1/Yusdiyanto\\_Bookchapter.pdf](http://repository.lppm.unila.ac.id/23962/1/Yusdiyanto_Bookchapter.pdf)
- Khalisa Aisyah Signora, Mukhlis, Azzahra Al Adawiyah, Vina Noura, Fifia El Zuhra, Dyva Patricia Siahaan, Siti Nurhaliza Fardani, Supangge Tiara, Puteriyani Khairunnisa, Asni Zahara1, & Della Dwi Syahpira. (2023). Sistem Demokrasi Dalam Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia. *Educandumedia: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan Dan Kependidikan*, 2(1), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.61721/educandumedia.v2i1.193>
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum. (2021). *Jalan Panjang Merawat Data Pemilih Berkualitas*.
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum. (2022). *Dp 4 Beri Jaminan Warga Negara Hak Pilih Pada Pemilu 2024*. <https://www.kpu.go.id/berita/baca/11276/dp4-beri-jaminan-warga-negara-gunakan-hak-pilih-pada-pemilu-2024#>
- KPU. (2024). Peraturan KPU No 7 Tahun 2024. *Komisi Pemilihan Umum*.
- Luliana, K. A. Y., Dewi, K. W. A., Widi antari, K. S. D., & ... (2024). Sistem Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia: Perbandingan Antara Sistem Pemilihan Umum Proporsional Terbuka Dan Sistem Pemilihan Umum .... *SETARA: Jurnal Ilmu* ..., 4(1), 63–75. <http://ejurnal.ubk.ac.id/index.php/setara/article/view/509%0Ahttp://ejurnal.ubk.ac.id/index.php/setara/article/download/509/322>
- Ma'arif, K. (2022). Peran dan Tanggung Jawab Petugas Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih dalam Peraturan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Nomor 7 Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Tana Mana*, 3(2), 200–210.
- Murdani, A., Tamam, B., Riyasatizzainiyah, N., & Zaman, N. (2025). *Peran Komisi Pemilihan Umum dalam Penetapan Daftar Pemilih Tetap pada Pemilihan Kepala Daerah dan Wakil Kepala Daerah*. 3(1).
- Nasution, L. (2017). Pemilu dan Keadaulatan Rakyat. *Adalah*, 1(9), 83–84. <https://doi.org/10.15408/adalah.v1i9.11323>
- Patricia, F., & Yapin, C. (2019). Penguatan Mekanisme Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum Melalui Rekonstruksi Kesadaran Penyelenggara Pemilihan Umum. *Binamulia Hukum*, 8(2), 155–172. <https://doi.org/10.37893/jbh.v8i2.62>
- Pengertian Pemilu, F. dan P. (2025). *Info Hukum*. <https://fahum.umsu.ac.id/Info/Pengertian-Pemilu-Fungsi-Dan-Prinsip/>. <https://fahum.umsu.ac.id/info/pengertian-pemilu-fungsi-dan-prinsip/>

- Rianda, G. G. (2020). Sistem Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Hukum Dan Pembangunan*, 17(2), 170–180.
- Ridhuan, D. S., & Pd, M. (2019). (*Kajian Demokrasi Pancasila*). 1–24.
- Sigit Pamungkas. (2009). Perihal Pemilu. In *Laboratorium Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan dan Jurusan Ilmu Pemerintahan Fisipol UGM*.
- Sistem, Pentingnya Evaluasi, P. T. dan T. K. P. (2019). *Komisi Pemilihan Umum*. 2019. [https://www.kpu.go.id/berita/baca/7718/Evaluasi-tahapan-pemilu-penting-dilakukan-setelah-semua-tahapan-selesai-dilaksanakan-baik-di-tingkat-KPU-RI-maupun-KPU-provinsi-dan-KPU-kabupaten-kota.?utm\\_source=](https://www.kpu.go.id/berita/baca/7718/Evaluasi-tahapan-pemilu-penting-dilakukan-setelah-semua-tahapan-selesai-dilaksanakan-baik-di-tingkat-KPU-RI-maupun-KPU-provinsi-dan-KPU-kabupaten-kota.?utm_source=)
- Sugiyono. (2013). *metode penelitian kuantitatif kualitatif dan R&D*.
- Triana. H.S, Y., Khairina, E., & Iqbal Fadhlurrohman, M. (2023). Kajian Prinsip Demokrasi Dalam Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Transformative*, 9(1), 66– 83. <http://doi.org/10.21776/ub.transformative.2023.009.01.4>
- Ummah, M. S. (2019). Kebijakan Publik. In *Sustainability (Switzerland)* (Vol. 11, Issue 1). [http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0A%0A%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484\\_SISTEM\\_Pembetulan\\_Terpusat\\_Strategi\\_MelastAri](http://scioteca.caf.com/bitstream/handle/123456789/1091/RED2017-Eng-8ene.pdf?sequence=12&isAllowed=y%0A%0A%0Ahttps://www.researchgate.net/publication/305320484_SISTEM_Pembetulan_Terpusat_Strategi_MelastAri)
- Warman, W., Komariyah, L., & Kaltsum, K. F. U. (2023). Konsep Umum Evaluasi Kebijakan. *Jurnal Ilmu Manajemen Dan Pendidikan*, 3, 25- 32. <https://doi.org/10.30872/jimpian.v3is.e.2912>
- Zairudin, A. (2021). Mekanisme Penetapan Daftar Pemilih dalam Perspektif Hukum. *Legal Studies Journal*, 1(1), 18– 36. <https://doi.org/10.33650/laj.v1i1.2049>
- Zakirin, M., & Arifin, J. (2022). Evaluasi Kebijakan Program Keluaraga Harapan (Pkh) Di Desa Haying Kecamatan Awang Kabupaten BaritoTiu. *Japb*, 5(1), 256- 271. <https://jurnal.stiatabalong.ac.id/index.php/JAPB/article/view/599>.
- Ansell, C., & Gash, A. (2008). Collaborative governance in theory and practice. *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory*, 18(4), 543–571.
- Solove, D. J. (2021). *Understanding privacy*. Harvard University Press.
- James, T. S., & Alihodzic, S. (2020). When is it democratic to postpone an election? *Election Law Journal*, 19(3), 344–362.
- Birch, S. (2011). *Electoral malpractice*. Oxford University Press. International
- IDEA. (2014). *Electoral integrity*.
- Yandra, A., Nasution, S. R., Harsini, H., & Wekke, I. S. (2018). Mainstreaming Regional Budget (APBD): Issues and Challenges in Riau Province in 2015. *Politik Indonesia: Indonesian Political Science Review*, 3(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.15294/jpi.v3i1.11510>