FACTORS AFFECTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT LEADER ELECTIONS: A CASE STUDY USING ADDITIONAL VOTER LIST (AVL) IN THE 2020 SAMARINDA CITY GOVERNMENT ELECTION

**[1]Daryono, [2]Imron Sohsan, [3]Kemal Abdella,
[4]Kus Indarto & [5]Diah Rahayu**
[1]Public Administration Department,
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Mulawarman University, Indonesia
[2]Public Administration Department, Faculty of Social and
Humanities Sciences, Khon Kaen University, Thailand
[3]Department of Law, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,
Adama Science and Technology University,
Adama, Oromia, Ethiopia
[4]Public Administration Department,
Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Mulawarman University, Indonesia
[5]Psychology Department, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences,
Mulawarman University, Indonesia

[1]*Corresponding author: daryono@fisip.unmul.ac.id*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the factors that influence voters using Additional Voter List (AVL) in the election of Samarinda mayor in

2020. This research focuses on the factors that affect voters who have registered in Voter List using suffrage with AVL in Samarinda. Samarinda became a research locus with sampling models in 6 sub-districts and 12 villages. The NVivo 12 Interactive Model analysis and Network Analysis technique used the data analysis. The interactive analysis stage consists of data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. Researchers adopted the Maleong concept to strengthen interactive analysis to analyze the standard degree of truth of research results, therefore data checks must be carried out through credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The results of this study that the factors that affect AVL include Business (Business), Voting Rights Use Campaign and candidates' success team, Electronic ID Card Ownership, Continuing Studies, Using Voting Rights, Working Mobility, Moving (Marriage), Domicile Transfer, Data Collection Process, Socialization of Election Stages, Election Implementation Tasks and Moving Citizens. Among the 12 factors, emerge 8 factors have the most substantial influence, namely Moving Domicile, Data Collection Process, Electronic ID Card Ownership, Socialization of Election Stages, Using Voting Rights, Voting Rights Campaign and Candidates' Success Team, Work Mobility and Moving Citizens.

Keywords: Additional Voter, General Election, Local Government Leader**.**

INTRODUCTION

From the perspective and point of view of democracy, the General Election is believed to be the best mechanism to produce a state leader. This concept and pattern also apply in Indonesia; elections are an actual manifestation of democracy and become a means for the people to declare their sovereignty over the state and government. To realize this sovereignty, the steps taken were to carry out elections to determine who should run and supervise the government in a country.

The Indonesian state has succeeded in carrying out elections divided into several eras, including the old order, new order, and reform order. During the old order, the State of Indonesia held the first general election in 1955, followed by the new order six times, namely 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992, 1997 and during the reformation order, it has successfully held five elections, namely 1999, 2004, 2009, 2014

and 2019. A different political situation certainly colors each phase of the election, and the political situation will affect the quality of the election implementation. Public participation in elections is an essential indicator of the success of the performance. Therefore, the general election implementers have a big responsibility to raise awareness to the public about the importance of participating in elections. The following data describes the condition of public participation in elections.

Table 1

Political Participation of Voters (Elections in Indonesi

| No	Election	Year	Political Participation Rate %	Abstain Rate %
1	Legislative Election	1955	91,4	8,6
2	Legislative Election	1971	96,6	3,4
3	Legislative Election	1977	96,5	3,5
4	Legislative Election	1982	96,5	3,5
5	Legislative Election	1987	96,4	3,6
6	Legislative Election	1992	95,1	4,9
7	Legislative Election	1997	93,6	6,4
8	Legislative Election	1999	92,6	7,3
9	Legislative Election	2004	84,1	15,9
10	Presidential Election I	2004	78,2	21,8
11	Presidential Election II	2004	76,6	23,4
12	Legislative Election	2009	71	29
13	Legislative Election	2014	75,11	24,89
14	Presidential Election	2014	70	30

Source: General Election Commissions (www.kpu.ri.com)

By referring to the data, it can be briefly interpreted that public concern to participate actively, participate, and exercise their voting rights occurred in the first election, namely the 1955 election. The worst election was the 2014 election if the indicator was the level of public participation. This condition can be compared with political participation in several developed countries, among others; New Zealand turnout for the 2005 election was 80.9 percent of registered voters, an increase of four points on turnout in 2002 (Andrew Geddis, 2005: 801). Pakistan 44.6 percent turnout was recorded with 2.7 percent increase than previous elections. In 2002 general elections, voter's turnout was 41.9 percent (Javid Ahmed, 2016:2).

Through refers this condition, it necessary explore in-depth, what are the influencing factors. While a brief overview of the implementation of elections in East Kalimantan Province can be observe in the following table:

Table 2

*Political Participation of Voters (Elections in East Kalimantan Province)*
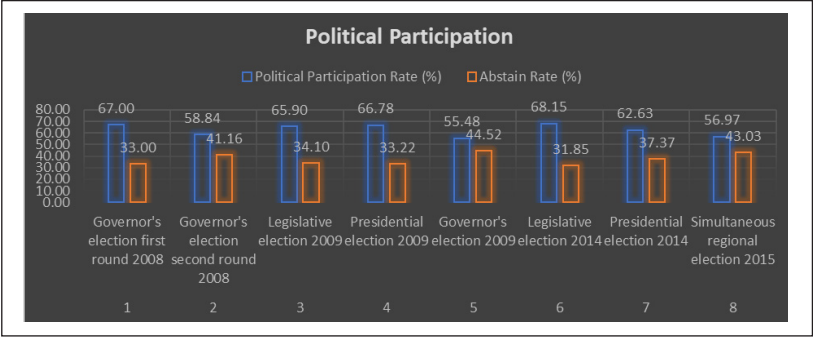
Source: General Election Commissions of East Kalimantan Province

When national data and regional data of East Kalimantan Province are compared with Samarinda community participation data, it can be observed through the following table:

Table 3

Political Participation of Voters (Elections in Samarinda)
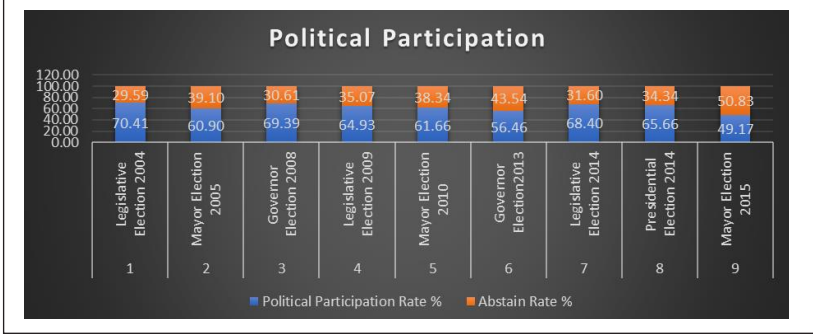
Source: General Election Commissions of Samarinda

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Dynamics, problems, and fluctuations in the level of public participation in Samarinda City can be observed from table 3, which is a significant percentage difference occurs in each election process. From the data described in table 3, it can be interpreted that the highest percentage occurred in the 2008 Gubernatorial Election. This data illustrates that, when compared with the Samarinda Mayoral Election in 2015, the participation of the people of Samarinda City in the 2015 Samarinda Mayoral Election was meager, not even reaching 50 percent. Thus, it becomes homework for the election organizers to resuscitate the public in the use of suffrage in every election. Amizal at all (2018:01) Voter participation in election is one of the benchmarks of the success of political development and the high level of voter participation will indicate the success of the election and the low voter participation will indicate the failure of the election.

This research focuses on the discussion of the Permanent Voter List (PVL). In every election, PVL becomes the main issue and becomes a prolonged polemic because it is motivated by various factors, both technical and political factors. An example can be seen from Prayudi's research (2018) as the following:

> The problem of Permanent Voter List (PVL) continues to occur in every election. The KPU extends the handling stage for 2 (two) months from September 16, 2018. The move was made not only because there are still allegations of double DPT but also related to novice voters who do not have an Electronic Identity Card but are entitled to vote in April 2019. This paper examines why the PVL problem keeps repeating itself and how it is solved. The recommendations put forward are the synergy between the General Election Commission, The Election Supervisory Agency as the election organizer with related stakeholders is more consolidated. In addition, the active participation of citizens must supervise and register themselves as voters who have the right to vote. (Prayudi, 2018)

The issue of PVL was also raised by Awiek (2019), saying that the DPT problem often occurs in every election. "This is probably almost always the case during elections. It is constantly repeated, probably because of the data collection in Indonesia. Different population data

owned by General Election Commission. This will be a problem. Previously, it was proven that PVL improvements were carried out until 2019. Even in some sub-districts, there was the addition of PVL outside reasonableness, all verified with The Election Supervisory Agency. PVL Presidential Election PVL 2019, with the election of the village head, must experience significant changes.

The PVL issue was also disclosed by the Chairman of The Election Supervisory Board of the Republic of Indonesia, Abhan revealed several records of problems during the implementation of the 2019 Election. Chairman Bawaslu pointed to DPT issues, distribution of ballot logistics, complaints against election organizers, and inconsistencies in election regulations. Various parties also echo the problem of PVL. The point is that PVL must be accurate and not appear double PVL. The Secretary-General of the Election Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia does not excessively state "Maintaining Voting Rights throughout the Country." It should be understood that election violations almost occur from upstream to downstream. Therefore, the escort at every election stage has become a necessity. One of them is an escort at the stage of updating the voter list. This stage is crucial in holding elections because the voter list is essential to the voting and vote-counting process. The creation of an accurate, comprehensive, and up-to-date voter list is the hope of all people without exception to ensure the constitutional voting rights of citizens are fulfilled.

By looking at some of the notes above, it becomes essential to study PVL. However, all components of society must also self-correction to the quality of the implementation of elections. One of them is to look at the status of each citizen who already has the right to vote. Should behave and act disciplined regarding the use of suffrage. The wise is to use the right to vote by the location of the polling station that has been set. However, to accommodate citizens who are forced to use the right to vote at other polling stations, the General Election Commission makes a policy through the Additional Voter List (AVL)) to exercise their voting rights.

Based on the above explanations and problems, research on the factors that influence voters using suffrage with AVL is a reasonably necessary study in encouraging the success of the implementation of the General Election.

LITERATURE REVIEW

General Election

Elections are the primary means of realizing democracy in a country (Efrizal, 2012: 5). The submission of popular votes to form representative institutions and governments as state organizers is a fundamental substance or value in elections. The popular vote is realized in suffrage, namely the right to choose representatives of various candidates. Efriza (2012:355) states that elections are essential for participating in the modern representative democratic system. This shows that modern countries believe that democracy is the best way to give birth to the country's political leaders. While Reynold in Basri (2011: 125) said that elections are a method in which the votes obtained in elections are referred to in seats won in parliament or political parties. Elections are an essential means of electing representatives of the people who will represent them in the country's policy-making process. The analogy is that the seats of power in the state are determined by the small number of votes collected. Of course, this depends on how high the election organizers carry out the accuracy of the vote calculations. Elections are held to elect representatives of the people and representatives of the regions and form a democratic, strong government and gain popular support.

According to Law No. 7 of 2017 article 1 section (1) referred to as the next General Election called the Election is a means of people's sovereignty to elect members of the House of Representatives, members of the Regional Representative Council, The President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Regional House of Representatives, which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. 1945. Therefore, it is clear that realizing the sovereignty of the people in the state-required stages and legitimate means through elections. This means that the State of Indonesia only recognizes one legitimate system to give birth to state leaders (President and Vice President), elect members of the House of Representatives both at the national level, as well as regional-level, namely provinces and districts/cities and also in electing members of the Regional Representative Council.

Topo Santoso (2007: 112) stated that enforcing the game's rules is more effective if it comes from each party's commitment to this

election. Sportsmanship needs to be shown by all who play because the election is expected to give birth to representatives of the people (the House of Representatives both at the national level and regional-level), regional representatives, and national leaders (President and Vice President) becomes a riotous, unqualified, and deceptive arena. People lose momentum for fundamental policy changes and aspirations without fair enforcement of the game's rules.

In-Law No. 7 of 2017 on Election Organizers, election organizers who are direct, public, free, secret, honest and fair can only be realized if the election organizer has high integrity and understands and respects citizens' civil and political rights. Weak election organizers have the potential to hinder the realization of quality elections. This is a strong warning to the General Elections Commission about holding elections. General Elections Commission is required to maintain the quality of elections. Holding elections' basic concepts and values are direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair. Thus, it is necessary for the General Elections Commission commissioner, who has high integrity, honesty, and discipline and cannot be influenced by anyone in organizing elections.

Quality elections can also basically be seen from two sides, namely the process side and the result (Abdullah, 2009: 3-4). Abdullah explained that elections are said to be qualified in terms of the process if they occur democratically, safely, orderly and smoothly, and honestly and fairly. Thus, the quality of the people's representatives is determined by the quality of the election. In other words, quality elections must be able to produce representatives of the people and state leaders who can prosper the people and maintain the dignity and dignity of the Indonesian nation in the eyes of the international community. Meanwhile, Lijpahart in Gaffar (2004: 255) states that elections are interpreted as a collection of methods or ways citizens choose their representatives.

Organized Selection System

In the organic system, people are seen as several individuals living together and diverse differences in both ethnicity and living knowledge. So those differences take precedence as suffrage controllers.

The electoral system is distinguished in two definitions, in a broad sense and a narrow sense. In a broad sense, the electoral system is related to suffrage, election administration, and voter behavior.

Moreover, the narrow sense of the electoral system is how to vote in expressing political choices through voting, where the vote is transformed into a parliamentary seat or public official (Dieter Nolhen in Basri, 2011: 125). Concerning the existing system in elections, Surbakti (1999: 176) states that one of the functions of the electoral system is to regulate the procedure of a person to be elected as a member of the people's representative body or become the head of government. Each electoral system, usually regulated in the laws and regulations, contains at least three main variables: balloting, electoral districts, and electoral formulas. Another view of elections also states that elections are a suggestion to mobilize and mobilize popular support for the country and government by participating in the political process. The performance of the electoral system is influenced by many factors, such as political awareness, educational action, socio-economic populist, ideological diversity, and geographical conditions (Joko Prihatmoko, 2008: 32).

General Election Function

Elections have several functions; First; means to distribute the political rights of citizens by choice so that aspirations can be channeled through elected representatives; the second is the means of implementing the principle of people's sovereignty in a country; Third, that elections serve as a means of establishing democratic government because through elections the people can elect their representatives directly, publicly, freely, and secretly (Ranney in Team Gradient, 2012: 38).

Meanwhile, elections recognize the basic principles, as stated by Centro in Andrianus (2006:305-306), which is to guarantee a represented parliament; Not too complicated, so that the average voter can conduct elections; Inspiring to cooperation between political participants; Generating high legitimacy against parliament and government; Help form a stable and efficient government; Creating public accountability of the government and representatives of the people; Assisting the growth of political parties covering a wide range of social groups; Help create healthy opposition.

General Election Actors

As a political competition, elections involve many actors. According to Sardini (2011: 41-48), there are several actors in the election with whom each actor has his position and function that together must succeed the election. The actors are as follows:

a.   Main Actor; Voters, Election Organizers; General Election Commission, Election Supervisory Agency, Election Participants; Political parties; legislatures and executive elections)

b.   Supporting Actors: Government, Security Agencies, Law Enforcement Agencies, and Election Monitors

Meanwhile, Article 1, number 7 of Law No. 7 of 2017 on Elections regulates three election organizing institutions, namely the Election Commission (KPU), the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the Honorary Board of Election Organizers (DKPP).

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach by combining two models, namely interactive and network analysis. Interactive analysis refers to the concept (Miles & Huberman, 1992) through four stages of analysis, namely: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. To strengthen the interactive analysis, the researcher adopted the Maleong concept, to see the standard of the degree of Network analysis used the NVivo 12 Plus program. The stages that must be passed in the NVivo analysis are as follows: Data exploration; Arrangement of nodes; Determination of cases and cases classification; Data analysis confidence in the research results so that the data must be checked through credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. This study was conducted on six sub-districts that were detailed again in villages and polling stations that have AVL cases. This research is reinforced with secondary and primary data. Secondary data include; Regulation of the General Election Commission, the results or progress report of the Simultaneous Election of Mayor of Samarinda in 2020, and the results of changes and work programs of the General Election Commission. While the primary data is obtained from two sources, namely key informant and informant.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The preliminary study in this research explores the factors that influence voters using DPTb in the Simultaneous Election of Samarinda Mayor in 2020. This excavation involves the entire key informant and informant who are expected to describe and map well

related to the factors in question. As stated by the Commissioner of General Elections Commissio of East Kalimantan Province Data and Information Division "Iffa Rosita" that the factors that affect the use of AVL, first because there are transfer residents who do not report to the head of village, therefore the process of data collection is not recorded, secondly domicile that moved due to work factors and others. These two factors caused the high number of AVL in the Simultaneous Election of Samarinda Mayor in 2020.

A statement from Dwi Haryono reinforce the above description as Commissioner of General Elections Commission Samarinda Municipality Division of Programs, Data, and Information, which states that in general that why citizens use the AVL line, one of the factors is because the community is less active in following the development of the election stage, on the other hand, AVL has been announced, and data collection has been done. In the process of recording a long time. At every stage of the election, there are always banners installed in villages and sub-districts, possibly due to the busyness of the community, and lack of information causes residents to use the AVL line in the Simultaneous Election of Samarinda Mayor in 2020. It can be concluded, the influencing factors are the busyness of people who do not follow the election stage, the lack of delivery of officers in conveying information to the community, and the level of community mobilization is relatively high. External factors include; The first related to the ownership of E-KTP (electronic Identity Card), to get an ID card must be 17 years old, therefore it affects a person whether he has the right to vote or not. Second, several Samarinda citizens aged 17 years and over have ID cards, therefore they are not included in the electoral register. Other factors related to the use of AVL can be seen through the following figure: Jabaran Factor through *Crosstab.*

Figure 1

Factors Affecting AVL
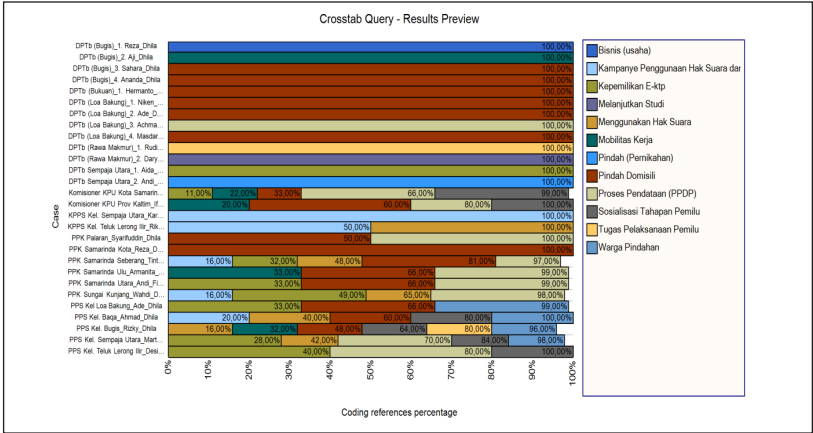
Source: Primary data researchers are resulting from NVivo analysis.

Looking at Figure 1, could be interpreted that the response of critical informants and informants is quite diverse related to factors that influence the use of the AVL line. Through crosstab analysis, identified 12 factors, distribution, and percentage. In detail, the distribution of percentages is observed through Figure 1, which describes the opinions of each key informant and informant's opinions. The following SATA are simplification of Figure 7:

1. Business: 1.27%
2. Campaign for the Use of Voting Rights and candidates' success team: 6.33%
3. Electronic Identity Card Ownership: 13.92%
4. Continuing Studies: 1.27%
5. Using Voting Rights: 7.59%
6. Work Mobility: 6.33%
7. Moving (Marriage): 1.27%
8. Move Domicile: 24.05%
9. Data collection process: 20.25%
10. Socialization of Election Stages: 10.13%
11. Election execution: 2.53%
12. Moving People: 5.06%

Thus, it can be interpreted that of the 12 factors that give the influence of 8 factors that have the most decisive influence, namely the transfer

of domicile, the data collection process, the ownership of Electronic Identity Card, The socialization of the election stage, using voting rights, voting rights campaigns and candidates' success team, work mobility and moving citizens. Moving domicile became a factor that dominated the high number of AVL. Population migration that occurred in Samarinda Municipality impacted the process of electing mayors and deputy mayors of Samarinda in 2020. The direct impact is the shift in the number of Permanent Voter Lists, which is not reassuring in managing voter data. In quantity, migration or domicile transfer in Samarinda reaches 24 percent if the size or comparison is other factors related to AVL. The critical point is the background of the domicile move, the purpose of the domicile move, and the impact caused. Data shows that some things that cause domicile moving are moving workplaces, following family, and continuing education.

In connection with these actual conditions, the holding of elections must provide a solution, therefore that all Samarinda residents who have the right to vote can channel their political choices in the election of mayors and deputy mayors. This demographic condition causes the high number of AVL in the 2020 Samarinda Mayor Elections. The data from interviews with informants show that residents who move domicile can give their sura rights because the ballot at the polling station (Polling Station) AVL is sufficient. Through network analysis

General Elections Commission Official (Grouping Method)

Figure 2

*General Elections Commission Official Statement*
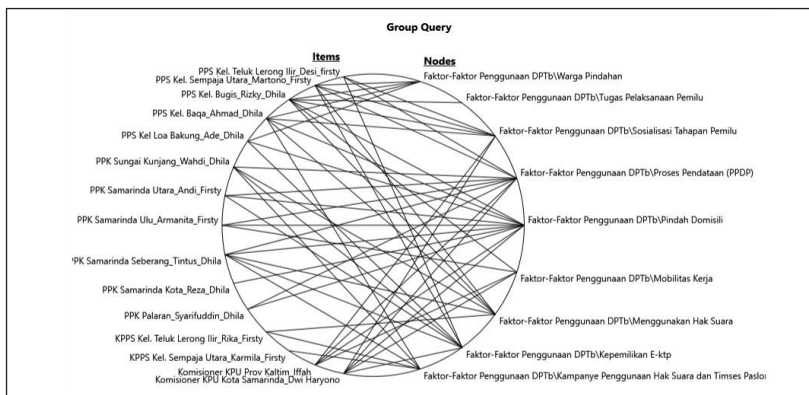
Source: NVivo Analysis Results

Figure 2 provides an overview of the statement of the key informant, which is the key informant is a representation of the election organizers ranging from the level of the commissioner of the General Elections Commission of East Kalimantan Province, Commissioner of Samarinda Municipality, District Election Committee, Voting Committee and Voting Organizing Group which states about the factors that affect AVL, where both (item and node) have a correlation and interaction that is quite dense. The correlation between informants or actors and nodes is a visible factor of actors who give a maximum response and the dominant factor in influencing AVL. Figure 2 is essentially a visualization of Figure 1. Observation of quantity in Figure 1, while the picture of grab density or density mobility relationship can be seen in Figure 2.

Referring to the figure, it can be explained that several actors dominate roles in revealing factors, including PPS Kel. Bugis (6), Commissioner of General Elections Commission of Samarinda Municipality (5), District Election Committee Samarinda Seberang District (5), the Voting Committee Baqa Village (5), the Voting Committee Sempaja Utara Village (5), the Voting Committee Sungai Kunjang Village (4), Commissioner of General Elections Commission East Kalimantan Province. The seven actors stated that moving domicile is the most influential factor in the number of Additional Voter List. This can be seen as grab density in the figure above describing the relationship between most actors and one of the nodes, namely moving domicile. It can be explained that 9 (nine) factors influence the appearance of AVL.

AVL (Grouping Method)

Figure 3
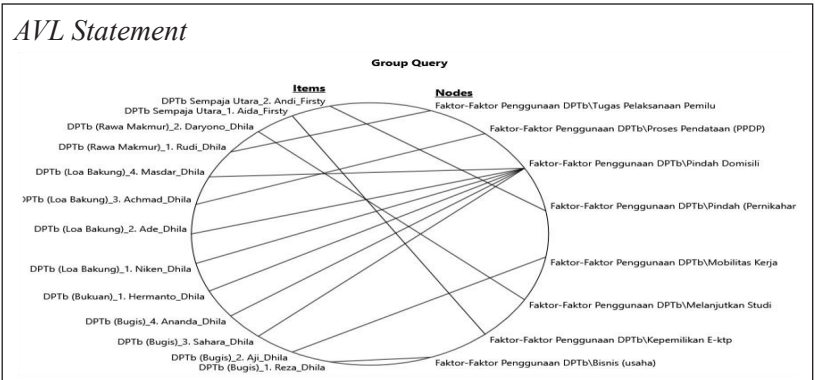
Source: NVivo Analysis Results

The meaning of Figure 3 is essentially the same as Figure 2, and the difference is the type of data source. In Figure 3 informant is a citizen who falls into the category of AVL. The relationship of the two nodes is the same, namely between actors and factors, which becomes the point of difference in the distribution or centrality of factors. In Figure 3, the domicile move factor is very dominant compared to other factors that get a minimum quantity.

A combination of General Elections Commission Official and AVL

Figure 4

The combined statement between General Elections Commission Official and AVL
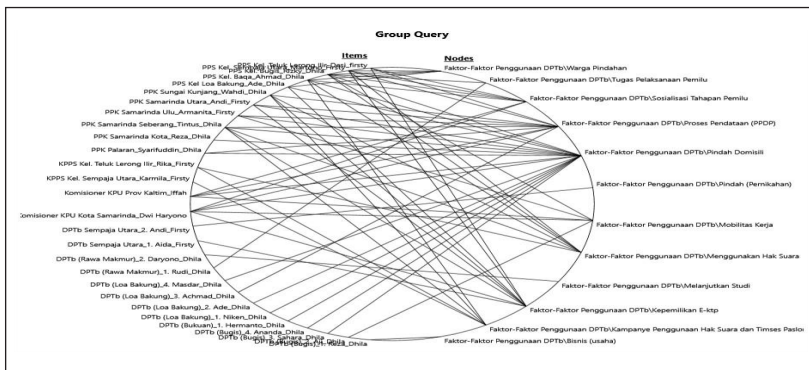
Source: NVivo Analysis Results

Figure 4 is a combination between Figure 8 and 9. The picture shows that the diversity of factors became a particular study in this study, which is four factors contribute to the influence of citizens using the AVL line in exercising their suffrage. Advanced figures can be observed in the following combined figures.

The Correlation Between Factors in AVL

Referring to the network analysis, there are differences in the degree of correlation strength. Detailed presentation of data is carried out on factors that have a significant degree of correlation, following the detailed data:

Table 5

Correlation (Pearson Correlation Coefficient) between factors in AV

| Code A	Code B	Pearson correlation coefficient
Data collection process	Electronic Identity Card Ownership	0,858686
Using Voting Rights	Campaign for the Use of Voting Rights and candidates' success team	0,838183
Socialization of Election Stages	Data collection process	0,796734
Election execution	Work Mobility	0,763034
Move Domicile	Work Mobility	0,689665
Socialization of Election Stages	Electronic Identity Card Ownership	0,687908

Source: NVivo Analysis Results

Referring to table 5, it can be interpreted that there are several factors in the general election that have an influence on the quality of election implementation, including the relationship between the data collection process and Electronic ID Card Ownership. The degree of strength of the relationship between the two factors shows the number 0.86. This data proves that Electronic Identity Card Ownership is the most important finding in the data collection process and is the main target for improving general election data. The quality of human resources data collection and data collection process is a guarantee in maintaining data accuracy. Thus, it is rational if the relationship between the two factors is strong enough

Obstacles in AVL Implementing

1. *Crosstab* for obstacles in AVL implementing
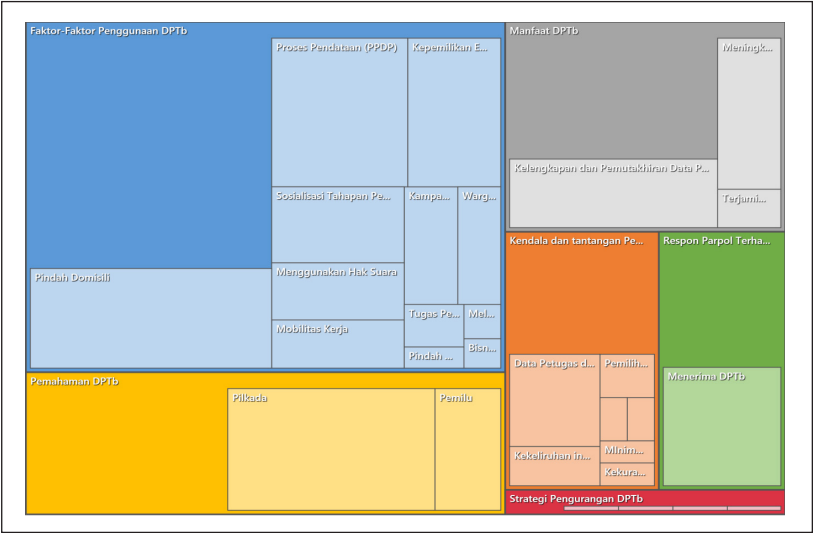
Figure 5
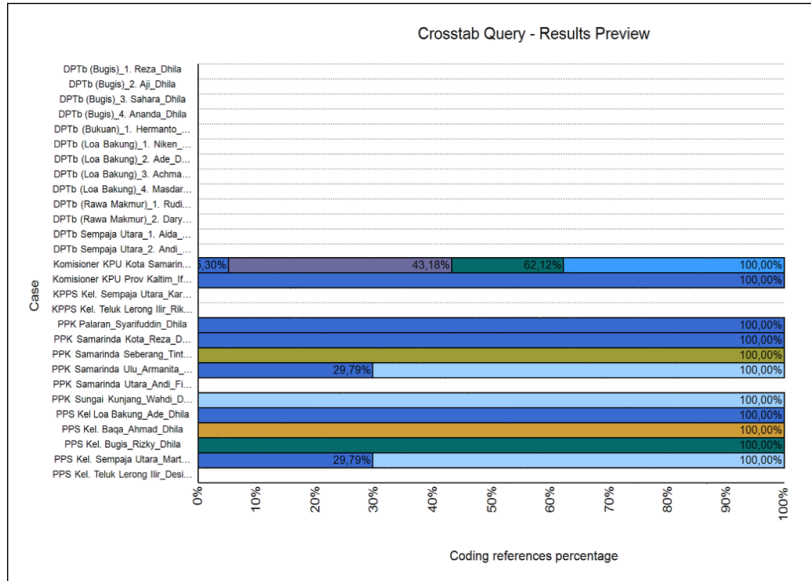
Constraints in implementing AVL

Source: NVivo Analysis Results

Referring to Figure 5, there are 7 obstacles in the implementation of the AVL, including: Incomplete data for officers and voters (43.75%), Error in data input (18.75%), Lack of election ballots (6.25%), Possible repeated elections (6.25%), lack of information about the implementation of elections (6.25%), AVL vote outside the specified hours (12.5%), Vulnerable voters do not participate (6.25%).

AVL Problematics

Figure 6

AVL Problematics

Referring to Figure 6, it can be clearly described that discussing AVL, there are several sub studies that can be developed, including: Factor of AVL, Benefits of AVL, Understanding of AVL, Constraints and challenges of AVL, Political party response to AVL, AVL reduction strategy.

By observing Figure 6, it can be understood related to the dominance of studies and the priority of research studies. It is clearly understood that the study of the factors that influence suffrage holders in exercising their suffrage through AVL becomes a Research Priority outlined through the factors found. The percentage of these factors is also clearly visualized, such as moving domicile, updating voter data, and Electronic Identity Card Ownership becomes a significant factor in influencing the use of AVL. Then followed by other factors such as socialization of election stages, principles of using suffrage, and work mobility. The next AVL problem is the benefits and understanding of AVL reinforced with their respective sub-subjects. The important note is that AVL is a technical step that can provide an alternative to problem-solving and bridge citizens in exercising their voting rights.

CONCLUSION

The subject matter in this research is a factor that affects the use of AVL. Of the various subjects that exist, the factors that cause to influence why someone uses AVL. It is expected that the findings of this research will be an accurate input for the General Elections Commission as the organizer of the Simultaneous Election of the Samarinda Mayor in 2020. By referring to qualitative analysis and strengthened by visualization and mapping research using NVivo 12, it can be concluded that the factors affecting AVL are as follows: Business, Campaign for The Use of Voting Rights and candidates' success team, E_ID Card Ownership, Continuing Studies, Using Voting Rights, Work Mobility, Moving (Marriage), Moving Domicile, Data Collection Process, Socialization of Election Stages, Election Implementation Tasks and Moving Citizens of the 12 factors that give influence, eight factors have the most substantial influence, namely Domicile Transfer, Data Collection Process, E_ID Card Ownership, Socialization of Election Stages, Using Voting Rights, Voting Rights Campaign and candidates' success team, Work Mobility and Moving Citizens. In comparison, other factors are not dominant enough.

The advice given in this research is related to factors, constraints, and data management strategies AVL. Related to factors that affect AVL, the main findings are domicile transfer, data update, and E_ID Card issues. Related to the management of AVL, several suggestions can be taken into consideration, among others:

1. AVL data is acted on to continue to be part of a comprehensive and continuous unity of voter data conducted in the run-up to the election and done periodically.
2. The process of updating data by General Elections Commission officers. That voter data continues to move (change) over time through General Elections Commission officers can maximize data accuracy and movement. Furthermore, it can be analyzed or predicted every specific period. This becomes the anticipation and prediction of data in the run-up to the election.
3. General Elections Commission can cooperate with relevant agencies to ensure voter data accuracy and finalization. For example, in collaboration with The Indonesian National Armed Forces, The Indonesian National Police, Population and Civil Registration Agency. The General Elections Commission can

      also share data with political parties participating in the election to compare voter data.

4.   Another strategic step is the General Elections Commission to conduct a survey or review and evaluation of data through the Public Trust Test on the achievement data from the General Elections Commission. This review can involve academics or independent research and survey institutions. Of course, the Public Trust Test can be done gradually through good planning. The most crucial stage is that Public Trust Test is done for initial, middle, and final data.

Some of the above suggestions are, in essence, closely related to the constraints of AVL implementation more to the improvement of General Elections Commission administration, this is reflected that 43.73% of AVL constraints are an incomplete officer and voter data, the rest is related to the integrity and performance of the General Elections Commission team in running the election stage. Regarding the conclusions and suggestions above, it is expected that the management of AVL data will be better and will impact the quality of simultaneous elections of Samarinda Mayor in the next period. A quality process is believed to get quality results as well.

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