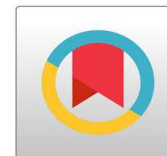


KPU’s Strategy in Overcoming Double Data Issues in the Registration of 2024 Electoral Participants in Mojokerto City



Strategi KPU Mengatasi Masalah Data Ganda dalam Registrasi Peserta Pemilu 2024 di Kota Mojokerto

Ammaya Sabilah^{1*}, Asep Nurjaman²

¹² Program Studi Ilmu Pemerintahan, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang

¹² Jl. Raya Tlogomas No.246 Malang, Jawa Timur

ammayasabilah17@gmail.com^{1*}; asepnurjaman68@gmail.com²

Corresponding Author: ammayasabilah17@gmail.com^{1*}

ARTICLE INFORMATION	
<p>Keywords Double Data; General Election Commission; Administrative Verification;</p>	<p>ABSTRACT This article highlights the strategies employed by the General Election Commission (KPU) to address the issue of double data that emerged during the registration process of the 2024 General Election participants in Mojokerto City. This issue stems from the ineffectiveness of the Political Party Information System (SIPOL), evidenced by thousands of double data on party membership. Double data issues can pose a severe threat to the integrity of democratic elections. Hence, this research focuses on the KPU's efforts or strategies to maintain the accuracy and reliability of data. The formulation of these strategies prioritizes the implementation of the Electoral Governance Theory, with the primary focus on analyzing and finding solutions to existing issues. This research applied a qualitative approach with a case study model. Data was collected through observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The results of this research indicate that based on Decree No. 260 of 2022, KPU has conducted Administrative Verification to identify potential cases of dual memberships and ineligible memberships. This process involves four main stages, including registration, administrative verification, factual verification, and determination. This research also aims to discover the issues faced by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Mojokerto City during the verification process.</p>
<p>Kata Kunci Data Ganda; Komisi Pemilihan Umum; Verifikasi administrasi;</p>	<p>ABSTRAK Artikel ini menyoroti strategi yang digunakan oleh Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) dalam mengatasi masalah data ganda yang muncul selama proses registrasi peserta pemilihan umum 2024 di Kota Mojokerto. Permasalahan ini dikarenakan Sistem Informasi Politik (SIPOL) yang masih belum efektif, terlihat dari adanya ribuan data ganda keanggotaan partai politik. Masalah data ganda dapat menjadi ancaman serius terhadap integritas pemilihan demokratis. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini fokus pada upaya-upaya KPU dalam menjaga keakuratan dan keandalan data. Gagasan strategi ini tentunya mengedepankan penerapan Teori Electoral Governance yang menjadi fokus utama dalam menganalisis dan mencari solusi atas permasalahan yang terjadi. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan model studi kasus. Data dikumpulkan melalui observasi, depth interview dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa berdasarkan Keputusan KPU Nomor 260 Tahun 2022, KPU telah melaksanakan Verifikasi Administrasi untuk mengidentifikasi kemungkinan keanggotaan ganda dan keanggotaan yang potensial tidak memenuhi syarat. Proses ini melibatkan langkah-langkah tertentu yang terdiri dari empat tahapan utama, yaitu pendaftaran, verifikasi administrasi, verifikasi faktual, dan penetapan. Adapun tujuan penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan permasalahan yang dihadapi oleh Komisi Pemilihan Umum (KPU) Kota Mojokerto selama proses verifikasi berlangsung.</p>
<p>Article History Send 27th September 2023 Review 27th October 2023 Accepted 22th December 2023</p>	<p>Copyright ©2024 Jurnal Aristo (Social, Politic, Humaniora) This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-SA license. Akses artikel terbuka dengan model CC-BY-NC-SA sebagai lisensinya.</p>



Introduction

Since the 1955 Democratic Election, the General Election Commission (KPU) has been the government agency responsible for organizing the fourth General Election (Pemilu) in Indonesia. The KPU is accountable for the election of the president, vice president, members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD), as well as the election of regional heads and deputy regional heads. Laws such as Law Number 15 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of General Elections (Pemilu) and Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning Regional Head Elections (Pilkada) determine the basis of the KPU's work. The KPU is often in a complicated situation as they not only deal with political parties participating in elections, but also have to deal with the government and society as a whole. The KPU must try to fulfill the interests of all parties, including the government, political parties, and the community. On the other hand, they must also ensure that they comply with all applicable legal regulations, which often require limiting various interests.

Double data issues on the 2024 General Election participants in Mojokerto City is challenging for the Regional KPU. Indeed, the KPU can provide policies to overcome the issues immediately. Currently, the KPU of Mojokerto City has stated that there are double data in Mojokerto. An overview of the double data issues in Mojokerto City only shows thousands of similar data in planning for the implementation of the 2024 elections. However, the details of the accumulated data are still kept confidential by the KPU of Mojokerto City. This article contains actual research data and an accurate picture of the double data issues in Mojokerto City. Hence, the KPU must formulate an optimal strategy to resolve the double data issues, which is recurring ahead of the 2024 General Election.

Verification and administration of the electoral participants are essential to ensure their legitimacy. In a study conducted by Isra in 2012, it was stated that verification is an inspection process related to fulfilling the requirements for a political party to participate in elections. This activity is an effort to prove the truth and fulfillment of various conditions for participants in the elections. This process encourages political parties to demonstrate their ability to participate in the elections. The verification and administration process for electoral participants can be carried out online through the information and communication technology (ICT). Absolutely, this can increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the verification and administration process for electoral participants. The only problem is that the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) is still not very practical due to data differences in the system database, following the fact that thousands of double data on political party membership were

found in Mojokerto City. In planning for the elections, these double data findings indicate a violation of the provisions regarding Political Party Membership in Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning Elections. The issue of double data in the election process has become a classic issue that always emerges, giving rise to pros and cons between election organizers and participants (Fahmi Idris, 2021; Thamrin et al., 2020). The validity of the data becomes questionable when there are still discrepancies found in the data of several electoral participants regarding ID Number (NIK) and date of birth. Therefore, in the future, the double data issues must be resolved from upstream to downstream.

The regulation that thoroughly discuss the issues is the (General Election Commission Regulation Number 4 of 2022 concerning Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Participating in the General Election of Members of the People's Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council, 2022) which Article 31 reads: “(1) Administrative verification on the alleged dual Political Party membership as referred to in Article 27 paragraph (2) letter b, is conducted to ensure that there are no conditions: a. identical dual membership within the same 1 (one) Political Party; b. dual membership potential within the same 1 (one) Political Party; and c. dual membership potential between Political Parties.; (2) Allegation of identical dual Political Party membership as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a, (is imposed) if there are similarities in Political Party membership data which includes: a. ID Number (NIK); b. Membership (KTA) number; c. gender; and d. date of birth.; (3) Dual membership potential within the same 1 (one) Political Party as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b, (is imposed) if there is similarity in the ID Number (NIK) within the same 1 (one) Political Party.; (4) Dual membership potential between Political Parties as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c, (is imposed) if there is similarity in the ID Number (NIK).; (5) Administrative verification on the alleged dual membership as referred to in paragraph (1), is conducted using SIPOL.” Continuing article 31, explanation regarding the administrative verification of electoral participants is also embedded in article 33, which reads: “(1) In case the results of the Administrative Verification indicate identical dual political party memberships as referred to in Article 31 paragraph (2), the KPU counts only 1 (one) membership.; (2) The KPU presents the results of Administrative Verification regarding the potential for dual political party membership within the same 1 (one) Political Party as referred to in Article 31 paragraph (3) and the potential for dual membership between Political Parties as referred to in Article 31 paragraph (4) as well as Political Party memberships that have the potential to not fulfill the requirements as referred to in Article 32 paragraph (1) of SIPOL.; (3) The KPU submits data regarding dual membership potential within 1 (one) Political Party,

dual membership potential between Political Parties, as well as Political Party members who potentially do not fulfill the requirements as referred to in paragraph (2), to the Regional/Municipal KPU via SIPOL."

Furthermore, Article 36 Paragraph 6 reads "(6) In case it is found that 1 (one) member of a Political Party is registered with more than 1 (one) Political Party and its membership cannot be confirmed, the membership is declared ineligible." Then, it is clarified in Article 38 Paragraph 4 which reads "(4) In case the membership of a Political Party is declared as not fulfilling the requirements as referred to in Article 36 paragraph (6), it can be followed up by using a statement letter as a member of a Political Party." Finally, after following up using a statement letter, then it is discussed further in article 39 regarding the results of the follow-up by political parties which reads "(1) In case the results of the follow-up by Political Parties as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (4), (indicate that) the political party membership remains uncertain, the Regional/Municipal KPU requests the Liaison Officer at the regency/city level to bring the questioned members of the Political Party directly to the Regional/Municipal KPU office for direct clarification.; (2) Direct clarification as referred to in paragraph (1) is conducted no later than 1 (one) day before the membership administration verification period ends."

In implementing the regulation above, it is necessary to reflect on the theory of electoral governance, which is often equated with electoral administration. Electoral governance is not merely about administration during the election process. There are three stages in electoral governance, including 1) determining the election organizing body, 2) applying the election implementation standards, and 3) resolving election disputes. Therefore, electoral governance includes more than just the administration of election conduct. Efforts to demonstrate the credibility of elections are also included in electoral governance. Electoral governance is defined as "a set of related activities that involve rulemaking, rule adjudication, and rule application". Thus, electoral governance is responsible for creating and maintaining the overall electoral framework for every electoral activity in which voting and electoral competition occur (Halida et al., 2022; Nurcholida, 2021). The KPU's efforts to develop and maintain a comprehensive electoral framework must implement the principles of election conduct.

Viewing the principles of election conduct will create an alternative solution to the double data issues in Mojokerto. Due to several factors, double data issues at the administrative stage of the 2024 electoral participants may occur. One of the factors causing data similarity is the absence of an adequate data validation mechanism. A poor validation mechanism can cause the exact same data to be included in the list of political party members (Manalu &

Harahap, 2022; Tabo et al., 2021). The issue of double data at the administrative stage of the 2024 electoral participants is crucial to be overcome since it can impact the implementation quality of the general election. Similar data can make the list of potential electoral participants' identities inaccurate and cause complications during the election. Therefore, election organizers must ensure that the data on potential participants included in the list is accurate and valid. This can be done using sophisticated information technology and with the provision that each potential participant is only registered once as an electoral party member. Top leaders describe strategy as making plans to achieve organizational goals in the long term and creating strategies or actions to achieve these goals (Stephanie, 2002; Wijaya et al., 2023).

To overcome the issues, the KPU and other institutions must have a mature strategy to face the 2024 elections. The maturation of this strategy can determine the success of the process conducted. The general election organizing body is called the General Election Commission or KPU (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum*) and manages elections. Apart from the KPU, two other institutions organize elections, called as the Bawaslu (*Badan Pengawas Pemilu*) or the Election Supervisory Agency and the DKPP (*Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu*) or the Honorary Council of Election Organizers. The KPU has a vision to become an independent and professional general election organizer with integrity to create direct, public, free, secret, honest, and fair elections (Kandito et al., 2022; Moento, 2020). To support this vision, the KPU develops innovation by using SIPOL as one requirement in registering potential electoral participants. In terms of holding elections, the use of SIPOL can make it easier for the KPU to carry out the stages of registration and verification of political parties and provide accurate data about the management, membership, and addresses of political party offices from the central to regional levels (Putra, 2023; Setligt et al., 2023 (Putra, 2023; Setligt et al., 2023). The KPU ensures that legislative candidates elected in the election must fill in complete data into the SIPOL application, allowing the public to see their profiles directly (Femiliona, 2021; Sulistyani et al., 2023). The implementation of SIPOL will have a positive effect on the transparency and accountability of the registration and verification stages of political parties. Through this verification stage, it proves the truth and fulfillment of various requirements related to participation in elections. This process is carried out to encourage political parties to prove their abilities as electoral participants (Dewi, 2023; Widian et al., 2023).

It is hoped that various efforts made by the KPU can ensure the general election to be a healthy democratic event following the people's will. It is essential to maintain the integrity and credibility of elections for a better future of the nation. General election organizers can

carry out their duties based on the election regulations, thus the general election process can run regularly and under control (Rambe, 2022; Satriadi et al., 2023). Hence, the existing election organizers must understand and implement the provisions of the law properly and correctly, therefore, the general election can take place with high integrity and transparency.

One of this research contexts is focused on the KPU's strategy to identify the double data issues in the registration of the 2024 electoral participants in Mojokerto City, thus the election process runs smoothly and accurately. To answer this question, this article is divided into three main parts. In the first part, the KPU's strategy to overcome the double data issues will be explained by optimizing the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) as one of the requirements for registering political parties as participants in the 2024 elections in Mojokerto City. This also includes the implementation of the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) as one of the requirements in the process of registering political parties as participants in the 2024 elections in Mojokerto City, as well as its evaluation. Meanwhile, in the second discussion, it will be explained regarding the factors inhibiting the KPU's strategy which include adjustments to the Political Party Information System (SIPOL). The concrete form is the integration into the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) and the program budget of all expenditure costs resulting from implementing activities.

Managerial approach cannot be separated from previous researches, which become the basis for the article's discussion. The first is regarding the classic unresolved voter data problem at the KPU of Padang City, which will be a significant concern (Thamrin et al., 2020; Wardana & Hidayat, 2019). The discussion will also involve the pain of double election data in general and efforts to overcome it (Syam & Ardhiansyah, 2021). The issue of double data in the Permanent Voter List (DPT), which always emerges and gives rise to pros and cons, will be an essential part of this research (Jurdi, 2019).

The urgency of this research is to provide more attention to the preparation for the 2024 General Election. Issues related to double data at the registration stage of the electoral participants must be addressed immediately. These issues can jeopardize the integrity of the election and affect the legitimate results of the election. Therefore, efforts to improve SIPOL are needed. In this context, the KPU's unorganized IT infrastructure and the lack of orderly operators in each information system are obstacles causing the administrative problems. Therefore, the use of technology in the electoral system depends not only on administrative issues/technical aspects of essential activities and functions, but also related to stakeholders in the election. More specifically, structured and systematic efforts are still required to reduce the the double data issues on political party membership, which will be carried out by the KPU of

Mojokerto City. Indeed, this is a challenging issue area that needs to be studied not only from a theoretical point of view, but also from a validity aspect. The General Election Commission Regulation, integrated with the double data issues, will provide an easy strategy for the KPU to overcome the issues in the registration process of the 2024 electoral participants in Mojokerto City. Hence, this research aims to analyze the KPU's process of overcoming the double data issues in the registration process of the 2024 electoral participants in Mojokerto City based on the previously identified issues.

Method

This research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach (Sugiyono, 2014). It aims to understand the phenomenon experienced by the General Election Commission (KPU) of Mojokerto City in overcoming the double data issues in the registration process of the 2024 electoral participants. This research used descriptive type of research since it helps to analyze variables related to the KPU's strategy (Sugiyono, 2007). This research was conducted at the KPU Office in Mojokerto City, located on Jalan Hero No. 11, Mergelo, Miji, Prajurit Kulon Subdistrict, Mojokerto City, East Java. The data sources used are primary data sources and secondary data sources. For the secondary data, it was collected from previous researches that describe similar issues experienced by KPUs.

Meanwhile, for the primary data, it was collected from field observations by conducting interviews at the KPU of Mojokerto City to define the strategy implemented. The interviewee was the Head of the Technical Subdivision for Election Organization, Participation, and Public Relations in the Technical Division for Election Organization, namely Mokhammad Samsul Arif, S.Sos, M.IP, who served as Admin, held on Monday, September 4, 2023. The type of data used in this research was documentation closely related to the aspect that becomes the focus of the research. The collected data were then analyzed systematically using an interactive model involving data reduction, presentation, and conclusion (Creswell, 2011). Through these analysis stages, researchers can understand the issue of double data and the KPU's strategy to overcome the issue as well as present essential findings supporting the research objectives. Data validity tests in qualitative research include credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability tests (Sugiyono, 2007). The resulting conclusions provide a thorough understanding of the research topic under study. Thus, it can be assumed that what is presented in this paper is the actual research results.

Result and Discussion

As is common in general elections, synergy and strong commitment between election management institutions are very important to overcome administrative issues such as double data discovery. This issue can occur when political party membership data is not integrated effectively, allowing for duplication and inaccuracies of the electoral participant data. Therefore, election organizers must work together to ensure that voter data validation mechanisms are integrated effectively and transparently, as well as strengthen coordination between institutions to minimize the possibility of discovering double data. Departing from this issue, this research aims to examine more clearly the strategy of the Mojokerto City KPU in overcoming the double data issues occurred in the registration process of the 2024 electoral participants. Moreover, this research is also interested in discussing the obstacles hindering the strategy designed by the KPU of Mojokerto City in overcoming the issues.

It was studied through the strategy of KPU's regulation (PKPU) No.4 of 2022, which was then integrated with something already exists, namely the information technology provided for each system operator in the KPU, as well as designing and making something optimally. In the 2019 and 2024 elections, the KPU applies and will continue to use the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) application. Specifically, in the 2024 elections, this application aims to support the work stages to be more effective and efficient, including reducing the use of paper (paperless). Thus, the KPU's IT optimization seeks to resolve the double data issues to achieve ideal results and eliminate the problem of similar data to make the data processing process become more effective and accurate. One solution to overcome the issues is to use sophisticated information and communication technology, including centralized database applications such as SIPOL and electoral participant verification systems, which can help ensure the validity of the data. Moreover, improving the KPU's IT infrastructure and operator skills in each information system is needed. Election organizers need access to up-to-date and transparent information related to voter data as well as strengthening cooperation between institutions to ensure the accuracy and reliability of data (Moad, 2018). According to the KPU's Decree Number 260 of 2022 (Technical Guidelines for the General Election Commission, Provincial General Election Commission, and Regional/Municipal General Election Commission in the Implementation of Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Participating in the General Election of Members of the DPR and DPRD, 2022), the KPU conducts Administrative Verification on the alleged dual memberships and ineligible memberships through the following steps:

1. "The KPU checks allegations of dual membership and ineligible membership through SIPOL.
2. The results of checking on the alleged dual memberships and ineligible memberships will reveal the following conditions:

Table 1. Administrative Verification Checks

Types of Doubles	Indicator
Identical Doubles	There are similarities in data in the form of: ID Number (NIK) KTA number Gender Date of birth
Double potential within the same 1 (one) Political Party	Similarity to NIK
Multiple Potential Between Political Parties	Similarity to NIK

Source: Author's Processed Results, 2023

3. The results of the Administrative Verification on the alleged dual memberships and ineligible memberships are submitted to the Regional/Municipal KPU via SIPOL."

The essential things from the results of the administrative verification on the proof of membership are the validity indicators of the documents for the membership requirements in becoming a Political Party electoral participant in the elections. The results of the political party follow-up are declared appropriate. Still, if there are 2 (two) or more documents for more than 1 (one) Political Party, the Regional/Municipal KPU requests each Regional/Municipal Political Party Liaison Officer intended to directly present the Political Party members, whose membership cannot be confirmed, to the Regional/Municipal KPU office for direct clarification. The Regional/Municipal KPU provides clarification to members whose membership cannot be verified or detected as ineligible using the following procedures (Technical Guidelines for the General Election Commission, Provincial General Election Commission, and Regional/Municipal General Election Commission in the Implementation of Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Participating in the General Election of Members of the DPR and DPRD, 2022):

- 1) "The Regional/Municipal KPU sends a notification letter to each Political Party in the regency/city to invite members whose membership has not been confirmed;
- 2) The Regional/Municipal KPU prepares membership clarification attendance list;

- 3) The Regional/Municipal KPU ensures that the KTA (membership card) and e-KTP (electronic ID card) or KK (Family Card) documents owned by the member are included in the documents contained in the SIPOL;
- 4) The Regional/Municipal KPU provides (information) to the member that the person concerned is indeed a member of 1 (one) Political Party by confirming the statement letter of the Political Party member submitted to the Regional/Municipal KPU; And
- 5) The confirmation results of the political party members are recorded in SIPOL."

In clarifying political party members whose membership is unconfirmed, the results of the clarification are recorded in a statement letter, which includes the name and signature of the unconfirmed member. Additionally, it also contains the name of the Political Party Organizational Institution, which is involved in the clarification process, as well as the officer who provides the clarification. The Regional/Municipal KPU officially records all stages of this clarification in form of photos and videos. The administrative verification results, including allegations of dual membership and ineligible membership, are then submitted to the Regional/Municipal KPU via the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) based on the KPU's Decree Number 260, page 54.

**SURAT KETERANGAN HASIL KLARIFIKASI SECARA LANGSUNG
TERHADAP ANGGOTA PARTAI POLITIK YANG BELUM DAPAT
DITENTUKAN STATUS KEANGGOTAAN PARTAI POLITIK**

Pada hari ini **Senin** tanggal **Lima** bulan **September** tahun **Dua Ribu Dua Puluh Dua** bertempat di Kantor KPU Kota Mojokerto telah melakukan klarifikasi secara langsung kepada:

1. Anggota Partai Politik
a. Nama : SITI CHASIDIAH
b. NIK : 301100420510002
2. Partai GOLKAR
a. Nama : IDA YULIANI
b. NIK : 307100430780002
c. Jabatan : LO Partai Golkar
3. Partai NASDEM
a. Nama : Lodis Octafianto
b. NIK : 551113101250001
c. Jabatan : LO Partai Nasdem

Hasil klarifikasi dimaksud menyatakan bahwa anggota Partai Politik sebagaimana tersebut di atas adalah benar dan sah sebagai anggota Partai GOLKAR.

Demikian Surat Keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya dan apabila ternyata di kemudian hari terbukti tidak benar, saya bersedia menerima konsekuensi hukum sesuai dengan ketentuan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku.

Dibuat di Mojokerto
pada tanggal 5 September 2022

Petugas Penghubung Partai Politik <u>IDA YULIANI</u> Petugas Penghubung Partai Politik	Anggota Partai Politik <u>SITI CHASIDIAH</u> Petugas Klarifikasi
--	--

<u>Lodis Octafianto</u> Petugas Penghubung Partai Politik	<u>M. Suci Hil</u> Petugas Klarifikasi
--	---

Figure 1. Statement Letter of Direct Clarification Results
Source: Mojokerto KPU report, 2023

SIPOL Optimization

One sign of the continuity of general elections which reflects the principles of democracy and accountability in election management institutions is the phenomenon of developing an application called the Political Party Information System (SIPOL), which has been recommended since the 2014 elections yet has not been used as a tool due to a lack of strengthening regulations. As time passed, the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) was implemented as a tool in the 2019 elections. It was required as a whole, even though physical documents were still used more or less in the election administration process. In this context, the General Election Commission (KPU) created an application tool to record data about the management structure of political parties down to the sub-district level. This application acts as a tool that helps the KPU introduce political parties to the public. The Political Party Information System, from now on referred to as SIPOL, is the information system and technology used in the 2024 General Election to facilitate the administrative management of registration, verification, and determination of Political Parties participating in the Election for members of the DPR and DPRD, as well as continuously updating data on the electoral Political Parties at the Provincial KPU and the Regional/Municipal KPU along with the data on the electoral participants.

In understanding the formulation of SIPOL, it cannot be separated from the policies or regulations that guide it. Hence, the use of information technology in the election process has been planned since the previous election. However, irregularities related to technical problems were still found. As a result, optimization on the use of SIPOL to achieve ideal results is needed. Several things have been carried out by the KPU through SIPOL regarding the mechanism for collecting data on members of political parties who become the potential electoral participants indicated with identical double data, as follows:

1. Checking identical doubles in the column of Analysis Results by SIPOL;
2. Matching the list of member names with KTA and e-KTP or KK for all double data;
3. If all member data are confirmed to be identical, then one member data is declared MS (*Memenuhi Syarat*) or Eligible, while the rest is TMS (*Tidak Memenuhi Syarat*) or Ineligible.

Furthermore, it is explained in Article 33 Paragraph (1) PKPU No.4 of 2022: "In case, based on the results of the Administrative Verification, multiple identical memberships of Political Parties are found, the KPU counts only 1 (one) membership." There are two things to

do for identical doubles after carrying out the activity in number 3. First, for the remaining 1 MS (Eligible), at number 7, everything is made inappropriate; the number 12 will appear, then choose accordingly. Secondly, for those stated as TMS (Ineligible), if the number 7 is created, everything is wrong; the number 12 will appear, then select unsuitable. An identical double can be indicated as an external double if:

1. Providing status for member data that is indicated as identical double:

- a. Checking identical doubles in the column of Analysis Results by SIPOL; b. Matching the list of member names with KTA and e-KTP or KK for all similar or double data; c. If all member data are confirmed to be identical, then one member data is declared MS, and the rest is TMS; d. For those member data with 1 MS remaining, then at number 7, if everything doesn't match, number 12 will appear, then select accordingly; e. For those stated as TMS, if the number 7 is made, everything is inappropriate, then the number 12 will appear then select unsuitable.

2. Providing status for member data that is indicated as external double:

For those member data with 1 MS remaining, as referred to in number 1 letter d above, is given status in inspection object number 3, as unsuitable. To clarify the above understanding, it is necessary to observe the following inspection object data:

No	Objek Pemeriksaan	Status
11	NIK terdaftar pada data yang dimiliki oleh Kementerian yang menyelenggarakan urusan pemerintahan di bidang dalam negeri	Pilih Status
Keterangan		
KTP LUAR KOTA MOJOKERTO, TIDAK TERDAFTAR DALAM DATA PEMILIH BERKELANJUTAN, DAN GANDA IDENTIK		

No	Objek Pemeriksaan	Status
1	Dokumen KTA sesuai dengan isian pada Sipol, meliputi: a. Nama b. Nomor KTA c. Nama Partai Politik	<input type="radio"/> Sesuai <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tidak Sesuai
2	Dokumen KTP atau KK sesuai dengan isian pada Sipol, meliputi: a. Nama b. NIK c. Jenis Kelamin d. Tanggal Lahir	<input type="radio"/> Sesuai <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tidak Sesuai
3	Tidak terdaftar sebagai anggota pada lebih dari 1 (satu) Partai Politik	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Sesuai <input type="radio"/> Tidak Sesuai
4	Tidak berstatus sebagai anggota Tentara Nasional Indonesia, anggota Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia, Aparatur Sipil Negara, Penyelenggara Pemilu, kepala desa, atau jabatan lainnya yang diwarung oleh peraturan perundang-undangan	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Sesuai <input type="radio"/> Tidak Sesuai
5	Bersuaka 17 tahun atau belum bersuaka 17 tahun namun sudah kawin	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Sesuai <input type="radio"/> Tidak Sesuai
6	NIK terdaftar dalam data pemilih berkelanjutan	<input type="radio"/> Sesuai <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tidak Sesuai
7	Bukan data ganda identik dan/atau data potensi ganda	<input type="radio"/> Sesuai <input checked="" type="radio"/> Tidak Sesuai
Keterangan		

Figure 2. Inspection Object Data
Source: Mojokerto KPU report, 2023

The Implementation of SIPOL

Through existing optimization, implementing SIPOL is the key to increase efficiency and transparency in organizing political party management data during elections. The legal basis for implementing SIPOL is Article 174, paragraph 3 of Law Number 7 of 2017. This law is the primary legal basis that regulates the general election system in Indonesia. It includes provisions regarding the implementation of SIPOL (Political Party Information System) as a

tool used to support the registration and verification process for political parties wishing to participate in general elections. Another law is the PKPU Number 3 of 2022 concerning the stages of the 2024 elections. This KPU Regulation (PKPU) regulates the steps and procedures to be followed in the 2024 general election. It becomes one aspect held in the use of SIPOL in verifying political parties as a requirement for becoming a participant in the election, along with the PKPU Number 4 of 2022 concerning Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Contending in the 2024 General Election, which more explicitly regulates the process of registration, verification and determination of political parties as participants in the 2024 General Election. This PKPU includes the use of SIPOL in verifying political party members and the requirements that political parties must fulfill to be able to participate in elections. The stages for registration, verification, and determination of Political Parties participating in the elections include (a) Registration, (b) Administrative Verification, (c) Factual Verification, and (d) Determination.

To find out the category of Political Party, it can be seen from: 1) Political Parties that meet the vote acquisition threshold of at least 4% (four percent) of the national valid vote acquisition as a result of the last election (Registration, vermin); 2) Political Parties that do not meet the vote acquisition threshold of at least 4% (four percent) of the national valid votes obtained as a result of the last election and have representation at the provincial DPRD and regional/municipal DPRD levels; 3) Political Parties that do not meet the vote acquisition threshold of at least 4% (four percent) of the national valid votes obtained as a result of the last election and have no representation at the provincial DPRD and regional/municipal DPRD levels; and 4) Political Parties that did not participate in the previous election. For more details, the definition of registration can be learnt based on Article 172 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning Elections, is if:

- a. Central-level political party leaders submit a registration letter to the Indonesian KPU, signed by the General Chairperson and Secretary General.
- b. Submitting complete required documents as specified in the Law.
- c. What must be understood is that the registration activity only goes through one door, namely the Indonesian KPU, which is carried out by only one party, namely the political party's leaderboard (centralized).
- d. After registration, administrative verification is carried out with the sole executor and guarantor being the Indonesian KPU, the Provincial/Regional/Municipal KPUs are not given the authority to carry out administrative verification.
- e. However, there is one activity in which the domain is still in the administrative verification

- stage but is carried out by the regency/city.
- f. The second is factual verification; the Central/ Indonesian KPU is given the authority to verify two things: to check the truth and legitimacy of management and offices, likewise with the Provincial KPU.
 - g. Regency/City scope of authority is verification for three things (management, office, and membership).
 - h. Following the PKPU Number 4 of 2022, registration activities will be carried out from 1 to 14 August 2022, all carried out at the Indonesian KPU; all required documents are input and uploaded using the SIPOL application.
 - i. When a political party registers with the Indonesian KPU, only one is checked, complete/incomplete. The output is an official report indicating that the file is complete and accepted, or is unclear and cannot be accepted (whether it exists or not), yet not reaching the stage of whether it is true or not.

Only political parties that are declared complete and officially registered will continue the process to the next stage, namely administrative verification. This administrative verification stage is critical because it aims to ensure that all required documents submitted by political parties are valid and follow the provisions stipulated in the Law as a condition for becoming a participant in the General Election. Following the law on the requirements to become electoral participants, political parties must fulfill the following criteria:

- a. Having administrators at the central level, as proven by the Decree of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights.
- b. Having management throughout the provinces.
- c. Having management in at least 75% of regencies/cities in each province, several regencies/cities are not registered.
- d. Having a minimum of 50% management at the sub-district level in the Regency/City.
- e. Having a permanent office at the Central/Provincial/Regional/City Levels, with this permanent office size valid until the end of the election. Marking the end of the election is the inauguration of elected officials and candidates.
- f. Having a minimum of 1000 members or at least 1/1000 of the total population.

In the administrative verification process managed by the Indonesian KPU, one crucial aspect that must be considered is the analysis of member duplication carried out through the SIPOL. This dual-data analysis is divided into two stages. First, an internal analysis is carried out to check whether there is double data within the party. Second, an external analysis is conducted, in which members of various parties are compared to identify whether members

registered with more than one party. To understand this, one concrete example is when the data on registered members of two political parties is identical to the data held by the other party. In situations like this, political parties must prove the validity of the data by including a proof of statement. If both political parties can present valid evidence, then in this case, the Indonesian KPU will assign the Regional/Municipal KPU to examine the data further by conducting direct interviews with the members concerned. The Indonesian KPU will decide on the TMS status (Ineligible) as this process is still in the administrative verification stage.

The human resources that serve as verifiers in the Administration Verification Stage for the Political Party participating in the 2024 General Election in their personnel work units are as follows:

Table 2. Personnel Work Units

Task	Name	Position
Admin	Mokhammad Samsul Arif	Technical Subdivision for Election Implementation, Participation, and Public Relations
Verifier	- Septi Tri Yaningrum	- Legal & HR Subdivision Staff
	- Irwan Susanto	- General Finance and Logistics Subdivision Staff
	- Dwi Sebti Layly	- PPNPN staff
	- Khoirul Imam Thohari	- PPNPN staff
	- Edwin Kurniawan	- PPNPN staff
	- Anitawati	- PPNPN staff

Source: Mojokerto KPU report, 2023

Regarding the Administrative Verification Stage of the Political Parties participating in the 2024 elections in the Work Unit of Mojokerto City KPU, the Mojokerto City KPU has informed that it has received several recommendation letters, notifications or similar submissions from the Regional/Municipal Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency). One is the Letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Bawaslu Number 036/PM.00.02/ K.JI -35/08/2022 dated 17 August 2022, which contains an appeal. Apart from that, the Mojokerto City KPU also received the Letter from the Chairman of the Municipal Bawaslu Number 038/PM.00.02/ K.JI -35/08/2022 dated 20 August 2022, which also contains an appeal regarding the administrative verification stage. Further information regarding the contents of these letters can be found in the ongoing administrative verification process. Preparations for the clarification stage regarding external membership duplicity have been carried out carefully by the Mojokerto City KPU. Following the Indonesian KPU's Decree Number 309 of 2022, the institution has prepared a suitable place and facilities for this clarification process. This

includes preparing a particular room attendance list and documentation tools to document the clarification process. With these proper preparations, the Mojokerto City KPU is ready to carry out the clarification stage efficiently and follow the applicable regulations. Yet, the number of LO/Political Party Liaison Officers in the SIPOL of each Regional/Municipal KPU remains incomplete. Some of the present LOs are as follows:

Table 3. LO Identity in the SIPOL of KPU Mojokerto City

PARTY NAME	NAME
DPC Partai Kebangkitan Bangsa (PKB)	Achmad Anton
DPC Partai Gerakan Indonesia Raya (GERINDRA)	M Roni Imron Wijayanto
DPC Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDIP)	Roy
DPD Partai Golongan Karya (GOLKAR)	Ida Yuliani Cery
DPD Partai Nasdem	Lodis Yoelyati
DPC Partai Garuda	Puguh Imanto
DPD Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS)	Kurniawan Sugi Purwanto Didit
DPC Partai Perindo	Solikan Arief Noor S.N
DPC Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (PPP)	A Chotib A Minallah Hidayat
DPD Partai Solidaritas Indonesia (PSI)	Rezaa
DPC Partai Amanat Nasional (PAN)	Bagus Tri Waluyo
DPC Partai Hati Nurani Rakyat (HANURA)	Alim Rosmal Fauzan Legal Officer: Sri Suprpti
DPC Partai Demokrat	Aditya Bagus Prakoso Titik Liestyowati
DPC Partai Bulan Bintang (PBB)	Ach. Mardianto Sugianto
DPC Partai Keadilan dan Persatua (PKP)	Noval P
DPC Partai Gelora	Decka
DPC Partai Ummat	Madyo Aji
EXCO Partai Buruh	Djawadi Sunda Kelana Ismi Fitriatin
DPC Partai Kebangkitan Nusantara (PKN)	Mukti Wijaya Henry
DPC Partai Rakyat Adil Makmur (PRIMA)	Santoso M Taufik Agus
DPC Partai Swara Rakyat Indonesia (PARSINDO)	There isn't any
DPC Republik	There isn't any

Source: Mojokerto KPU report, 2023

During the ongoing activities, there were obstacles and problems related to the Administrative Verification of the 2024 Electoral Political Parties in the Working Unit, primarily associated with updating SIPOL data and features from the center, which resulted in several problems during the administrative verification process in regencies/cities on the 16th and August 17, 2022. One of the problems that emerged was the status of "502 Bad Gateway,"

which caused the process to not run smoothly and optimally. Problems like this can hamper the efficiency and smoothness of the administrative verification process, which is very important in election preparations. Therefore, taking corrective steps and more careful monitoring is necessary to ensure that SIPOL can run well during the administrative verification stage and the election process continues. Better monitoring and maintenance of the system can help avoid similar problems.

Apart from that, it should be noted that the total number of political party membership data in the Mojokerto City KPU that was carried out through administrative verification reached 9,605 members from 22 political parties. Based on the results of Administrative Verification, the number of MS (Eligible) data was 4,797 data, while the number of BMS (*Belum Memenuhi Syarat* or Not Yet Qualified) reached 1,421 data, and the number of TMS (Ineligible) was 3,387 data. Two categories were considered for the data to be declared ineligible (TMS), including double data and KTPs from outside the region. Of all TMS data, 279 were declared ineligible because they were double, while KTPs from outside the region caused 3,108 TMS data. Those data provide a complete picture of the administrative verification results that has been carried out and TMS categories that identify specific problems that need to be corrected or followed up.

Evaluation on the SIPOL Implementation

Evaluation on the Implementation of the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) as one of the requirements in the process of registering political parties as participants in the 2024 elections in Mojokerto City is to examine the extent of the effectiveness and suitability of the use of the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) in fulfilling the requirements needed to register political parties as a participant in the 2024 elections in Mojokerto City. This evaluation aims to ensure that SIPOL is functioning well and following the requirements set out in the political party registration process, thus the process runs more efficiently and transparently. The results of this evaluation have been outlined in the Problem Inventory List (DIM) below.

Table 4. Evaluation on the SIPOL Implementation

PROBLEM INVENTORY LIST (DIM)
Political party membership data in the first phase of administrative verification (16 August 2022) is not yet available on the Mojokerto City SIPOL administrative verification menu.
The Mojokerto City SIPOL experienced the "502 Bad Gateway" down several times, which hampered the administrative verification process on August 17, 2022.
Data on political parties (Parsindo) is available in the Mojokerto City KPU SIPOL, not at the same time as the other 21 political parties; It only appeared at 00.24 WIB on 20 August 2022 or during the follow-up period for the political party verification results.
Delay in the publication of changes to the Indonesian KPU's Decree Number 260 of 2022 concerning Technical Guidelines for the General Election Commission, Provincial General Election Commission, and Regional/Municipal General Election Commission in the Implementation of Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Participating in the General Election for Members of the People's Representative Council and Representative Council Regional People. The Indonesian KPU's Decree Number 309 of 2022 concerning changes to the Indonesian KPU's Decree Number 260 published in JDIH KPU RI on Sunday, 28 August 2022, or the 2nd day of political party follow-up verification.
Of the 22 political parties at the Mojokerto City level, not all parties have access to the political party SIPOL, thus there is difficulty in equalizing information and understanding the results of administrative verification.

Source: Mojokerto KPU report, 2023

Adjustments to SIPOL

To overcome obstacles and problems that may arise during the verification process for political party members, the KPU strongly recommends that related parties inform the KPU via the link <https://bit.ly/PerproblemanSIPOLDaerah>. Apart from that, it is essential to coordinate with the Liaison Officer (LO) when follow-up in the form of direct clarification is needed. This clarification aims to bring together members of political parties with political parties that still have indications of dual membership. The time for this clarification was on 27-28 August 2022, provided two or more political parties have submitted a statement letter per the provisions regulated in Article 39 PKPU No.4 of 2022. As intended in Article 39 Paragraph (1), in case the results of the follow-up by a Political Party as referred to in Article 38 paragraph (4), the membership of the Political Party cannot be confirmed yet, the Regional/Municipal KPU requests the Liaison Officer in the the Regency/City level to present the Political Party members directly to the Regional/Municipal KPU office for direct clarification.; (2) Direct clarification, as referred to in paragraph (1), is carried out no later than 1 (one) day before the membership Administration Verification period ends. In addition, in case there is double

external membership between political parties because two political parties upload the same member data, the handling is as follows:

For example, political party A succeeds in inputting complete party membership data (including all data on party membership card holder accompanied by a photo of the electronic KTP), meanwhile, political party B only inputs incomplete data (including the name and NIK without a picture of the electronic KTP). In this case, the handling is as follows:

1. The membership data of Political Party A is considered Eligible (MS).
2. The membership data of Political Party B is considered Not Yet Qualified (BMS).

This ensures that the registered membership data is complete and valid in the verification system.

The Integration of SIPOL

Developments including the addition of a special menu in the SIPOL of the Regional/Municipal KPUs regarding verification of follow-up results from political parties that upload statement letters related to external double data are proper steps. With additional features such as "Submission of Statement Letters from Political Parties," "Upload Statement of Direct Clarification," and "Video Call" will be very helpful in facilitating coordination and clarification between political parties and the Regional/Municipal KPU regarding the potential dual membership.

These features will enable more efficient and transparent communication between all parties involved in the political party member verification process. This will help ensure that verified political party membership data is accurate and compliant with applicable regulations and provide a more robust framework to address external double data issues more effectively. Thus, this menu change will improve the integrity and quality of the verification process for political party members in preparation for elections.

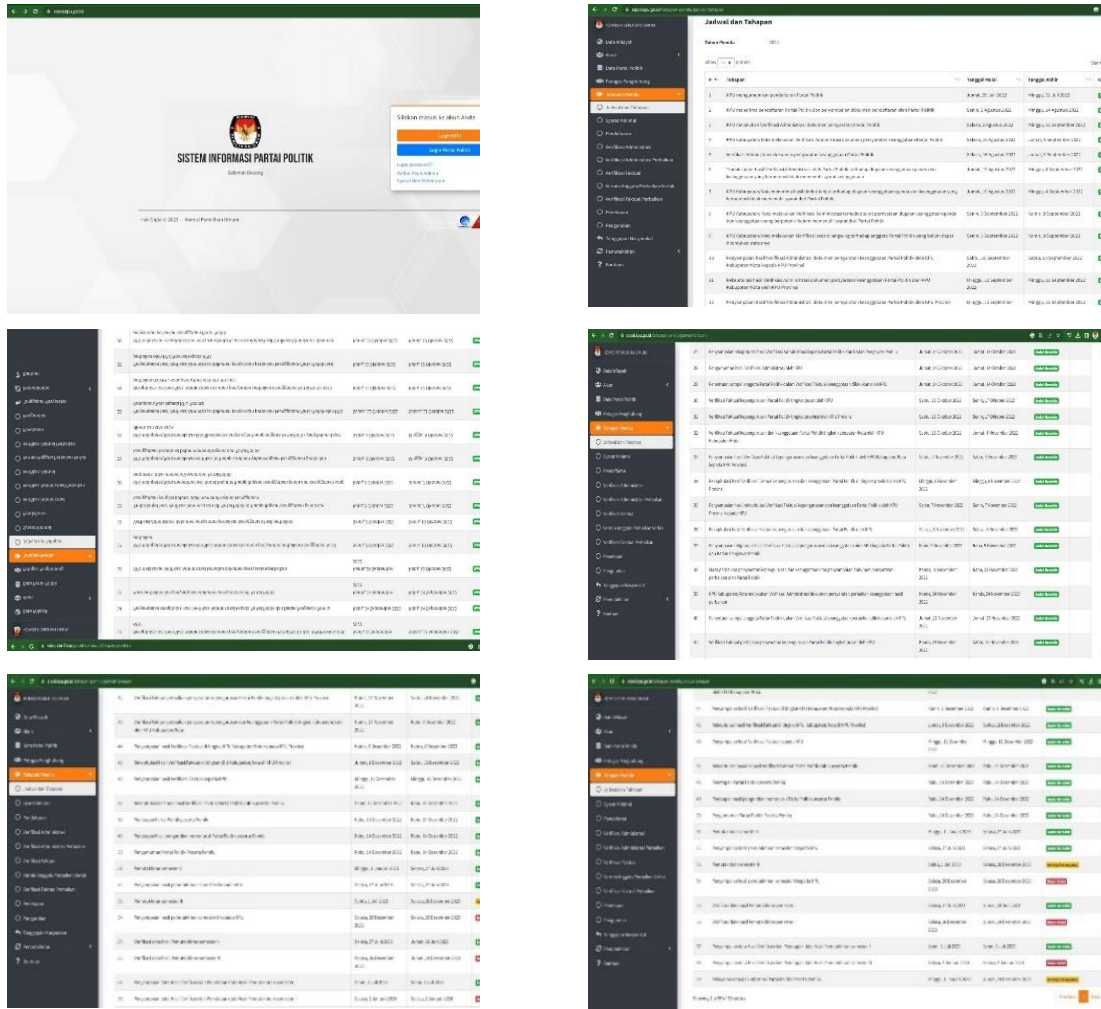


Figure 3. The Integration of SIPOL
Source: Mojokerto KPU report, 2023

Program Budget

It is essential to understand that all expenditure costs arising from implementing verification activities, including developing the SIPOL application, will be charged to DIPA (Budget Implementation Form) 076 of 2022 of the Mojokerto City KPU. This means that the Mojokerto City KPU is responsible for allocating and managing the budget required for this activity per the budget prepared in their DIPA for the 2022 fiscal year. However, it should be noted that the development of the SIPOL application is entirely the responsibility of the Indonesian KPU (The General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia). Therefore, the Indonesian KPU will develop, maintain, and improve the SIPOL application. This is a common practice, where the Indonesian KPU acts as the entity that manages applications and information systems used nationally in the general election process.

Conclusion

From the research results, it can be realized that the KPU has implemented a strategy to eliminate the issue of double data based on the KPU's Decree Number 260 of 2022 and optimize the use of SIPOL in carrying out Administrative Verification to create factual verification results. The implementation of SIPOL is based on letters of recommendation from the Regional/Municipal Bawaslu regarding the administrative verification stage. The performance of SIPOL did not run smoothly as expected. Several problems also emerged, such as the server down "502 Bad Gateway," which became an obstacle to the administrative verification process, especially on August 17, 2022. In line with this, the role of political parties in providing evidence in form of statements to validate the data as appropriate is an essential aspect in convincing the KPU on the validity of the data. The double data issues, which the KPU successfully overcame by implementing strategies according to existing guidelines and foundations, reflect the application of Electoral Governance Theory. This theory emphasizes the importance of good governance in the general election process, including maintaining political party membership data. By following existing guidelines and foundations, the KPU takes practical steps to ensure the integrity of political party membership data, which ultimately supports the success of a transparent and accountable general election process.

As a recommendation, it is hoped that future researchers can conduct quantitative research that shows the results of a survey of field conditions by giving a score to each item asked. By this way, the qualitative research can be refined with analysis based on numbers or quantitative data, thus the validity of the actual conditions on the amount of double data in the field can be seen more clearly, including how much data can be analyzed before verification and how much data after validation thus the changes are known. Future researchers can also prepare the data needed in the research related to double data well in advance before including it in the article. The systematics in the field are sometimes hampered by complicated licensing dynamics, which will create obstacles in obtaining the necessary data.

Acknowledgments

On this occasion, I would like to express my sincere thanks to all of those who have provided valuable support in completing this research article, especially to my research source, Mr. Mokhammad Samsul Arif, S.Sos, M.IP, as the verifier of the Head of the Election Administration Technical Subdivision. Without the help, guidance, and resources that have been provided, this research would not have been successful. I express my deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Asep Nurjaman, M.Sc. His guidance, direction, and encouragement have

laid the foundation of my research. And I don't forget to deliver my gratitude to the librarian, Ms. Dian Puspitasari, S.AP, for the patience in answering questions, providing clear guidance, and helping me overcome every obstacle that arose during the research process. Apart from that, I also want to thank Mr. Muhammad Nadzir, S.IP, who took the time to help me complete this writing, as well as my friends, family, and colleagues who have provided moral support and encouragement to me throughout the journey of this research. Again, thank you to all parties who have contributed in completing this research article. Your support has been part of the journey to this success, and I appreciate it. Hopefully, this good cooperation can continue in the future.

References

- Creswell, J. W. (2011). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, And Evaluating Quantitative And Qualitative Research* (4th ed.). MA: Pearson Education.
- Dewi, DWS (2023). Effectiveness of the Political Party Information System (Sipol) in Verifying Political Parties Contending in the 2024 Election in the Malang City KPUD [Muhammadiyah University of Malang]. <https://etd.umm.ac.id/id/eprint/1545/>
- Fahmi Idris. (2021). Management Strategy of the Bekasi Regency KPU in Recapitulating the Permanent Voter List (DPT) in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections. *Muqoddimah Scientific Journal: Journal of Social, Political and Humanities Sciences*, 5 (2), 444–450. <https://doi.org/10.31604/JIM.V5I2.2021.444-450>
- Femiliona, F. (2021). KPU Efforts to Maintain the Principle of Transparency in the Nomination Process through the Nomination Information System (SILON). *PolGov Journal*, 2 (2), 277–319. <https://doi.org/10.22146/polgov.v2i2.1679>
- Halida, R., Susianto, H., Mujani, S., & Pratama, AJ (2022). Vote-Selling as Unethical Behavior: Effects of Voter's Inhibitory Self-Control, Decision Toward Vote-Buying Money, and Candidate's Quality in Indonesian Election. *Journal of Social and Political Psychology*, 10 (2), 570–587. <https://doi.org/10.5964/jspp.5643>
- Jurdi, S. (2019). General Election Commission (KPU) and Strengthening Institutions: From Regime Co-optation, Independence and Strengthening Ethics of Organizers. *Electoral Research*, 1–15.
- Kandito, W., Paskarina, C., & Solihah, R. (2022). Evaluation of Voter Data Registration Methods to Guarantee Protection of the Right to Vote (Study of Voter Data Registration in Kalibata City Apartments). *Moderat: Scientific Journal of Government Science*, 8 (2), 341–361. <https://doi.org/10.25157/MODERAT.V8I2.2708>

- Technical Guidelines for the General Election Commission, Provincial General Election Commission, and Regency/City General Election Commission in the Implementation of Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Contending in the General Election for Members of the DPR and DPRD, Pub. L.No. 260 (2022). jdih.kpu.go.id
- General Election Commission Regulation Number 4 of 2022 concerning Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Contending in the General Election for Members of the People's Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council, Pub. L.No. 4 (2022).
- Manalu, E. H., & Harahap, H. (2022). Quality of the Permanent Voter List in the 2019 Simultaneous General Election at the General Election Commission of Humbang Hasundutan Regency. *PERSPECTIVES*, 11 (3), 1092–1104. <https://doi.org/10.31289/perspeksi.v11i3.6427>
- Moad, Y. (2018). Analysis of the KPU's Role in Growing Political Participation. *Journal of Civic Education*, 2 (1), 284–291.
- Moento, P. A. (2020). The success of the General Election Commission in Organizing the 2019 Election. *Politicon: Journal of Political Science*, 2 (1), 35–47. <https://doi.org/10.15575/politicon.v2i1.7957>
- Nurcholida, V. M. (2021). Governance for Organizing Disability-Friendly Elections in the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections (Case Study of the Batu City General Election Commission) - Umm Institutional Repository [Muhammadiyah University of Malang]. <https://eprints.umm.ac.id/74809/>
- Putra, EO (2023). Implementation of Verification of Political Parties for 2014 Election Contesting Candidates at the Padang City KPU. *Journal of Social and Political Greenation*, 1 (1), 35–43. <https://doi.org/10.38035/JGSP.V1I1.5>
- Rambe, IS (2022). Strengthening Supervision of Voter List Updates in the 2024 Simultaneous Elections. *DKI Bawaslu Journal*, 7 (3), 1–18. <https://journal.bawaslu.go.id/index.php/JBDKI/article/view/282>
- Satriadi, Y., Yusuf, S., & Hasan, AS (2023). The Influence of Media Exposure on Voters' Behavior During the Sumbawa 2020 Local Election (PILKADA). *Journal of Communication: Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 39 (1), 425–440. <https://doi.org/10.17576/JKMJC-2023-3901-24>
- Setligt, JT, Liando, DM, & Tulung, T. (2023). Strategy of the South Minahasa Regency General Election Commission in Organizing Repeat Voting (PSU) in the 2019 Election. *GOVERNANCE*, 3 (1), 2023. <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/governance/article/view/47382>
- Stephanie, K. M. (2002). *Strategic Management Research Design*. Rajawali Press.
- Sugiyono, S. (2007). *Statistics for Research* (A. Nuryanto (ed.)). Alfabeta.

- Sugiyono, S. (2014). *Understanding Qualitative Research* (10th ed.). Alfabet.
- Sulistiyani, R., Sihombing, MS, & Afrianingsih, G. (2023). Effectiveness of Implementing Factual Verification of Political Parties as Participants in the 2024 General Election in Tanjungpinang City. *Aufklarung: Journal of Education, Social and Humanities*, 3 (2), 108–115. <http://www.pijarpemikiran.com/index.php/Aufklarung/article/view/523>
- Syam, MI, & Ardiansyah, M. (2021). The Problem of Duplicate Election Data and Efforts to Overcome It. *Aufklarung: Journal of Education*, 1 (2), 74–83.
- Tabo, S., Agustang, A., Idkhan, AM, Nuna, M., & Mobonggi, R. (2021). Analysis of the Voter List Update Process in the Permanent Voter List (DPT) in the 2019 Election in Gorontalo Regency. *Journal of SocioScience*, 7 (2), 108–114. <https://doi.org/10.37541/sociosains.v7i2.632>
- Thamrin, MH, Nasution, MA, & Nasution, FA (2020). Problematic Voter Data in the 2018 Regional Head Election in Medan City. *Journal of Social Politics*, 6 (2), 157–167. <https://doi.org/10.22219/sospol.v6i2.11367>
- Wardana, A., & Hidayat, S. (2019). E multiplicity of Muhammadiyah's political engagement in Indonesia's DPD election. *Studia Islamika*, 26 (1), 75–111. <https://doi.org/10.15408/sdi.v26i1.6422>
- Widian, R., Indra Prima Satya, PAN, & Yazid, S. (2023). Religion in Indonesia's Elections: An Implementation of a Populist Strategy? *Politics and Religion*, 16 (2), 351–373. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1755048321000195>
- Wijaya, S., Amiruddin, S., & Budiati, A. (2023). Strategy of the General Election Commission of Pandeglang Regency to Increase Voter Participation in the Simultaneous Regional Elections in Pandeglang Regency in 2020. *Jurnal Cahaya Mandalika*, 4 (3), 335–349. <https://doi.org/10.36312/JCM.V4I3.1788>