Content of Policy in the General Election Commission Regulation on Voters Data Quality in Sidenreng Rappang Regency

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Abstract. Policy implementation is defined as actions taken by individuals or groups as policy implementers against policy targets or target groups (policy impact recipients) in order to achieve organizational goals to be achieved. The success of the policy implementation process until the results are achieved depends on the program activities that have been designed and sufficient funding, and in implementation there are several things that affect the successful implementation of a program. This research method uses a quantitative approach to explain the content of policy in the Election Commission Regulations to create quality voter data. The technique of processing and data analysis is inferential statistics using a Likert scale. Sampling using Non-Probability sampling and the population in this study are election technical organizers, election supervisors, government and society. The results showed that the content of policy in the General Election Commission Regulation has a significant effect on the quality of voter data, then the implementation of the General Election Commission Regulation concerning the preparation of voter lists have resulted in a significant degree of quality in the voter list so as to provide sufficient guarantee to citizens in determining their voting rights.

Keywords: implementation · policy · election commission

1 Introduction

Mandate in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that the General Election is a manifestation of the people's sovereignty to carry out a democratic succession of government. Election implementation that is direct, general, free, honest, fair and accountable needs to be supported by a credible institution. For this reason, the EMB must have high integrity, be impartial to one of the election participants and understand the duties and responsibilities of being an election organizer and respect the political rights of citizens. The definition of general election is a process for selecting people who will occupy the seat of government. This general election was held to create a democratic country, where the leaders are elected based on a majority vote.

In order to ensure the achievement of national ideals and goals as stipulated in the preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the holding of General

Elections is considered to be very important in realizing these ideals. General Election is a means of manifesting people's sovereignty to produce people's representatives and a democratic state government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. General elections are obliged to guarantee the channeling of the people's votes directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly. Therefore it is necessary to regulate a good election management system in every implementation of the technical stages of implementation.

General elections basically have the same essence in the process of holding Regional Head Elections. The election of regional heads does not automatically guarantee the improvement of the quality of democracy itself, but still opens access to the improvement of the quality of democracy [1]. Election implementation consists of the stages of preparation, implementation and evaluation of all stages of the General Election. Based on the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22 of 2007 concerning General Election Organizers in Article 117 paragraph (1) it is stated that in the implementation of the General Election, the KPU establishes KPU regulations and KPU decisions. Basically, quality elections can be seen from two sides, namely the process and results. Elections can be said to be of quality in terms of the process, if they take place in a democratic, safe, orderly and smooth manner as well as honest and fair. Meanwhile, in terms of the results, the election must be able to produce regional leaders who are able to prosper the people and are able to realize national ideals and regional progress [2].

One of the crucial and important stages in the implementation of elections is the updating of the voter list, because through this stage the constitutional rights or voting rights of citizens are regulated. A good quality voter list will guarantee Indonesian citizens to channel their voting rights and vice versa, that a voter list that is less qualified will potentially eliminate the voting rights of citizens [3]. States that universal suffrage is recognized in elections, which is one of the key requirements for a contemporary constitutional democracy.

Based on Law Number 8 of 2015 it is explained in article 1 paragraph (6) that voters are residents who are at least 17 (seventeen) years old or have/have been married who are registered in the election. Then, article 57 paragraphs (1) and (3) underline that in order to exercise the right to vote, Indonesian citizens must be registered as voters, and that in order to be registered as voters, Indonesian people referred to in paragraph (1) must satisfy the following requirements: (a) not having mental/memory disorders; and/or (b) not having their voting rights terminated based on a court ruling with permanent legal effect.

The General Election Commission is given the task and authority to carry out the Pilkada guarantee, based on KPU Regulation Number 4 of 2015 concerning Updating of Voter Data in General Elections, namely: (a) List of Potential Population Voters for Election hereinafter abbreviated as DP4 is data provided by the Government containing population data that meets the requirements as voters at the time the election is held. (b) Updating of Voter Data is an activity that updates voter data based on the DP4 and based on the voter list from the last General Election or Election by means of factual verification with voter data and then used as material for the preparation of the Provisional Voter List (DPS) carried out by Regency/Municipal KPU assisted by the District Election Committee (PPK) and the Voting Committee (PPS). Direct elections are always prone

to problems. Both the problems that arise during the preparation of the election, the implementation of the election even at the end of the election. The problems that arise are quite diverse and one of them is the problem of errors in the accuracy of the final voter list [4].

As a result of inaccurate voter data quality in 2014 led to a polemic on the 2014 Permanent Voter Data (DPT) due to inaccuracies in population data. As evidence, there are 14.1 million people aged between 10–20 years and 0.03% of the population aged 10 years and under are in DP4; residents who do not have an Electronic ID card. Of the 190 million voters registered in and submitting to the KPU no later than 14 months before the D day of voting and vote counting. The voter list shall at least contain the population identification number, name, date of birth, gender, and address of an Indonesian citizen who has the right to vote [5].

Aspects of the standard quality of voter data, the voter list should have two standard coverages, namely voters who meet the requirements for inclusion in the voter list and the availability of voting facilities. Aspects of technical usefulness, voter lists should have four standard coverages, namely easily accessible by voters, easy to use during voting, easy to update and accurately compiled [6].

In the 2009, 2014 and 2019 elections, the DP4 which is the material for the DPT, contains around 44 million of them still using manual ID cards [7]. On the other hand, in 2018 the Ministry of Home Affairs revealed that there were 12 regions that had more DPT, or had little difference with their population. In fact, access to DP4 has been given by the Directorate General of Dukcapil to the KPU at the central and regional levels. However, DP4 is currently only used to enter beginner voters into the DPT according to PKPU 11/2018 [8].

Policy implementation is one part of the policy process which is a stage in achieving the desired goals. The government certainly hopes that the implementation of a predetermined policy will not have obstacles but will achieve the expected goals. When referring to policy implementation models according to experts, one of them is George Edward in [9], who emphasized that the main problem of public administration is "lack of attention to implementation". Edward said that "without effective implementation the decision of policy makers will not be carried out successfully". Edward advises focusing on four primary factors for effective policy implementation: communication, resources, dispositions or attitudes, and bureaucratic structures. Apart from Edward, Merilee S. Grindle in [9]. It was also noted that the content of the policy and the setting of its execution determine its implementation. Once policy is transformed, policy implementation is carried out, and the effectiveness of the policy is contingent on its capacity to be implemented.

Based on the theory of implementation of Merilee S. Grindle above, it becomes the rationale used in this study, namely looking at aspects of the content of policy (interests affected, types of benefits generated, degree of change desired, and resources deployed). The problem that occurs is that the voter list in Sidenreng Rappang Regency in the 2019 election is also inseparable from the problem, where the General Election Commission of Sidenreng Rappang Regency has made at least three improvements to the Final Voters List (DPT) which was previously established on September 16 2018. In addition, there was also a report of alleged administrative violations received by the Bawaslu of Sidenreng Rappang Regency with register number: 001/LP/PL/ADM/Kab/27.15/IV/2019

related to the alleged manipulation of the Population Identification Number (NIK), multiple voters and underage voters.

The implementation of the 2019 election includes the efforts of the General Election Commission (KPU) in maintaining and accommodating the voting rights of citizens which are translated into the form of technical regulations, namely the General Election Commission Regulations concerning the Compilation of Domestic Voters Lists in the Implementation of the 2019 General Elections. However, even though the policy has been implemented, in reality the policy is not running as expected. Because there are still many findings of problems after the implementation of this policy, including the fact that there are still voters who do not meet the requirements to be registered in the Final Voters List (DPT) with conditions that are death, multiple, change of domicile, not old enough and members of the TNI/Polri. Likewise, on the other hand, it is still found that citizens who have met the requirements as voters but have not been included in the Final Voters List (DPT) with the conditions that they are 17 years old, have/have been married, are not being deprived of their voting rights.

This problem actually did not only occur in the 2019 Election, but also occurred in the previous elections and regional elections. Several studies have actually attempted to understand the root cause of this problem. For example, a study conducted by [10] argued that the trap of formalism and matters of a technical-administrative nature turned out to be the cause of repeated problems in the DPT preparation process in the 1999–2009 elections.

Knowing the content of the policy in the General Election Commission Regulation on Voter Data Quality in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, is expected to be an alternative in overcoming the problem of voter data quality in Sidenreng Rappang Regency to support voter data validation, so as to create a quality election process.

2   Literature Review

2.1   Concept of Policy Implementation

Policy implementation is the second of three public policy discussions, where the first stage is policy formulation which is still theoretical, the second stage is policy implementation and the third stage is policy evaluation. Therefore, policy implementation is a practical implementation of the policy itself. Policy Implementation is, in principle, a way for a policy to achieve its goals. To implement public policy, there are 2 (two) options, namely the first to implement directly in the form of programs, or the second through the formulation of a derivate policy or a derivative of the public policy. From this it can be said that implementation is a process that emphasizes the implementation of policies in order to achieve goals so that they are on target [9].

Policy implementation is required because, at that point, it is possible to assess the "suitability" of many factors influencing the effectiveness of policy or program implementation. This is consistent with Korten and Syahrir's assertion that the effectiveness of a policy or program depends on the degree of conformity between the program and its beneficiaries, the suitability of the program with the implementing organization, and the suitability of the beneficiary group's program with the implementing organization

[11]. In addition to these reasons, policy implementation is needed to see the relationship between policy implementation and other factors.

The implementation is affected by four interrelated variables: (1) Communication, (2) Resources, (3) Attitude, and (4) Bureaucratic Structure. To achieve communication success, the implementer must be aware of the policy objectives that must be met and the task that must be completed. All of these should be communicated to the intended audience to reduce implementation distortion. Therefore, three elements are required: proper distribution (transmission), clarity perceived by the implementer, and consistency in the application of the policy [12].

The implementation success of a policy or program may also be evaluated based on the implementation process (process viewpoint) and the produced results (outcome perspective). A government program is considered successful from a process perspective if its implementation is in accordance with the program developer's implementation instructions and provisions, which include, among other things, implementation procedures or procedures, implementing agents, target groups, and program benefits. In contrast, from a results viewpoint, a program is deemed effective if it produces the expected effect. A program may be effective from the perspective of the program's methodology, but fail in terms of its impact, or vice versa. In other words, policy implementation is seen successful when the process and outcomes are consistent [13].

The execution of a policy must be backed by human, material, and methodological resources. Although the policy's objectives, targets, and substance have been conveyed clearly and consistently, the implementation will not be successful and efficient if the implementer lacks the necessary resources. These resources include people resources, budget, facilities, as well as authority and execution. A disposition in policy implementation is the behavior that the policy implementer must exhibit, such as commitment, honesty, communicativeness, intelligence, and democratic character. A competent implementer should have a positive attitude so that he can carry out the policy as planned and as defined by the policymakers. The implementation process becomes unproductive and inefficient if policymakers and those implementing the policy have divergent perspectives and conduct.

In its bureaucratic structure, the organization gives a basic map depicting its operations in general, with the distance from the peak indicating its relative rank. Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and fragmentation are the two most prominent aspects of the organization, according to Edwards.

The implementation aspect that directly refers to the political and administrative process model is the suitability of the policy content with what is being implemented, the types of benefits felt by the target group and the changes that occur through policy implementation [14]. Jan Merse suggests that there are four factors that can lead to failure in policy implementation, namely [15]:

a) The contents of the policy must be clear and firm and contain political content that accommodates the interests of all stakeholders. Policy implementation may fail due to the ambiguity of the content or objectives of the policy, internal and external indecisiveness or the inaccuracy of the policy itself. This shows that there is a shortage of supporting resources.

b) Lack of information easily results in an inaccurate picture both to the object of the policy and to the implementers of the content of the policy to be implemented and the results of the policy.

c) The implementation of public policies will be very difficult if in practice there is not enough support for these policies. This support can be physical or non-physical. This support is also related to community participation in policy implementation.

d) Basically this is related to the coordination performance of the wider community. Coordination is needed because each actor has a different background of interests and desires. Coordination is a meeting point and central to policy success.

2.2 Policy Implementation Models

In policy implementation, several experts and experts adhere to a top-down approach. They all mention that the success of policy implementation will be determined by many variables or factors, and each of these variables is related to one another. Implementing a policy there are several models that can be used [9], including:

2.2.1 Grindel Model

Merilee S. Grindle stated in 1980 that the effectiveness of the policy implementation process until the desired results are attained is dependent on the intended program activities and enough finance [16]. In addition, the content of the policy and the implementation context impact policy implementation. The components of the in question policy include: (1) the impacted interest; (2) the type of benefit; (3) the anticipated extent of change; (4) the location of decision-making; (5) program implementation; and (6) the resources committed. In the meanwhile, the implementation context consists of: (1) Power; (2) Inters tactics of interested players; (2) Institution of regime; and (3) Compliance and accountability. The uniqueness of the Grindle model, however, lies in its comprehensive understanding of the policy context, particularly with regard to implementers, implementation recipients, and the potential conflict arena between implementing actors, as well as the resource conditions required for implementation.

2.2.2 Van Meter and Van Horn Models

This model implies that policy implementation is linearly related to public policy, policy implementers, and public policy effectiveness. Following is a detailed description of these variables: (1) Standard and policy objectives or policy measures; (2) Resources; (3) Characteristics of the implementing organization; (4) Communication between organizations; (5) Implementer attitude; and (6) The social, economic, and political environment [17].

2.2.3 Goggin, Bowman and Lester Models

This model, also known as the communication model, seeks to develop a more scientific policy implementation model by prioritizing research methods in the presence of independent, variable, intervening, and dependent variables, and by placing communication as the driving force in policy implementation.

2.2.4   Mazmanian and Sabatier Model

This model suggests that implementation is an effort to carry out policy decisions. This model is also commonly called a framework for implementation analysis. To classify the policy implementation process can be seen from three variables [18], namely: (1) independent variable; (2) Intervening variables; (3) dependent variable.

2.2.5   Edward III Model

George Edward III underlined in 1980 that the primary issue with public administration is a lack of focus on execution. Further, it was said that without effective execution, policymakers' decisions will not be successfully implemented. Edward III proposes focusing on four primary concerns for efficient policy implementation [19], Specifically: (1) Communication; (2) Resources; (3) Attitude or disposition; and (4) Beure-free structures.

2.2.6   Elmore's Model, et al.

Ricard Elmore in 1979, Michael Lipsky in 1971, Nenny Hijem and David O'Poter in 1981 suggested a similar policy implementation model, although they developed it separately. The model begins by identifying a network of policy implementation actors and asking about their objectives, strategies, activities and nests. This model encourages people to implement their own policies. If there is bureaucratic involvement, but it is kept at a low level. Policies should meet the public interest and their implementation is designed to be user friendly policy implementations.

2.2.7   Hogwood and Gunn Models

Brian W. Hogwood and Lewis A. Gunn's model in 1978, also known as the top-down approach. According to Hogwood and Gunn, to implement the policy perfectly certain requirements are needed, namely: (1) External conditions faced by the implementing agency/agency will not cause serious disturbances/obstacles; (2) For the implementation of the program, sufficient time and resources are available; (3) The combination of the necessary resources is truly adequate; and (4) The policies to be implemented are based on a reliable causality relationship; (5) The quality relationship is direct and there are few links in the linking chain; (6) The interdependence relationship must be small; (7) indepth understanding and agreement on objectives; (8) The tasks are detailed and placed in an appropriate order; (9) Perfect communication and coordination; and (10) Those in power can demand and get perfect compliance.

Policies made by the government are not only aimed at and implemented internally by the government, but are aimed at and must also be implemented by all people in their environment. Based on the theory above, the supporting factors for the implementation of a policy must be supported and accepted by the community, if community members follow and obey a policy, the implementation will run according to the stated objectives.

2.3 General Election Commission Regulations Concerning Voter List Preparation

The General Election Commission (KPU) is a national, permanent, and independent general election organizing agency tasked with carrying out general elections, as mandated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 15 of 2011 concerning General Election Organizers. KPU is a government work unit which is funded by the Law through the APBN mechanism [20].

Electoral regulations are important in the entire series of implementation of general election, meaning that all activities in the stages of implementation are regulated and controlled by existing provisions so that the direction and objectives of the entire process of implementation can be measured and accounted for. Law Number 7 of 2017 is the legal basis that guides the implementation of the Indonesian Legislative Election (DPR, DPD, DPRD) and the 2019 Presidential Election which are held simultaneously.

This law was passed on 15 August 2017 which consists of 573 articles, explanations and 4 attachments. Furthermore, in the hierarchy of election laws and regulations, the General Election Commission Regulation is known, this is part of the laws and regulations that become the authority of the KPU in the context of implementing the elections as referred to in article 75 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) of the Law. The General Election Number & Year 2017 states that "to hold elections as regulated in this Law, the KPU shall establish KPU Regulations and KPU Decrees". Furthermore, PKPU is clearly recognized for its existence and has binding legal force because it is ordered by a higher level of legislation and is formed based on the authority given by law to the KPU.

As a statutory regulation that has a clear position and position in the hierarchy of laws and regulations, as well as its recognized and binding nature, PKPU has consequences for every community or institution related to PKPU. The first party that is legally obliged and has a moral responsibility to implement PKPU is the KPU and its staff. There is no reason for the KPU and its staff not to implement the regulations they have made themselves. Violations against PKPU that are still valid are serious violations of the code of ethics for every election organizer. PKPU was held to be a reference for the technical implementation of each stage of the election to take place in order to create an orderly principle and to provide legal certainty. Awareness is needed for every citizen to comply with these laws and regulations so that the implementation of a quality and dignified election.

In an effort to present a quality voter list in the 2019 General Election, the General Election Commission (KPU) issued General Election Commission Regulation Number 11 of 2019 concerning the Compilation of Domestic Voter Lists in Organizing General Elections. This PKPU is an amendment from PKPU No.11 of 2018 concerning the Compilation of Domestic Voters Lists in the Implementation of General Elections as previously amended by PKPU Number 37 of 2018 concerning Amendments to PKPU 11 of 2018. The voter register is necessary to ensure the integrity of elections by ensuring that only eligible citizens can vote and preventing voters from exercising their voting rights more than once.

The preparation of this PKPU considers article 202 paragraph (3), article 205 paragraph (3) and article 218 paragraph (3) of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. In this provision, in general, several important matters are regulated, including:

(1) General provisions; (2) Population data; (3) Provision of population data; (4) Pairing voter data; (5) Updating of the list of voters; (6) Provision of voter lists; (7) Updating of voter data; (8) Pantarlih; (9) Checking the results of matching and checking the list of voters; (10) Provisional voter lists; (11) Preparation of provisional voter lists; (12) Announcement and response of the provisional voter list; (13) Compilation of revised provisional voter lists; (14) Announcement and response of the revised provisional voter list; (15) Compilation of the final revised list of provisional voters; (16) Final voter list; (17) Recapitulation and determination of the final voter list; (18) Announcement of the final voter list; (19) Additional voter lists; (20) Special voter list; and (21) Voters data information system.

2.4 Content of Policy Voter List Compilation

The policy of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia in the form of General Election Commission Regulations regarding the preparation of voter lists in the implementation process is certainly inseparable from the content and policy context. In Indonesia, as argued by (Fahmi, 2019) that the regulation on the right to vote from the 1955 election to the 2014 election continues to expand, thus it can be said that Indonesia adopts the perspective of conventionalism in defining citizens who can become voters. Referring to the theory of implementation of Merilee Serril Grindel's policies, the content or content of policies that affect the implementation of the General Election Commission Regulation on the preparation of the voter list consists of:

2.4.1 Interests that are Influenced by Policy

In the process of compiling the voter list, of course, there are several interested parties, one of which is the citizens themselves as voters and owners of sovereignty. It was stated by (Asy'ari, 2012) that the voter registration system is one of the important things to guarantee the voting rights of citizens in general elections. The document of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights received and announced on December 10, 1948, article 21 paragraph (1), which states that "everyone has the right to participate in the government of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives". In addition, the interests of election participants, both political parties and candidate pairs, are also affected, this is because the voter list will be a reference in calculating and calculating existing potential support.

2.4.2 Types of Benefits Generated

Some scientists say that voter registration and data collection provides enormous benefits, including to achieve transparency, provide space for potential voters to file legal challenges, and facilitate planning for election administrators. Apart from that, other benefits that it generates include safeguarding and maintaining the voting rights of citizens as owners of sovereignty.

2.4.3   The Degree of Change Desired

An election can be held without voter data available, but holding an election definitely requires a voter register. The voter list in each election implementation certainly has a target of change towards a better direction, which includes the presence of an accurate, comprehensive and actual voter list.

2.4.4   The Position of Policy Makers

The General Election Commission (KPU) as the policy maker of the implementation of updating voter data has a position as an election and election management institution that is national, permanent and independent, this is in accordance with the provisions of the 1945 Constitution Article 22 E paragraph (5).

2.4.5   Program Implementers

The program implementers of this voter list updating policy are the district/city General Election Commission (KPU) assisted by the Voter List Update Committee (Pantarlih), the Voting Committee (PPS) and the District Election Committee (PPK). This is in accordance with the provisions of the General Election Commission Regulation Number 11 of 2019 amendments to the General Election Commission Regulation Number 11 of 2018 concerning the preparation of the voter list article 10 paragraph (2) which states that "In updating voter data, the KPU Regency/City/KIP assisted by Pantarlih, PPS and PPK.

2.4.6   The Resources Deployed

Resources devoted to updating this voter list are executive officers, costs and time. Implementing officers consist of Regency/Municipal KPU and its staff, the costs used come from the Sidrap Regency KPU DIPA and the time used is 6 months from the submission of population data from the Ministry of Home Affairs to the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia.

3   Research Methods

This research method used a quantitative approach, this research was conducted in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, with the research location at the General Election Commission Office of Sidenreng Rappang Regency, the Population and Civil Registry Office of Sidenreng Rappang Regency and the Kelurahan/Village Office in Sidenreng Rappang Regency. Data collection was carried out through questionnaires and document review. The technique of processing and data analysis is inferential statistics using a Likert scale. Sampling using Non-Probability sampling and the population in this study are first, the technical organizers of the election, namely the Sidrap Regional General Election Commission, the District Election Committee (PPK) and the Voting Committee (PPS), totaling 69 people. Second, election supervisors consisting of the Election Supervisory Agency Sidrap, the District Election Supervisory Agency (Panwascam) and the

Village Election Supervisory Agency (PKD), totaling 67 people. Third, the elements that represent the government, namely the Population Office of Civil Registry and elements of sub-district and village government, totaling 55 people. Fourth, is a community consisting of religious leaders, community leaders, female leaders and youth leaders, totaling 53. So the population is divided into 4 parts, namely the technical election administrators as many as 69 people, 67 election supervisors, the government as many as 55 people and the community as many as 53 people.

4   Result and Discussion

4.1   Content of Policy in the General Election Commission Regulations

A general understanding of policy implementation can be seen from Grindle's statement that implementation is a general process of administrative action that can be investigated in a particular program. The implementation process will only begin when the goals and objectives have been set, the activity program has been structured and funds have been prepared to be distributed. Policy implementation links between policy objectives and their realization in accordance with Van Meter and Van Horn's view that the task of implementation is to build a network that allows public policy objectives to be realized through the activities of government agencies involving various interested parties [9].

The reason why policy implementation is needed refers to the view of experts that every policy that has been made must be implemented. Therefore, policy implementation is needed for various reasons or perspectives. Edward III introduced an approach to implementation problems by questioning what factors support and hinder the successful implementation of policies. Based on these questions, four factors were formulated as sources that influence the success of policy implementation, namely communication, resources, bureaucratic attitudes or executors and organizational structure including bureaucratic work flow procedures. These four factors are very important criteria to pay attention to and serve as a reference in policy implementation.

According to Grindle, the elements that determine the success of policy implementation are those that are influenced by political and administrative processes which are then known as policy content and policy context [9]. So based on the theoretical basis of policy implementation put forward by Grindle which is accompanied by the results of the research, the researcher will conduct a discussion related to the implementation of the General Election Commission Regulation policy regarding updating the voter list in Sidenreng Rappang Regency.

The results show that the content of policy in the General Election Commission Regulation has an influence on the implementation of updating the voter list in Sidenreng Rappang Regency as evidenced by an average value of 4.06 which is a combination of the average value of six indicator statements on the content policy variable.

4.1.1   Affected Interests

The implementation of updating the voter list in Sidenreng Rappang Regency, of course, there are parties who have an interest in it, so that it is considered to have an influence on the policy implementation process. The parties that are considered to have an interest in

the process of implementing the voter list updating consist of several parties including, first, citizens as voters who have the right to vote, who of course hope that their interests in electing executive and legislative leaders in the election will be fulfilled by the inclusion of them as voters in the election. Permanent voter list (DPT). Based on actual conditions and field findings through questionnaire data distributed by researchers to respondents, it is concluded that the content/content of the policy has an influence on the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency as evidenced by the total assessment score of 3.99. This is also supported by the results of interviews with the KPU commissioner of Sidenreng Rappang Regency that updating the voter list will certainly affect the interests of many parties, be it voters, election participants or the KPU itself.

4.1.2   The Resulting Benefits

The policy of updating the voter list basically has benefits, namely that in addition to protecting and maintaining citizens' voting rights, of course it also aims to increase voter participation so as to provide strong legitimacy to the government born from the election process. The question is whether the benefits that will be generated affect policy implementation. Based on the data and information obtained from respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is influenced by the benefits that will be generated by the policy where respondents answered with an average score of 4.13.

4.1.3   The Degree of Change Desired

The degree of change that will be produced in the voter list updating process is the presence of a quality voter list marked by three indicators, namely an accurate, actual and comprehensive voter list. The hope of a quality voter list is, of course, that the resulting election results are also of high quality. Based on the data and information obtained from the respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is influenced by the degree of change desired by the policy where the respondents answered with an average score of 4.18.

4.1.4   The Position of the Policy-Making Institution

The General Election Commission as an institution for updating the voter list in the form of a General Election Commission Regulation certainly has a special position. In the 1945 Constitution Article 27 E paragraph (5) letter d, it is explained that the general election is held by a general election commission which is national, permanent and independent. With such a position and position, the KPU is expected to be able to work independently and free from the interests of any party in carrying out all technical stages of election administration. The question is whether the KPU's position as a policy-making institution has any influence on the implementation of the voter list updating policy. Based on the data and information obtained from respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is influenced by the position of the policy-making institution in this case the General Election Commission (KPU) where respondents answered with an average score of 4.03.

4.1.5   Program Executor

The implementer of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is the KPUD Sidrap, PPK, PPS and Pantarlih who will work in stages and coordinatively and will be guided by technical implementation guidelines. Implementers of this program are expected to have a complete and adequate understanding of their duties and responsibilities so that the implementation of the voter list updating policy can run well. Based on the data and information obtained from respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency was influenced by program implementers as evidenced by respondents who answered with an average score of 4.05.

4.1.6   Deployed Resources

The resources mobilized or used in the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency consist of implementing officers, costs or budgets and supporting facilities. Implementing officers consist of KPUD Sidrap, PPK, PPS and Pantarlih. The cost or budget for the implementation of updating comes from the Budget Implementation Master Document (DIPA) of KPUD Sidrap. Meanwhile, the supporting facilities are in the form of administrative and attributive groups. Based on the data and information obtained from respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency is influenced by the resources deployed where the respondents answered with an average score of 3.99.

4.2   Implementation of General Election Commission Regulations Concerning Updating of Voter Lists in Sidenreng Rappang Regency

The results showed that the existing voter list was of sufficient quality, it can be seen from the average value of 3.34 which is a combination of the average value of the three indicator statements on the policy outcome variable.

4.2.1   Accurate Voters List

Based on the data and information obtained from respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency resulted in a fairly accurate voter list where respondents answered with an average score of 3.36.

4.2.2   List of Actual Voters

Based on the data and information obtained from respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency resulted in a fairly actual voter list where respondents answered with an average score of 3.32.

4.2.3   Comprehensive Voter List

Based on the data and information obtained from respondents, it can be concluded that the implementation of the voter list updating policy in Sidenreng Rappang Regency resulted in a fairly comprehensive voter list where respondents answered with an average score of 3.32.

5   Conclusion

The content of policy has a very significant effect on the implementation of the General Election Commission Regulation on the preparation of voter lists in improving the quality of the voter list in every general election in Sidenreng Rappang district which can be seen from the average value of 4.06 which is a combination of the average values, average of six indicator statements on the policy content variable. The results of the implementation of the General Election Commission Regulation concerning the preparation of voter lists have resulted in a significant degree of quality in the voter list so as to provide sufficient guarantee to citizens in determining their voting rights.

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