



Community Awareness of Voter Data Accuracy in the 2019 General Election in Banjarmasin

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Abstract. The purpose of writing this article is to provide an understanding that public awareness of the accuracy of voter data is very important. The method used in writing this article is through interviews, field observations and documentation as well as literature review. The issue of voter data is always in the spotlight, because in the implementation of elections and the election of district heads, voter data is never accurate. The results of previous research from 2012 to the results of the 2020 district head election show that the classic problem is that voters who have died are still registered as voters. In addition, voters who de facto moved domicile, but de jure are still registered in their place of origin and others. The results of the research show a lack of awareness from the public about the importance of voter data accuracy. This lack of awareness is due to the community's ignorance of the importance of changing population data, there is no desire to manage the change of address is also the cause of the inaccuracy of voter data, another reason is because the place of residence is moving around/houses are still rented and contracted, besides that they have no interest in the deed death that makes them unwilling to take care of the death certificate. However, the quality of voter data is sourced from quality population data as well. Therefore, increasing community awareness about population data is very important, such as continuing to encourage the community to update population data, managing the death certificate of deceased family members.

Keywords: Accuracy · Community Awareness · Voter Data

1 Introduction

The process of determining the voter data into a valid voter list has been done several times by the local General Election Commission (KPU). Beginning with the designation of the Temporary Voters' Register (DPS), then the Improvement Result DPS (DPSHP) and the Final DPSHP, the Permanent Voters' Register (DPT), the Permanent Voters' Register of Improvement Results 1–3 (DPTHP 1–3). The verified voter data basically comes from the last DPT (election/selection) previously synchronized with the Population Register of Potential Electoral Voters (DP4). DP4 is taken from population data at the local Population and Civil Registration Office. The result of this synchronization is input into the Voter Data Information System (Sidalih).

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Although it has been done many times to collect data and improve voter data for every election and district head election, the results have never been accurate and valid, every election always found voters who have been dead for decades but are still recorded in the Permanent Voters Register. Although it has been deleted during data matching and research by officers in the field and combed and deleted again by the Voting Committee (PPS) at the village level together with the District Election Committee (PPK) at the sub-district level, but when the data is synchronized back with Sidalih, the data which have been deleted appear again in the DPT even up to the third level DPT Improvement Results (DPTHP-3).

Things like this are the main concern for election/selection supervisors, such as the results of the supervision during the factual verification carried out by Bawaslu Kota Gorontalo for the election of the district head, on November 20–23, 2020 there are still 48 voters who have died but still have the Population Identification Number (NIK), so the data cannot be deleted from DPT or DPTHP [1]. While in Maros Regency in the 2020 district head election, there were 164 voters who did not meet the requirements, of which 69 had died [2]. A similar thing also happened in South Kalimantan, in the 2019 election there were 4,026 dead voters, among them 597 dead voters came from Banjarmasin and are still recorded in DPTHP-3 [3].

Not only voters who have died are still recorded in the DPT and DPT Third Improvement Results (DPTHP-3), voters who have moved their domicile for many years are also still recorded in their original place, in addition to that also voters who have an electronic Identity Card (e- KTP) and e-KTP recording certificates are actually not recorded in DPTHP-3. This fact shows the inaccuracy of voter data from election to election always occurs. Based on the results of observations and preliminary interviews with the Banjarmasin Population and Civil Registration Office, it is known that they cannot delete the population data of a person who has died if there is no request to revoke the file from the heirs. The revocation of the file is marked by the issuance of a certificate or death certificate for the citizen. By looking at so many data of people who have died in the City of Banjarmasin (597 voters) in the 2019 election, but still recorded in the DPT, it shows that the population data in the City of Banjarmasin is not yet accurate. Because the accuracy of the population data will determine the accurate DPT as well. This is what made researchers interested in researching the public's awareness of voter data accuracy in the 2019 general election in Banjarmasin City.

1.1 Research Problems

Based on the data, the formulation of the problem in the research is: how is the public's awareness of the accuracy of voter data in the 2019 general election in the City of Banjarmasin? Because the accuracy and quality of voter data is determined by accurate and quality population data.

1.2 Research Focus

Various previous research references in this research are in the form of journal articles and online news related to voter data that is always problematic from the 2004 election and the 2005 district head election to the 2019 election and the 2020 district head

election. Specifically, the researcher has not found any previous research related to public awareness of data accuracy selector.

The result of the literature review can be said that voter data is never accurate and is always a problem. Like the news written by *sindonews.com* that Tjahjo Kumolo mentioned that the 2004 and 2009 Election DPT was problematic and there was fraud [4]. The Indonesian Institute in its article mentions in the DPT for the 2014 Election that there are 44 million invisible voters, namely voters who have died and are still registered, voters who have changed their address, double voters, voters who are not yet entitled, do not have NIK, do not have KTP and manual KTP (Old KTP)) and members of the TNI/Polri recorded in the DPT [5]. Likewise with the 2019 election, a similar thing also happened [1, 3].

It is not only online news from various official websites that report the inaccuracy of voter data. Book 9 of the Electoral Democracy Series on Improving the Accuracy of the Voter Register mentions various problems in the voter register in the 2009 election [6]. The results of Muhammad Imam Subkhi's research entitled "Redesign of Voter Registration After the 2019 Election" also mentioned that the 2019 voter data was problematic and gave several recommendations both to the government and the KPU as organizers [7]. The inaccuracy of the voter data comes from the Population Data of Potential Election Voters (DP4) provided by the Ministry of Interior to the KPU. While the accuracy of DP4 depends on the accuracy of population data. According to researchers, the accuracy of population data is one of them that depends on the desire and willingness of the community to complete their population identity such as e-KTP, address change letter, death certificate and others. That is why researchers are interested in conducting research on public awareness of the accuracy of voter data.

2 Theoretical Overview

2.1 Voter Data

Voter data is data that contains a list of the names of voters who have the opportunity to exercise their right to vote on voting day or also called the voter register. The preparation of the voter list has various types and standards. Based on the aspect of the standard, it is divided into two, namely the democratic standard and the technical expediency standard [6].

While based on the type of voter registration system is also divided into two, namely the time period scale and based on rights and obligations. Based on the time period scale, there are three types of voter registration systems. First, Civil Registry List. Second, Periodic List. Third, Continuous List [6]. Based on the time period scale in practice these three types have been applied in Indonesia.

Civil Registry List, which is a list of voters compiled based on population data made by the government or the local civil registration office. This was applied in Indonesia in 2005–2015. Periodic List is a list of voters that is compiled periodically or only at each Election/Election and ends when the election/selection stage is completed. In Indonesia applied in 1955–2004. In general, this method is widely used in developing countries. Finally, the Continuous List, which is the continuous updating of voter data carried out by the Election/Election Organizer, the update of the voter data is stored and continuously

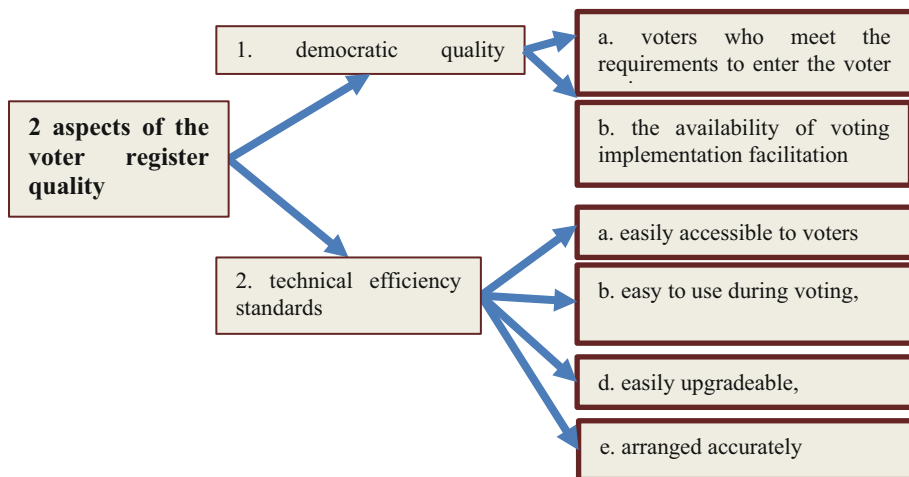


Fig. 1. Source: ACE-Electoral Knowledge Network (in [6])

Table 1. Types of Voter Registration Systems.

TYPE OF VOTER REGISTRATION SYSTEM		
Type of voter registration system	1. Based on the time period scale	a. periodic list
		b. continuous list
		c. civil registry list
	2. Based on rights and obligations	a. voluntary registration
		b. mandatory registration
		c. voluntary-compulsory mix (mix strategy)

updated. In Indonesia, this has been implemented since 2017 until now and updates at the regency/city level are done every month (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

2.2 Consciousness

Consciousness is a state of being aware, awake and aware as well as the ability to know and understand what has happened and is happening. Bloom in [8] divided into 3 domains to assess a person’s awareness, including cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. These three realms from Bloom are modified into knowledge, attitude, and behavior as they develop [8].

Natsoulas (in [9]) means consciousness as listed in the Oxford English Dictionary (OED). There are six meanings of consciousness, namely (a) common knowledge (b) internal knowledge or belief (c) mental state of being aware of something, (d) recognizing one’s own actions or feelings, (e) personal unity which is the totality of impressions,

thoughts, feelings that form conscious feeling and (f) waking/waking normally. While Pawlik (in Hastjarjo, 2005) mentions two aspects of consciousness, namely (a) the functional aspect of consciousness, in the sense of attention and awareness and (b) the phenomenological aspect of consciousness, in the sense of self-awareness (self-awareness and self-consciousness) which describes internal awareness of a person's self-conscious experience. Pawlik (1998) also quotes the opinion of Bisiach (1988) (in Hastjarjo, 2005) which distinguishes three formulations of consciousness, namely (a) consciousness (C1) shows the ability of a person to be aware of his subjective experience, the ability of a person to perceive variations in mental states (awareness in a narrow sense), (b) consciousness (C2) shows the access used by the system awareness to go to its parts or to its own mental process (awareness in the sense of awareness) and (3) awareness (C3) points to a nonphysical existence (immaterial mind from Descartes).

Still in [9] Zeman (2001) explains three main meanings of consciousness, namely (a) consciousness as a state of being awake/awake. Consciousness is generally equated with the waking state and the implications of the waking state. The implications of the waking state will include the ability to perceive, interact, and communicate with the environment and with other people in an integrated manner. This understanding describes the level of consciousness that is from waking, sleeping to coma, (b) consciousness as an experience. This second understanding equates consciousness with the content of experience over time: what it feels like to be a certain person now. This awareness emphasizes the qualitative and subjective dimensions of experience, as well as (c) awareness as mind. Consciousness is described as a mental state such as confidence, hope, worry, and desire.

Based on some of the opinions above, it can be said that community awareness in the context of this research is a psychological condition that is responsive to an object based on knowledge, subjective experience, hopes and desires of the community towards the object of this research. How do people consciously know and respond to population data (e-KTP) and voter data, how are their experiences and attitudes related to e-KTP and voter data as well as their hopes and desires for that.

3 Research Method

3.1 General Background of Research

This research does not measure how high or large the community's awareness is, but wants to deepen how the community's awareness of voter data is. Therefore, this research uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is used to obtain in-depth data related to public awareness, to find out the reasons behind their attitude towards voter data.

3.2 Informant of Research

The location of this research is in the City of Banjarmasin, of course the informants in this research are some people in the City of Banjarmasin who are known to have problems with voter data, such as people who have moved their address, but have not managed the change in their resident data, so the address on their ID card is still listed as the old address. In addition, the people who become informants are heirs whose families

(parents or relatives) have died, but are still recorded in the population data, because the person in question does not take care of his family's death certificate.

Not only the community became informants, this research also interviewed the Head of the General Election Commission of Banjarmasin City and the Department of Population and Civil Registration of Banjarmasin City.

3.3 Instrument and Procedures

The instrument of this research is the researcher himself by using several recorders and voice recorders. This research uses data collection procedures and techniques in the form of interviews, observations and documentation.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis begins by collecting data, then sorting and grouping the data, discarding unnecessary data, then the data is presented in the form of a short description that explains the meaning behind the data so that the reader can easily understand it, followed by the drawing of initial conclusions and then verified by triangulation of the data so that it can be obtained later a credible final conclusion.

4 Research Results

Every general election requires community participation. In Indonesia, public participation in giving their right to vote at the voting stage can only be done if citizens have been registered in the Permanent Voters' Register (DPT) or already have an e-KTP or e-KTP recording certificate. However, voter data or the voter register up to the 2019 General Election still leaves problems, including voters who have moved addresses, but are still recorded in the voter register at their old address. People who have been dead for decades are still recorded in the voter register. Based on the results of the interview with the General Election Commission of the City of Banjarmasin that the voter data is continuously updated, even until the election is over, the voter data is continuously updated which is called the Continuous Voter Register (DPB).

4.1 The Banjarmasin City General Election Commission's Efforts to Fulfill the People's Voting Rights

Amidst the fierce protests related to the accuracy of voter data, in order to fulfill the voting rights of the community, the General Election Commission as a whole made various efforts to fulfill these rights and carry out its functions as democratically as possible. Efforts that have been implemented by the General Election Commission to accommodate people's right to vote, including by continuing to improve the voter register.

Some questions related to voter data and community suffrage can be answered by the General Election Commission with the efforts they have made to accommodate people's suffrage. Through the interview it can be known among them:

Table 2. Continuous Register (DPB) of Banjarmasin City Quarter II 2022.

No	District	The previous amount of DPB	Starter Selector	Ineligible voters				Number of Voters for the current month
				Crazy	Double	Police	Move	
1	South Banjarmasin	107,897	56	102				107.851
2	East Banjarmasin	80,664	80	83		3		80,658
3	West Banjarmasin	95.905	106	138	428	2	34	95.409
4	North Banjarmasin	100,742	155	116		4		100,777
5	Central Banjarmasin	63,652	76	109		1		63.618
Total		448,860	473	548	428	10	34	448.313

1) For people who have moved house, but their name is recorded at their old address, they can still exercise their right to vote at the new address by using form A5, which is a form that states that the person concerned can exercise their right to vote at the new address. Of course to get the A5 form you have to go through a certain procedure. This applies to people who are carrying out tasks (jobs) or service outside the city and for students who are studying Education outside the district, prisoners (convicts), patients in hospitals or families accompanying patients, affected by natural disasters.

2) For people who already have an e-KTP but are not registered in DPT or DPTb can still exercise their right to vote by coming to the Polling Station between 12.00–13.00 local time with and showing their e-KTP. This applies to people who do not have an e-KTP but have a certificate of electronic KTP recording. Those with this category are included in the Special Electoral Register (DPK).

After the 2019 general election and the 2020 district head election are over, the Banjarmasin City General Election Commission will continue to update voter data, every month in coordination with the Banjarmasin City Population and Civil Registration Office, in order to continuously synchronize voter data. As a result of the last voter data synchronization (24 June 2022), the Banjarmasin City voter data is known as follows:

Data that do not meet the conditions in the Table 2 are data from people who report changes in their own or their family's residential status to the Banjarmasin City Population and Civil Registration Office. The facts on the ground are that there are still people who do not report changes in their or their family's residential status.

4.2 Community Awareness

The question of the accuracy of voter data does not lie in whether the election is democratic or not, Voter data is related to population data, changes in population data depend

on the community to report changes in its population status. If every resident who experiences a change in their residential status reports to the local office, then the change in the residential data at the office will be accurate. Therefore, if viewed from the community's side, it is necessary for the community itself to report changes in its population status, in order to obtain accurate population data. The accuracy of population data determines the accuracy of voter data.

Based on the results of interviews with some people in the city of Banjarmasin who have experienced a change in their residential status, it is known that some people know and are aware that their residential status has changed, that is, the address listed in the e-KTP does not match the address of their current residence, but there is no desire to manage. In fact, their attitude tends to be unwilling to change their address on the grounds that the house they currently live in is still rented or under contract, so there is a possibility of moving again if the rental/contract period has ended. Their experience so far has been nothing to worry about, which forces them to immediately take care of the address transfer certificate, so their attitude is indifferent to the population data.

This research also found citizens who have moved for many years and although the house they are currently living in is a permanent house and owned by themselves but they have not taken care of the moving certificate, with the excuse of being busy and refusing to take care of it themselves. For many years at the new address there were no troublesome problems and required to take care of the moving certificate. If it is related to the right to vote, the person concerned knows and realizes that their population data affects the accuracy of the voter data, but the person concerned does not mind having to vote in the original place and still use his right to vote because of the close distance between the original address and the new address, until on the day of voting they still come to the polling place which can still be reached even if only by walking.

Not much different from the certificate of change of address, the certificate of death or death certificate is also still many that have not taken care of it. In the 2019 general election in Banjarmasin there were 597 voters who had died but were still recorded in the voter register. Based on the results of interviews with several communities, various reasons are known, namely a). Their ignorance if there is a family member who died should be taken care of the death letter/death certificate; b). Their ignorance that it would impact the accuracy of voter data; c) they do not have needs/interests related to the death certificate of their parents or family; d). There is a feeling of laziness to manage the death certificate at the Population and Civil Registration Office.

Consciously and deliberately they do not manage the change in the population status of themselves or their families, some of them understand that the population data will affect the voter data, but some do not understand that their refusal to manage has caused the inaccuracy of the voter data. By not taking care of the transfer letter and death certificate for his family, it is one of the manifestations of the community's lack of awareness of the accuracy of voter data. The accuracy of voter data will occur if the community is aware and cares about the data population them and actively report changes to their personal and family data to the local Population and Civil Registration Office.

When the community was asked about online services, using a smartphone or laptop, simply from home or anywhere to report changes in their residency data, the community's response was different. Some people welcome the policy and will use it, others

welcome it, but still can't use it because they don't have a sophisticated mobile phone or smartphone that can be used to do that. In addition to limited facilities, there are also people who still have no desire to use it, because they don't want to be bothered even though it can be done from home, but still have to manage other files to RT, RW and the village. Another reason is because there is no profit obtained from the death certificate and so far they have not needed it.

5 Discussion

Seen from the point of view of the use of voting rights, the implementation of elections in Indonesia is said to be democratic, various efforts are made by the General Election Commission, namely by always updating voter data on a continuous basis. In addition, the A5 form is also one of the General Election Commission's efforts to accommodate the voting rights of the public at the new address, that is to ensure that every citizen who meets the conditions can use his voting rights.

Awareness is necessary for someone to have care, because awareness is the foundation of care, as Malik said in [10] that caring is an attitude of wanting to help people in need and based on awareness. The attitude of wanting to help in this context is the desire to change population data. The community's awareness of the accuracy of voter data is a condition of the community knowing and understanding the importance of population data, there is concern and effort to manage changes in their population status if they experience changes, because they are aware that changes in their population data will affect the accuracy of voter data.

This research does not look at the democratic side of the use of voting rights. But try to see from the side of the community as users of the right to vote. The data above shows that there are still communities that have not managed to change their population data. It should be when the community changes domicile, then the community should take care of the administration of the change of address. But that does not happen to a small part of the community in Banjarmasin City. They do not take care of the transfer certificate.

The same goes for heirs whose family has died, not immediately taking care of the death certificate. Consciously they do not do that for various reasons including because there is no interest and profit from the death certificate. From here it appears the nature of society's materialism, that everything is measured in terms of profit or loss, meaning that the society will take care of the death certificate or deed if there is profit and their interest in the deed. So it is appropriate that if the community is economically weak and poor, if a member of their family dies there is no property to be shared or inherited, then the death certificate will not be managed by the family or heirs. In contrast to the middle and upper economic classes, who have inherited property.

In response to this condition, a pick-up policy is needed that brings the service closer to the community. One of the policies made by the government to simplify and bring closer the distance of services is the management of population administration online. In some areas such as Surabaya and Jakarta, online population administration services have already started and policies like this do not yet exist in Banjarmasin. Through a gadget or smartphone or computer/laptop at home you can manage while

sitting relaxed. However, what needs to be considered is that not all communities have advanced technology/handphones that can be used to take advantage of the policy.

6 Conclusion

Community awareness of the accuracy of voter data has not yet been found in a small part of the community of Banjarmasin City. How will someone care about the accuracy of voter data if that person does not have awareness of the importance of population data. That is what is reflected in this research, the lack of awareness of a small part of the community on the importance of population data is one of the causes of inaccurate voter data. For that reason, other researchers can further investigate other factors that cause the inaccuracy of voter data, especially in Banjarmasin City.

Seeing the nature of materialism and not all people owning gadgets/laptops/computers, researchers suggest to the Banjarmasin City Government to make policies that are more in favor of the lower community.

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