

Evaluation of the Voter Data Input and Update Process in the Voter List Update Policy in Gorontalo Regency

Sophian M. Rahmola¹, Ansar¹, Zuchri Abdussamad¹, Sastro Mustapa Wantu¹ Yanti Aneta¹

¹Doctoral Program in Public Administration, Gorontalo State University

sophianrahmola2016@gmail.com

Abstract

Updating the voter list is a crucial element in election administration, ensuring accurate and valid voter data. This study aims to evaluate the input and update process of voter data in the voter list updating policy in Gorontalo Regency for the 2020 Regional Elections. The methodology used is a qualitative approach with data collection techniques through interviews and observations of Voter List Updating (Pantarlih) officers, members of the General Elections Commission (KPU), and Bawaslu (Elections Supervisory Agency). This study uses the CIPP evaluation model to assess the input, process, and results of the voter data updating implementation. The results show that despite the availability of Pantarlih officers, budget, and logistics are sufficient, significant obstacles remain in regional accessibility and the use of manual methods in updating voter data. The data matching process, which still relies on physical data collection, is considered inefficient and prone to errors. The evaluation also highlights the need for electronic-based applications to speed up the process and improve data accuracy. The application implementation is expected to simplify the work of officers, especially in areas with challenging geographical conditions. This study concludes that updating the voter list in Gorontalo Regency still faces various challenges, primarily related to the limited number of officers and manual processes. Therefore, the development and implementation of information technology is necessary to increase efficiency and transparency in updating the voter list for the upcoming election.

Keywords: Voter List Update, Gorontalo Regency, Pantarlih Officers, Electronic-Based Application, Input Evaluation

Received: September 9, 2025

Revised: October 7, 2025

Accepted: November 1, 2025

Introduction

General elections (Pemilu) are one of the main pillars of the democratic system implemented in Indonesia. Basuki (2020) said that, Elections hold a highly strategic position, both at the central and regional levels, as a means of electing representatives to legislative and executive bodies. Based on the fourth principle of Pancasila and Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution, elections are a concrete manifestation of the implementation of democracy, providing the people with the opportunity to directly elect their leaders. These elections serve not only as a mechanism for selecting leaders but also as a means of actualizing popular sovereignty, where every political decision is made by the people, from the people, and for the people (Sulistiono & Boediningsih, 2023).

Elections in Indonesia have a very broad scope, encompassing legislative elections, presidential elections, and regional head elections (Pilkada). Each element of these elections, both at the central and regional levels, must be implemented based on the principles of directness, generality, freedom, confidentiality, honesty, and fairness, which form the basis for regional head elections in Indonesia (Riskiyono, 2019; Wardhani et al., 2020). Furthermore, elections

also serve to elect leaders who can ensure sustainable regional development and ensure that the elected government carries out its mandate effectively and in accordance with the will of the people (Nurfadilla & Nurdin, 2004).

However, as the electoral system evolves, one of the major challenges faced by election organizers is the accuracy and up-to-dateness of voter data. Updating voter data is a crucial aspect of conducting clean, honest, and fair elections (Ningsih et al., 2023). Accurate and up-to-date voter data ensures that every eligible citizen can exercise their right to vote without hindrance (Huda & Fathammubina, 2025). Conversely, inaccurate voter data can lead to a number of problems, ranging from loss of voting rights to errors in vote counting (PKPU 2017).

Updating voter lists has been part of every election process since the first election in 1955. This process aims to maintain the accuracy and up-to-dateness of voter data to facilitate a more effective election process. One of the crucial stages in updating the voter list is the Matching and Research (Coklit), which is carried out by the Voter List Update Officers (PPDP) or Pantarlih. Coklit is a process in which officers directly verify existing voter data, either by meeting voters in person or using data from neighborhood associations (RTs) and local residents' associations (PKPU 2017).

However, although updating voter data is a crucial step, its implementation in the field often encounters various obstacles, particularly in terms of data accuracy. In Gorontalo Regency, for example, during the 2020 Simultaneous Regional Elections, discrepancies were found between the data reported by the PPDP and that found by the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu). Based on Gorontalo Regency's DP4 recapitulation data, the total number of registered voters was 289,370, consisting of 143,394 male voters and 145,976 female voters. However, the results of the data matching and research (Coklit) showed that 40,448 people fell into the Ineligible (TMS) category, 35,337 people fell into the new voter category, and 16,805 people fell into the status change category (Gorontalo Provincial Election Commission, 2022).

Meanwhile, data from the Gorontalo Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) showed that 3,191 people fell into the TMS category and 4,386 people into the new voter category, indicating discrepancies in voter data recording by the two agencies. This is a major issue that must be resolved to improve the quality of voter data used in the regional election process (Pradipta, 2025). Such data discrepancies have the potential to impact the validity and fairness of the election process and can undermine public trust in the existing election system (Suratinoyo & Puluhulawa, 2025).

Several factors contributing to this inaccuracy include the limited number of PPDP (Voters Eligible for Voters), particularly in mountainous, hard-to-reach areas. In accordance with KPU Regulation No. 4 of 2019, the number of PPDP (Vocational Elections Officers) assigned to each polling station (TPS) is limited to one person, which significantly burdens field officers, especially in areas with challenging geographic conditions. Furthermore, the manual process of updating voter data through paperwork is also highly susceptible to errors, inaccuracies, and data manipulation (Ansolabehere & Hersh, 2012).

The implementation of electronic application-based technology in the Coklit (Voting Registration) process, known as e-Coklit, is one solution considered to increase efficiency and accuracy in updating voter data. The e-Coklit application allows officials to update data in real time, reducing reliance on manual processes, and ensuring that the collected data is more accurate and easier to process. With the implementation of this technology, it is hoped that the

voter list updating process can be carried out more quickly, efficiently, and transparently (Cahyaningsih et al., 2019).

This study aims to evaluate the voter data input and updating process within the voter list updating policy in Gorontalo Regency, specifically in the context of the 2020 Regional Elections. This evaluation includes an analysis of the Coklit process, obstacles faced by officials, and the effectiveness of using electronic-based systems to support voter data updates (Ardhy et al., 2024). This study will also analyze factors influencing data discrepancies between the PPDP (Voting Entity Registration) and Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency), as well as efforts to improve the voter data recording and verification system to enhance the accuracy and credibility of future elections.

The results of this study are expected to provide recommendations for improving the voter list updating process in Gorontalo Regency and provide a clearer picture of the potential application of information technology to support a more accurate and transparent election process. Therefore, this research is expected to contribute to improving the quality of democracy in Indonesia, particularly in terms of electoral accountability and fairness.

Methods

Gorontalo Regency is one of the regions holding the 2020 Regional Head Election (Pilkada), Regent Election, and Vice Regent Election. Various issues remain during the implementation process, particularly in the voter list updating process. Efforts to update the voter list through the Voter Checking and Research (Coklit) process are considered ineffective. This is reflected in the discrepancies in data found between the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU) and the Gorontalo Regency Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), which serves as the oversight body for the election process. According to data obtained from the Gorontalo Regency KPU, the Coklit results indicate inaccuracies at the PPDP (Vocational Entity Registration) level. The data revealed that 13,911 voters did not meet the eligibility requirements, while 8,800 voters were registered as residents of the village but were not yet registered on the voter list despite having an electronic ID card (e-KTP). Furthermore, 16,805 voters required data changes because their registered information still used outdated data. However, findings from the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Gorontalo Regency indicate that 4,386 voters were not registered during the Coklit implementation. Based on these problems, the author is interested in conducting further research on the implementation of Matching and Research (Coklit) in updating the voter list for the 2020 Pilkada in Gorontalo Regency. This research will focus on the CIPP model evaluation approach that can provide insights regarding the implementation of Coklit and have a positive impact for future improvements, both in Gorontalo Regency and in other regions in Indonesia. The research period is planned to last for 6 months, starting from observing problems at the research location to the preparation of the final research report.

Research Approach

This research uses a qualitative approach. In qualitative research, data is obtained from various sources through various data collection techniques, conducted continuously until saturation is reached. This approach emphasizes inductive analysis of thought processes related to the dynamics of the relationships between observed phenomena, always employing scientific logic. Although qualitative research uses quantitative data as support, its primary focus is on the depth of analysis conducted by the researcher to address the problems faced. Qualitative research aims to develop conceptual sensitivity to the problems faced, explain realities related

to bottom-up theory exploration, and develop an understanding of the phenomena being studied. Qualitative data is unstructured, meaning that the variation of data obtained depends heavily on the source, whether it be the person, the participant, or the interviewee. This allows researchers to gain in-depth and broad insights from each participant, making this research exploratory in nature. According to David Williams (2014), qualitative research collects data through scientific methods conducted by researchers with a scientific interest in the phenomenon being studied.

Types of research

This research uses a descriptive method. According to Best (in Sukardi, 2003), descriptive research aims to develop and interpret the object of study according to its capabilities. Descriptive research is conducted to provide accurate and detailed data about a phenomenon or symptom that occurs. Arif Furchan (2005) adds that the purpose of descriptive research is to describe the variables or conditions that exist in a situation. Therefore, this study aims to describe the process of updating the voter list in the Gorontalo Regency Pilkada.

Research Procedures

This research uses qualitative research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from observed individuals and recorded behavior. The qualitative research process is loosely designed, allowing for changes during the research if the initial plan does not align with the findings in the field. However, the research steps must still be well-planned. Lexy (in Sugiyono, 2009) states that qualitative research procedures consist of three main stages:

Description Stage (Orientation)

The researcher generally describes what was seen, heard, and felt in the field. At this stage, the researcher begins to gather general information about the problem being studied.

Reduction Stage

At this stage, the researcher reduces the information obtained to focus on specific issues relevant to the research objectives. Data unrelated to the research focus is discarded.

Selection Stage

At this stage, the researcher elaborates on the chosen focus in more detail and conducts in-depth analysis to generate themes that can be constructed from the data obtained. These themes are then processed into new knowledge or theories.

Research Presence

This research was conducted by the researcher herself, who served as the primary instrument for data collection. The researcher was directly in the field, visiting the research location, observing the research subjects, and collecting necessary documents. In qualitative research, the researcher acts as the primary instrument, collecting data through observation and interviews, while other tools, such as interview guides and observation guides, serve only as supporting instruments. The researcher acted as a passive participant observer, requiring careful and thorough data collection to ensure its relevance and validity.

Data and Data Sources

Data

The data used in this study consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from sources through interviews with informants involved in the voter list updating process. Secondary data was obtained from documents, related reports, and previous research relevant to the focus of this research.

Data Sources

The data sources in this study are divided into two types: human data and non-human data. Human data were obtained through interviews with participants who had information related to the voter list updating process, such as PPDP (Voters Registration Committee), KPU (General Elections Commission) officials, Bawaslu (Election Supervisory Agency) officials, and community members involved. Non-human data includes documents, official reports, photographs, and administrative data related to the research. According to Lorfland and Lorfland (in Tanzeh, 2006), the primary data in qualitative research are the words and actions resulting from observations and interviews.

Data Analysis Techniques

In qualitative research, data analysis is conducted in stages through data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Sugiyono (2013) suggests that qualitative data analysis involves three interactive models:

Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of filtering and sorting data relevant to the research objectives. Irrelevant data is removed to focus the research on important and in-depth aspects.

Data Display

The results of data reduction are presented in the form of brief descriptions, charts, or relationships between categories to help researchers understand existing patterns.

Conclusion Drawing

In the final stage, researchers draw conclusions based on the analyzed data. These conclusions are tentative and may evolve with further data collection in the field.

Result and Discussion

Input evaluation is an evaluation process that focuses on available resources and the strategies to be used to achieve program or activity objectives. Its primary objective is to determine how to effectively utilize existing resources, such as personnel, funds, facilities, and organizational structure, to establish the required program and achieve its objectives. In this study, the input aspect was used to assess the availability of Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih), the availability of budget and logistics for implementing voter list updates, and the availability of application systems supporting the voter list update process in Gorontalo Regency. The researcher then summarized the results of interviews with several informants, as stated by informant (RH), the Chairperson of the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU), who stated:

"Considering the availability of human resources, particularly Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih) in 2019, technically, it complies with the existing technical guidelines. According to General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Lists, a maximum of one Pantarlih officer can be staffed per polling station (TPS). The appointment of more than one Pantarlih officer per TPS is not regulated in the PKPU, and typically only one Pantarlih officer

is assigned to each TPS. The budget and logistics are sufficient, meaning that everything aligns with the election administration in Gorontalo Regency and the budget allocated to cover all stages of the 2020 election, including salaries and operational costs for the Pantarlih officers." (Interview on April 15th) (2023).

Still with the informant (HH), a member of the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU), he stated:

"Application availability at that time was not optimal, and the data updating process was still done manually or traditionally. Traditional voter list updating involves updating voter data using manual methods, such as registering new voters, clearing ineligible voter data, and correcting data by checking physical e-KTP (electronic ID cards) or Family Cards (Kartu Keluarga) in the field. Then, the results are manually reported to the authorities for input into the data system. Of course, going forward, we need an application that can be used in the voter list updating process. I believe the election organizers need to make a breakthrough, for example, creating an electronic-based application that can simplify the voter list updating process." (Interview on April 17, 2023).

The interview results above illustrate that the availability of Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih) in 2020 was adequate and in accordance with General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Lists, which stipulates that a maximum of one Pantarlih officer can be employed at each polling station (TPS). The budget and logistics were deemed sufficient to carry out the data updating process at that time, including budgeting for the salaries of the Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih) spread across all polling stations in Gorontalo Regency. Furthermore, the informant stated that the use of an application was essential for the voter list updating process. Therefore, they hoped that in the future, an application would be available that could be used by election organizers, especially Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih), to facilitate their work in the voter list updating process. This aligns with a statement from a member of the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (WB), who stated:

"Of the three input indicators, I believe the one that needs the most improvement is application usage. The reason is clear: the availability of Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih) is regulated in General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 4 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Lists, which mandates a maximum of one Pantarlih officer per polling station (TPS). Likewise, the budget and logistics are regulated and determined by the authorities; we, as the Gorontalo Regency KPU, merely carry out our duties. Therefore, the use of this application needs to be addressed. In this modern era, with all the available technology, there should be a single electronic application that can be used by Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih) to simplify their work." (Interview on April 15, 2023).

Echoing the previous informant, they stated that their party, as the election organizer, specifically the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU), urgently needs an application that can streamline the voter list updating process. According to the informant, an electronic-based application offers benefits such as increased efficiency and accuracy, accelerated updating, facilitated real-time data reporting, increased transparency, and minimized manual errors through automatic data validation. Furthermore, the application also supports a more structured and accurate process for updating the continuous voter list (PDPB).

The following interview was conducted with (AM), Secretary of the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU), who stated:

"Based on General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Lists, a maximum of one Pantarlih officer can be staffed per polling station (TPS). This is somewhat of a dilemma because Gorontalo Regency's territory is quite varied. For example, in mountainous areas, the coverage area for one TPS is quite extensive, making it somewhat difficult for one Pantarlih officer to reach all of them. However, that's the rule, so we at the Gorontalo Regency KPU cannot violate existing regulations by increasing the number of Pantarlih officers. This is also in line with the allocated budget. Therefore, increasing the number of Pantarlih officers at one TPS, for example, to two Pantarlih officers, will result in a discrepancy with the pre-posted budget. Therefore, given these limitations, a rational solution is needed through the use of electronic or digital applications for the voter data matching process. I believe this is very feasible, as almost all public services are currently electronically based." "Digital" (Interview on April 15, 2023).

The informant's statement reinforces the previous opinion, stating the need to use digital or electronic-based applications in the data updating process. According to the informant, the use of electronic-based applications is a solution to the limited number of Pantarlih officers per polling station (TPS) in Gorontalo Regency, a region dominated by hills and mountains, which significantly complicates the task of Pantarlih officers. The informant further added that the use of digital or electronic-based applications in the data updating process can be a solution to limited budget and logistics.

Still, the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU), or more specifically, the Rendatin (EM) staff, stated that:

"The evaluation results of the 2019 regional elections (Pilkada) showed that the Pantarlih (Voters' List Updater) staff, numbering one per polling station (TPS), faced a significant burden, especially for Pantarlih officers in mountainous areas that are very difficult to reach. Therefore, based on these evaluation results, we hope that an application can be developed for the voter list updating process. It is certain that using an electronic-based application for voter list updating will simplify and expedite the process. I hope this will be realized soon so that all elections, including the presidential, legislative, and regional elections, will utilize electronic or digital applications." (Interview on April 15, 2023)

This interview demonstrates that the use of electronic applications will benefit Pantarlih officers by increasing the efficiency, accuracy, and speed of the updating process, reducing manual errors, facilitating real-time reporting, and facilitating the management of more up-to-date, accurate, and accountable voter data. This statement is the result of an evaluation of the 2019 regional elections, which showed that the Pantarlih officers, numbering one per polling station (TPS), had a fairly heavy burden, especially for Pantarlih officers in mountainous areas that are very difficult to reach. Furthermore, a joint interview with an informant (AK), the Head of the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Gorontalo Regency, stated:

"Regarding the performance of Pantarlih officers, this does indeed need to be evaluated, for example, in remote and urban areas, where cases differ. In urban areas, the problem is the large population, so increasing the number of Pantarlih officers could be considered. In remote areas, mountainous areas with difficult access,

additional Pantarlih officers should also be considered. However, this has been stipulated in General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Registration, which states that a maximum of one Pantarlih officer can be staffed per polling station (TPS). Meanwhile, the operational budget has been determined according to the plan. The solution is to use an application in the data updating process to simplify the work of Pantarlih officers." (Interview on May 12, 2023)

Similar to statements from several informants from the Gorontalo Regency KPU, the informant, who is also the Head of the Elections Commission (Bawaslu), stated: The Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) of Gorontalo Regency stated that to address the limited number of Pantarlih (election monitoring and selection committee) officers and budget constraints in the data updating process, the use of electronic-based applications is necessary. According to informants, the electronic application will significantly improve the performance of Pantarlih officers, providing benefits such as increased efficiency and accuracy, accelerated updating, facilitated real-time data reporting, increased transparency, and minimized manual errors through automated data validation. The following interview with an informant (SAG), the Head of the Telaga Biru Election Committee (PPK), stated:

"Honestly, the number of Pantarlih officers per polling station (TPS) is inadequate, especially if the skills of these officers are lacking, which would increase their workload. The best solution is to use an electronic-based application for the data updating process. This has already been tested, but it needs further development to achieve optimal results." (Interview on May 8, 2023)

The interview findings suggest that using an application for the data updating process will significantly improve efficiency, accuracy, and validity, as well as facilitate access by officers and voters to information and make ongoing data corrections. The informant further added that the use of this application can also reduce errors and data duplication, and support the continuous data updating process to produce accurate and relevant data.

The following interview with an informant (RA), a member of the PPS, stated:

"As far as I know, there's only one Pantarlih officer per polling station (TPS), as stipulated in General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Registers, which states that a maximum of one Pantarlih officer can be staffed per TPS. I think the number should be increased, as Gorontalo Regency is vast and difficult to access, especially in remote areas. However, if this number cannot be increased, then these Pantarlih officers should be provided with training to improve their skills, particularly in data updating." (Interview on May 8, 2023)

Unlike several previous informants regarding the data updating process, this informant, who is also a member of the PPS, stated that General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Registers, which limits the number of Pantarlih officers per TPS to one, needs to be revised. He believes the number of Pantarlih officers needs to be increased, especially in areas with difficult access. Furthermore, the informant suggested that Pantarlih officers receive more frequent technical training related to the voter list updating process.

A similar sentiment was echoed by an informant (HM), a Voter List Updating Officer (Pantarlih), who stated:

"Honestly, I personally think the number of Pantarlih officers at each polling station (TPS) is inadequate because there's only one, while some of our fellow Pantarlih officers live in mountainous areas. But we adhere to the existing regulations and continue to carry out our duties to the best of our ability." (Interview, May 30, 2023)

The informant, a Voter List Updating Officer (Pantarlih), stated that the number of Pantarlih officers at one polling station (TPS) is significantly insufficient and inadequate for Gorontalo Regency, which has diverse characteristics but is generally dominated by mountainous areas. Indirectly, the informant gave a signal that there was a need for additional Pantarlih officers at each TPS which would make the Pantarlih's work easier. The same informant (MA), from the Voter List Update Officer (Pantarlih), stated:

"Perhaps from my perspective, as a Pantarlih officer in an urban area, one officer per polling station is sufficient because the houses are close together, making them easy to reach. However, it might be different for my friends in remote areas, like me, where the houses are very far apart. Furthermore, the majority of people in remote areas work as farmers, gardeners, or fishermen, which makes it difficult to find them during the day. I believe there needs to be an application that can simplify our work. An electronic-based application is necessary, and that is very feasible in this digital age." (Interview on May 22, 2023)

Similar to the previous informant, who works as a Pantarlih officer, she confirmed that the workload of Pantarlih officers in remote or mountainous areas is very demanding. In contrast to informants who reside and serve as Pantarlih (electoral coordinators) in urban areas, they felt that each polling station (TPS) only had one Pantarlih officer. However, they suggested the use of electronic applications in the future for updating the voter list, which would simplify their work, especially for Pantarlih officers in mountainous areas.

Based on the overall interview results above, it can be concluded that the evaluation of policy input for updating the voter list in Gorontalo Regency has not been running well. This is due to General Elections Commission (PKPU) Regulation Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating the Voter List and Voter List, which limits the number of Pantarlih officers per polling station (TPS), with a maximum of one Pantarlih officer per TPS. Gorontalo Regency is predominantly mountainous and difficult to reach. Furthermore, the process of updating the voter list by Pantarlih officers is still done manually and is not supported by the availability of electronic applications that could assist their performance.

The interview results above align with the researcher's observation that each polling station (TPS) has one PPDP/Pantarlih officer. The following data shows the number of polling stations (TPS) and PPDP officers determined by the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU).

Table 1. List of PPDP/Pantarlih Personnel

No.	Subdistrict	Village/Sub-district	TPS Total	PPDP Total
1	Asparaga	10	30	30
2	Batudaa	8	29	29
3	Batudaa Pantai	9	27	27
4	Bilato	10	22	22
5	Biluhu	8	18	18
6	Boliyohuto	13	44	44
7	Bongomeme	15	46	46

8	Dungaliyo	10	39	39
9	Limboto	14	95	95
10	Limboto Barat	10	46	46
11	Mootilango	10	43	43
12	Pulubala	11	49	49
13	Tabongo	9	35	35
14	Talaga Jaya	5	25	25
15	Telaga	9	46	46
16	Telaga Biru	15	63	63
17	Tibawa	16	78	78
18	Tilango	8	27	27
19	Tolangohula	15	49	49
	Total	205	811	811

Input evaluation in the CIPP model aims to identify and assess the resources and strategies needed to achieve program objectives. This involves analyzing personnel, budget, infrastructure, and required procedures and regulations. Input evaluation helps decision-makers plan appropriate strategies, determine required resources, and identify the best alternative courses of action to achieve program objectives. Input evaluation is an evaluation process that focuses on available resources and the strategies to be used to achieve program or activity objectives. Its primary purpose is to determine how to effectively utilize existing resources, such as personnel, funds, facilities, and organizational structure, to establish the required program and achieve its objectives.

In this study, the input aspect was used to assess the availability of Voter List Update Officers (Pantarlih), the availability of budget and logistics for implementing the voter list update, and the availability of application systems supporting the voter list update process in Gorontalo Regency. Based on the results of observations and interviews, it can be concluded that the evaluation of the input of the voter list updating policy in Gorontalo Regency has not been running well, this is due to the General Election Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning the Updating of the Voter List and Voter List, which limits the number of Pantarlih officers in one TPS where in one TPS a maximum of one Pantarlih Officer can be filled, while the Gorontalo Regency area is dominated by mountainous areas with regional characteristics that are quite difficult to reach. In addition, the process of updating the voter list by Pantarlih officers is still done manually and is not supported by the availability of electronic-based applications that can assist the performance of Pantarlih.

Discussion

The evaluation of voter list updates at the Gorontalo Regency General Elections Commission (KPU) was conducted comprehensively using the CIPP (Context, Input, Process, Product) model. CIPP stands for Context, Input, Process, and Product, a program evaluation model introduced by Daniel Stufflebeam to provide a comprehensive assessment of a program. This model is used to assess program needs, required resources, program implementation, and achieved results, to assist decision-makers in improving or terminating the program. Systematic program evaluation is a crucial instrument for measuring the impact and relevance of a program to its stated targets. The function of evaluation is to identify aspects of the program that require improvement or adjustment, while simultaneously strengthening indicator components that have demonstrated positive contributions to achieving results. By

implementing valid and reliable evaluations, constructive steps can be taken to optimize the program's overall effectiveness.



Figure 1. Voter Data Update Stages
Source: KPU RI 2024

Input evaluation assesses competing strategies and the work plans and budgets of the selected approach. The statement explains that input evaluation is conducted to assess the competing strategies, work plans, and budgets of the selected approach. Therefore, input evaluation in its implementation includes analysis of several components related to the following: how available resources are used, and alternative strategies that must be considered to achieve a program. In addition to these activities, input evaluation also aims to identify and assess system capabilities, alternative strategy designs, procedures for implementation strategies, program financing, and scheduling for voter list updating. The steps for implementing input evaluation in a program can be described in the following diagram:

Stufflebeam & Shinkfield, who emphasize that the primary purpose of input evaluation is to determine how the objectives of an ongoing program can be achieved. Input evaluation can also help decision-makers organize decisions, determine available resources, determine the plans and strategies chosen to achieve goals, what alternative strategies will be adopted, and what work procedures the decision-makers will choose to achieve the program's objectives. Input evaluation involves several stages consisting of several components that must be evaluated. These input evaluation components include: (a) human resources; (b) facilities, infrastructure, and supporting equipment; and (d) various necessary procedures and regulations.

In this study, the input aspect was used to assess the availability of Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih), the availability of budget and logistics for implementing voter list updates, and the availability of application systems supporting the voter list update process in Gorontalo Regency. The input evaluation indicators in this study can be seen in the figure below.

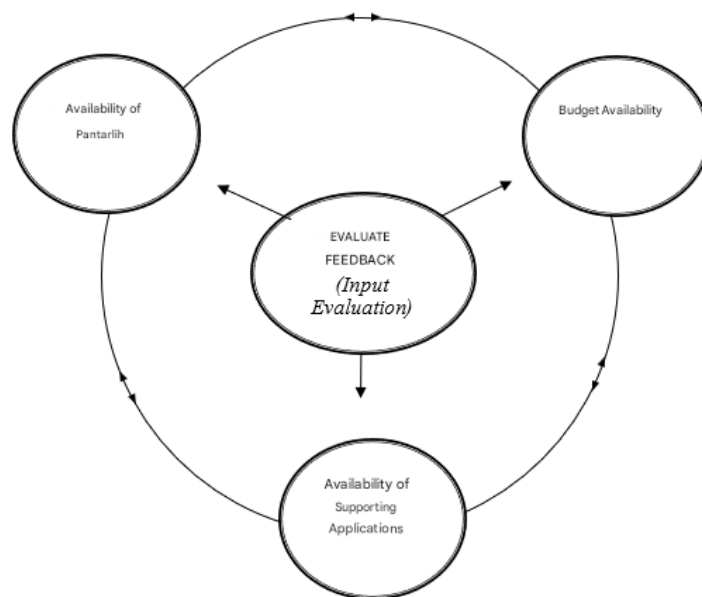


Figure 2. Input Evaluation Indicators for Updating Voter Lists

The Input aspect in this evaluation shows that there is conformity, but the obstacles revealed in the evaluation results certainly cannot be denied, even so, a better mutarlih improvement is certainly the goal of the KPU in general, therefore based on document analysis of the availability of Voter Update Officers (Pantarlih), the Gorontalo Regency KPU has carried out recruitment of pantarlih in accordance with PKPU No. 8 of 2019 concerning the Establishment and Work Procedures of Ad-hoc Bodies for the General Election and the Election of Governors and Deputy Governors, Regents and Deputy Regents, Mayors and Deputy Mayors, in Article 31 letter c states that in the implementation of the Election, the Regency/City KPU forms PPK, PPS and in the election of governors and elections of regents and deputy regents or mayors and deputy mayors within its working area. This is clarified in the technical guidelines of SK. No. 169 / PP.04.2-Kpt / 03 / KPU / III / 2020. (KPU, 2019).

The results of interviews and observations show that the Pantarlih's duties are in accordance with the KPU's technical guidelines to match voter data with data from synchronized sources carried out by the KPU with the Ministry of Home Affairs, in this case the Director General of Civil Registration through DP4 data. Pantarlih matches, researches, and updates data in the field, then the data is synchronized to create comprehensive and valid voter data. Pantarlih inputs the data through coklit (matching and research). In terms of budget, the allocation of funds for voter list updating activities is relatively adequate according to the input cost standards set by the KPU RI. Of course, budget use can still be optimized, especially in terms of allocation for technical guidance activities to ad hoc organizers, socialization, and coordination with related agencies. Minister of Finance Sri Mulyani Indrawati stated in the press release of the February 2024 edition of the APBN KITA on February 22, that this year's election budget was allocated to the KPU and Bawaslu as well as 14 other K/L that support the implementation of the election.

The election budget allocation is used for, among other things, election supervision and implementation by ad hoc institutions, oversight of the determination of election results, voting and vote counting, election security and maintaining public order and security, handling violations of the election organizers' code of ethics, updating the voter list, and compiling the

voter list. Based on observations and interviews, it can be concluded that the evaluation of policy input for updating the voter list in Gorontalo Regency has not been running well. This is due to General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating the Voter List and the Voter List, which limits the number of Pantarlih officers at each polling station (TPS), with a maximum of one Pantarlih officer per TPS. Gorontalo Regency is predominantly mountainous and difficult to reach. Furthermore, the process of updating the voter list by Pantarlih officers is still done manually and is not supported by the availability of electronic-based applications that could assist their performance.

Conclusion

The evaluation of policy input for voter list updating in Gorontalo Regency has not been successful. This is due to General Elections Commission Regulation (PKPU) Number 19 of 2019 concerning Updating Voter Lists and Voter Lists, which limits the number of Pantarlih officers per polling station (TPS) to a maximum of one Pantarlih officer. Gorontalo Regency is predominantly mountainous and difficult to reach. Furthermore, the process of updating the voter list by Pantarlih officers is still manual and lacks the support of electronic applications that could facilitate their work.

References

- Ansolabehere, S., & Hersh, E. (2012). Validation: What big data reveal about survey misreporting and the real electorate. *Political Analysis*, 20(4), 437-459. <https://doi.org/10.1093/pan/mps023>
- Ardhy, I., Situmorang, T. P., & Irmayani, T. (2024). Evaluasi Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih Berkelanjutan Pada Masa Non-Tahapan Pemilihan 2020-2022 Di Kabupaten Indragiri Hilir. *PERSPEKTIF*, 13(4), 1033-1048. <https://doi.org/10.31289/perspektif.v13i4.12761>
- Basuki, U. (2020). Parpol, Pemilu dan Demokrasi: Dinamika Partai Politik dalam Sistem Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia Perspektif Demokrasi. *Kosmik Hukum*, 20(2), 81-94. <https://doi.org/10.30595/kosmikhukum.v20i2.8321>
- Budiman, H. (2023). Penyuluhan Hukum tentang Kepastian Hukum dan Perlindungan Hak Pilih dalam Pemutakhiran Data dan Penyusunan Daftar Pemilih Pemilihan Umum 2024. *Empowerment*, 6(01), 112-119. <https://doi.org/10.25134/empowerment.v6i01.7682>
- Cahyaningsih, A., Wijayadi, H., & Kautsar, R. (2019). Penetrasi Teknologi Informasi dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Serentak 2018. *Jurnal PolGov*, 1(1), 1-34. <https://doi.org/10.22146/polgov.v1i1.48289>
- Huda, Y. N., & Fathammubina, R. (2025). Perlindungan Hak Pilih Warga Negara dalam Pemilu: Analisis Terhadap UU No. 7 Tahun 2017. *Fundamental: Jurnal Ilmiah Hukum*, 14(1), 149-162. <https://doi.org/10.34304/jf.v14i1.404>
- Ningsih, D. G., Harahap, R. H., & Kusmanto, H. (2023). Analisis Integritas Petugas Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih dalam Pendataan Pemilih pada Pemilihan Walikota dan Wakil Walikota Medan Tahun 2020 di Kecamatan Medan Polonia. *PERSPEKTIF*, 12(1), 251-262.

- Nurfadilla, Y., & Nurdin, I. (2024). Kepemimpinan kolaboratif dalam momentum pemilu 2024 membangun partisipasi demokratis yang berkelanjutan. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Politik*, 9(1), 44-49. <https://doi.org/10.36982/jpg.v9i1.3714>
- Pradipta, A. M. (2025). The Position of Election Law in Ensuring Regional Political Justice and Stability. *Journal of Law and Humanity Studies*, 2(1), 15-22.
- Riskiyono, J. (2019). Kedaulatan Partisipasi Pemilih dalam Pengawasan Pemilihan Kepala Daerah dan Pemilihan Umum Serentak 2019 [Voters' Agency in the Supervision of Regional Elections and the 2019 Simultaneous General Elections]. *Jurnal Politika Dinamika Masalah Politik Dalam Negeri dan Hubungan Internasional*, 10(2), 145-165. <http://dx.doi.org/10.22212/jp.v10i2.1450>
- Sulistiono, S., & Boediningsih, W. (2023). Konsep Kedaulatan Rakyat dalam Implementasi Presidential Threshold Pada Sistem Pemilihan Umum Secara Langsung di Indonesia. *JURNAL RECTUM: Tinjauan Yuridis Penanganan Tindak Pidana*, 5(3), 333-345. <http://dx.doi.org/10.46930/jurnalrectum.v5i3.3482>
- Suratinoyo, Z., & Puluhalawa, M. R. (2025). Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Penanganan Pemalsuan Data Pribadi Pada Pemilihan Umum. *Al-Zayn: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial & Hukum*, 3(3), 2772-2781. <https://doi.org/10.61104/alz.v3i3.1740>
- Wardhani, L. T. A. L., Ibrahim, F., & Christia, A. M. (2020). Koherensi Sistem Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Di Indonesia Terhadap Nilai-Nilai Demokrasi Pancasila. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 2(3), 305-318. <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v2i3.305-318>