Implementation Of The Second Re-Vote In Labuhan Batu In 2020

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Abstract

In light of the Re-Voting (PSU) process during the 2020 concurrent elections, this research sought to critically evaluate the performance of the KPPS Labuhanbatu Regency. Utilizing a qualitative case study methodology, a comprehensive dataset was compiled from in-depth interviews and meticulous document analysis, offering a holistic understanding of the intricacies and experiences associated with the event. The evaluation criteria were anchored on five pivotal indicators delineated by Kasmir, encompassing Quality, Quantity, Time, Cooperation Between Employees, and Supervision. Preliminary findings paint a picture of commendable dedication by the KPPS; however, their performance fell short of optimal standards. Beyond a mere assessment, this study carves out a roadmap, shedding light on the nuances of election management in Labuhanbatu Regency and pinpointing critical areas that demand attention and refinement to fortify future electoral endeavors.

Keyword: Second Re-Vote, Labuhan Batu

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INTRODUCTION

In the 2020 Regional Head Election (Pilkada), Not all districts can run voting smoothly. Several things caused the results of the vote to be delayed in being passed, including problems with disputed results. Vote counting that eventually led to a Re-Vote (PSU) must be held. The Constitutional Court (MK) has convened. Hearing on the dispute over the results of the 2020 regional elections held from March 18–22, 2021. As for the number of cases decided by the Constitutional Court is as high as 32 cases of dispute over the results of the 2020 regional elections MK16 re-polls in local elections Concurrent 2020. The number of PSUs at this event is so The most since the era of simultaneous regional elections. Even the number of regional elections that led to PSU this time increased four times more than the previous regional elections (Ardipandanto, 2022).

Since the enactment of Law Number 22 of 2007 concerning General Election Organizers, Regional Head Elections have been included in the election regime, so they are officially named General Elections for Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads or abbreviated as Pemilukada or Pilkada (Djalil, 2009). According to Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors, the term Pemilukada or Pilkada is called Election. In accordance with the sound of Article 1, Paragraph 1, In Provinces, Regencies, or Municipalities, the direct and democratic election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors—hereinafter referred to as elections—is an exercise of the people’s sovereignty (Rajab, 2018).

Regional Head Elections have been held directly since 2005 based on Law Number 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. This law became the basis for holding direct regional elections starting in 2005. The Law on Elections has undergone several changes, The most recent law is Law Number 6 of 2020, which is the third amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 regarding the stipulation of government regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 addressing the election of governors, regents, and mayors.

Several writings discussing the PSU theme, among others, were delivered by Rayi Retrianda Maulana (Maulana et al., 2021) then Retno Sari Handayani and Khairul Fahmi (Handayani & Fahmi, 2019) The two discussed PSUs from illegal or regulatory aspects of legislation, community participation, and issues affected social. As for the novelty of the study it is to discuss problems and challenges faced by the KPU in the implementation of PSUs from various aspects comprehensively, which research on articles, books, and journals that discuss PSUs both in elections Nor have the regional elections been studied further comprehensively (from various aspects) on The PSU level, in other words, is still dominant On Problematic Studies in Regional Elections common. Assessment of the challenges faced As of this writing, the KPU is dealing with PSUs provide more specialized knowledge related to problems faced by the KPU and how the KPU prepares to face themes a manifestation of his professionalism.

The General Elections Commission, hereinafter abbreviated as KPU, is a national, permanent, and independent election organizing institution in charge of conducting General Elections. The institutional structure of the KPU as an election organizer consists of the Provincial KPU, which is the organizer of the Governor’s Election; the District/City KPU, which is the organizer of the Regent/Mayor Election; The District Election Committee (PPK), a committee established by the District/City KPU to conduct elections at the district level or under other names, the Voting Committee (PPS), a committee established by the District/City KPU to conduct elections at the village level or under other names (Kelurahan), and the Polling Organizing Group (KPPS), groups established by PPS to conduct voting at polling places, are all examples of committees.

KPPS is formed by PPS on behalf of the Chairman of the District/City KPU 1 (one) month before the voting, which amounts to 7 (seven) people per polling station (Rivaldi, 2016). As a determinant of the success of the election, KPPS members must have skills and understand well the regulations and technicalities regarding the implementation at polling places of voting and tallying ballots. Therefore, the quality of KPPS Human Resources (HR) must be of good value so that it can realize elections with integrity. However, the reality is that most KPPS do not understand the regulations and technicalities about the voting procedure and vote tally at the polls.

In the concurrent elections of 2020, there were many problems stemming from errors at polling stations made by KPPS, including errors in counting votes, filling out forms C1 KWK and C1 KWK Plano, or verification errors for voters who showed up at the polling place, which must
be done by determining Model C's fitness. Electronic KTP, Certificate of Electronic ID Card Recording, Notification-KWK or Model C5 KWK with DPT or DPPh (Transfer Voter List), from the Office Population and Civil Registration, and Voters Exercise the Right to Vote More Than Once/Voter Users Who Are Not Entitled to Exercise the Right to Vote.

Problems stemming from errors at polling stations committed by the KPPS can result in a lawsuit to the Constitutional Court, the occurrence of Re-Voting (PSU), and a recount of Votes. KPU I Commissioner Dewa Kade Wiarsa Raka Sandi said there were several KPUs that carried out PSUs and Recount Votes in the 2020 Concurrent Elections, including PSUs in 2 gubernatorial elections, 1 mayoral election, and 13 regent elections. At the same time, the KPU also held a recount of votes in Sekadau Regency on April 13, 2021. A total of 17 (Seventeen) Constitutional Court rulings require the KPU to hold a re-vote and recount of votes with a deadline of 30 to 90 days after the Constitutional Court decision (NURSAFITRI, 2022).

The PSU, in theory, is the outcome of an earlier procedural mistake. According to the analysis's findings, a number of societal issues have arisen as a result of the application of laws and regulations. PSUs pose new challenges to voters, election officials, and participants. Due to the excessive focus on option preferences by candidates and officials during the implementation of PSUs, a phenomenon in the form of declining participation rates and potential anxiety pressure in the community has emerged. Related to "Problematic Election Organizers at the Ad Hoc Level". Teten conducted research on modes of electoral violations and recruitment problems at the ad hoc level. The results of Teten's research explain the weakness of election organizers at the ad hoc level. For this reason, it is necessary to intensify capacity building for officers. The goal is that ad hoc organizers can know and comply with the rules for holding elections. In other words, KPPS has minimally qualified human resources, whereas if the KPU wants to realize elections with integrity, it should pay more attention to the quality of lower-level organizers, especially KPPS (Jamaluddin, 2016). KPU needs to improve HR management related to the quality of lower-level organizers, namely KPPS.

The implementation of the 2020 PSU Election is considered to face a number of challenges. One of them is the issue of the recruitment of ad hoc organizers, which must be carried out in accordance with the decision in addressing disagreements over election results is the Constitutional Court (MK). According to Researcher of the Constitutional and Democracy Research Institute (KoDe) Initiative Muhammad Ihsan Maulana in an online discussion on Sunday (28/3) said that PSUs in 15 regions have different challenges in recruiting organizers. Among them is the PSU, ordered by the Constitutional Court to reappoint the previous KPPS and KDP members. This ruling is in the case of disputes over the results of the Labuhanbatu, South Labuhanbatu, and Mandailing Natal elections.

In management, humans need to be organized to achieve organizational goals. Since humans are the main actors in organizational management, they have the ability to direct and achieve desired results with the aim of human efforts and other resources. Management, according to (Kasmir, 2016), is an effort to utilize various physical and non-physical resources to complete a job or solve a problem well. KPPS is a lower-level organizer but has an important role in elections because KPPS members carry out voting and counting votes at polling stations and deal directly with and serve voters at polling stations. As stated (Ginting et al., 2021) in "Recruitment Patterns for General Election Organizers at the Group Level of Polling Organizers in Medan Selayang District in the 2019 Concurrent Elections," which served as a model for how voting and vote counting were implemented in the 2019 Election, the recruitment pattern of election organizers for KPPS is described and elaborated in detail. Good human resources will result from a good recruitment pattern. The application of the organizer's code of ethics, which includes honesty, must also get proper oversight from Bawaslu.

The KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency, through the Voting Committee (PPS), recruited KPPS to meet the needs of 1,061 polling stations. From the description above, Labuhanbatu Regency experienced difficulties in the recruitment process twice due to re-voting. This is in accordance with the Research of Marpaung, P.S.M.T., Harahap, H., and Ridho, H. (2022) "Analysis of Recruitment Problems of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) in the 2020 Medan Mayor and Deputy Mayor Elections" regarding the occurrence of problems with the extension of KPPS member.
RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a case study methodology and a qualitative approach to gather data. In-depth interviews and documents are used to support and supplement data from other sources. This study aims to fully understand the phenomenon that research participants encounter in a specific context and in a descriptive manner using language. (Bogdan & dalam Moleong, 2001). In the process, qualitative research involves important efforts, for example, asking questions and following procedures and collecting specific data from informants (Creswell, 2016).

The location of the study was Labuhanbatu Regency, North Sumatra Province. Labuhanbatu Regency is an area that held simultaneous elections in 2020, carried out re-voting twice, and carried out the recruitment process of KPPS members up to three times due to a lawsuit in the Constitutional Court. The informants in this study were selected and determined through considerations determined by researchers. The determination of informants in this study is carried out by purposive sampling techniques, where the selection of informants or resource persons is carried out deliberately according to the purpose of the research theme because the person is considered to have the information needed for research.

Primary data collection techniques and secondary data collection techniques are the two strategies used in this study to acquire data. Primary data is information gathered directly from the research topic in order to gather the information needed. Secondary data are facts gathered inadvertently from sources of information (Azwar, 2010).

This study uses content analysis techniques, namely analyzing the content of conversations of individuals who are directly involved in the Human Resources management process and the performance of the 2020 KPPS Election in Labuhanbatu Regency. According to Nawawi and Hadari, humans can be categorized as sources of information. So that the information provided by the informants involved based on facts and events that occur in the field becomes additional information that can be analyzed in this study (Nawawi & Hadari, 1995).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Field findings

One of the regencies in North Sumatra Province with Rantau Prapat as its capital is Labuhanbatu Regency. Oil palm and rubber plantations may be found in abundance in Labuhanbatu Regency. The location of Labuhanbatu Regency, which is on the eastern route of Sumatra and located in the confluence of the Provinces of West Sumatra and Riau, it links the Java and Sumatra regional growth hubs and offers sufficient access to the outside world due to its proximity to the Strait of Malacca. One of the regions on North Sumatra's East Coast is Labuhanbatu Regency. Geographically speaking, Labuhanbatu Regency can be found between 0 and 700 meters above sea level. The district has a total size of 2,561.38 km2, which is broken up into 98 distinct settlements and 9 sub-districts. The area of Labuhanbatu Regency in the north is bordered by the Strait of Malacca and North Labuhanbatu Regency; in the south, it is bordered by South Labuhanbatu Regency and North Padang Lawas; in the west, it is bordered by North Labuhanbatu Regency; and in the east, it is bordered by Riau Province.

The KPU Labuhanbatu Regency was established in 2003. And in 2008, Labuhanbatu Regency experienced a division into three districts, namely Labuhanbatu, North Labuhanbatu, and South Labuhanbatu. Because the District KPU Members have not been elected and the government has not been fully formed in the two pemekaran districts (North Labuhanbatu and South Labuhanbatu Regency), the Chairman and Members of the Labuhanbatu Regency KPU are mandated to hold General Elections for Members of the DPRD and Provincial DPRD for Labuhanbatu Regency in 2009 and carry out the process of electing Members of the North Labuhanbatu and South Labuhanbatu Regency DPRDs.

Elections for governor, regent, and mayor take place concurrently in all regions of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia every five years. The two phases of the election are the planning stage and the implementation stage. The preparation and implementation stages above are the results of improvements from the stages previously regulated in Law Number One of 2015 Concerning the Election of Mayors, Regents, and Governors will be
deemed to be the Law Number One of 2015 Concerning the Election of Stipulation of Government Regulations was passed into law. One of the regions hosting the 2020 Concurrent Elections was the Labuhanbatu Regency, where the elections for the regent and vice regent took place. Election day this year was unique from elections in the past since it coincided with the COVID-19 outbreak. On December 9, 2020, 270 regions—including 9 provinces, 224 districts, and 37 cities—held the 2020 Concurrent Elections. According to the voting and vote-counting results from the concurrent election on December 9, 2020, Faizal Amri Siregar and H. Andi Suhaimi Dalimunthe, both of ST, who earned 88,130 votes, won.

According to Article 1 Number 18 of 2020 regarding Amendments to KPU Regulation Number 8 of 2018 and General Election Commission Regulation Number 8 of 2018 regarding Voting and Counting of Votes for the Election of Governors and Vice Governors, Regents and Vice Regents, and/or Mayors and Vice Mayors, what is meant by voting is the process of voting by voters at polling stations by voting on sequence numbers, name, or photo of the Candidate Spouse. As for the meaning of the wordphrase, according to the Big Dictionary Indonesian, that is to do it again, back to the way it was. Thus, the definition of re-voting can be interpreted as the process of voting again carried out by voters at the Polling Station (TPS) by voting on the sequence number, name, or photo of the candidate’s spouse (Kbbi, 2016).

Labuhanbatu Regency has held Regent and Vice Regent elections four times, namely in 2005, 2010, 2015, and 2020. The previous 3 (Three) Regent and Vice Regent Elections were successful, while in 2020 Labuhanbatu Regency held a Re-Voting (PSU) for the first time. Re-voting in Labuhanbatu District happened not only once but twice. The occurrence of the First Re-Vote consisted of several things, including, first, the rejection of the results of the Concurrent Elections on December 9, 2020. The second thing is that the superiority of the votes of Candidate Pair Number 3 became a lawsuit from Candidate Pair Number 2 in the Constitutional Court, which did not accept due to mistakes made at polling places by KPPS, the Labuhanbatu Regency KPU Decision Number 176/PL.02.6-Kpt/1210/KPU-Kab/XII/2020 was made.

Discussion
1. Implementation Of The Second Re-Vote In Labuhan Batu In 2020

Based on the provisions of Article 12 of KPU Regulation Number 3 of 2015, as amended in KPU Regulation Number 13 of 2017, the Voting Committee (PPS) has the duty, authority, and obligation to form a Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) (Wulandari et al., 2016). PPS carries out the duties, authorities, and obligations of the formation of KPPS by means of open selection, taking into account the competence, capacity, integrity, and independence of prospective KPPS members. In the formation of KPPS, the stages carried out by PPS include announcing and opening registration, examining the completeness of the administration of prospective KPPS members, announcing the results of the selection of KPPS members, and submitting the results of the selection of KPPS members to the District/City KPU. In accordance with the Decree of the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia Number 66/PP.06.4-Kpt/03/KPU/I/2020 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Formation of District Election Committees, Voting Committees, Voter Data Update Officers, and Voting Organizing Groups in the Elections for Governor and Vice Governor, Regent and Vice Regent, and/or Mayor and Vice Mayor.

The recruitment process of the second ad hoc body was carried out based on the Constitutional Court Decision of the Republic of Indonesia Number 58/PPHP. BUP-XIX/2021 dated March 22, 2021 concerning Re-Voting in the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent and Vice Regent Elections. One of the conclusions of the decision is to order the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency to appoint the Chairman and Members of KPPS and KDP pertaining to TPS 005, 007, 009, 010, and 013 TPS 009 and 017 Siringo-tingo Village, North Rantau District; TPS 003 Kelurahan Pangkatan, Kecamatan Pangkatan; TPS 014 Kelurahan Negeri Lama, District Bilah Hilir; Bakaran Batu Village, South Rantau District. The KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency decided in accordance with the aforementioned Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia decision made a decision on changes in the schedule and stages of the election for the implementation of the First PSU. The decision is contained in the Decree of the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency Number 24/PP.01.2-Kpt/1210/KPU-Kab/III/2021 concerning Amendments to the Decision of the General Election Commission of Labuhanbatu Regency
Number 21/PP.01.2-Kpt/1210/KPU-Kab/III/2021 concerning the Stages, Programs, and Schedule of Re-voting following the Constitutional Court’s ruling for the 2020 Labuhanbatu Regent and Vice Regent Elections (Siska et al., 2022).

Based on this decision, the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency held the D-Day of Voting and Counting of Votes on Saturday, April 24, 2021. There are many things that must be prepared by the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency in implementing this PSU, including having to carry out a recruitment process for the Chairman and Members of KPPS and KDP before implementing the First PSU. After the First Constitutional Court Decision, not only KDP and KPPS were recruited, but there was also an evaluation process for PPS because they were not willing to become the First PPS PSU of Labuhanbatu Regency and had to be recruited again.

The contenders for the Regent and Vice Regent positions in Labuhanbatu Regency in 2020 didn’t accept the results of the recounting and vote-counting in the First Re-Voting right away. The outcomes of each pair of candidates in the Labuhanbatu for regent and vice regent regency after the first re-voting was conducted at 9 polling places in 4 villages and 4 sub-districts. With 88,493 votes, candidate pair number two (Hj. Ellya Rosa Siregar, S.Pd., MM and Dr. H. Erik Adtra da Ritonga, MKM) won. The KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency determined the pair of candidates as the winners through Decree Regarding the Determination of Recapitulation of the Results of the Vote Count Following the Constitutional Court Decision Number 58/PHP. BUP-XIX/2021, see Number 64/PL.02.6-Kpt/1210/KPU-Kab/IV/2021. In the April 27, 2021, Labuhanbatu Regent and Vice Regent Election. And Candidate Spouse Number 3 did not accept the results of the Labuhanbatu KPU Decision.

The Constitutional Court approved Candidate Spouse Number 3’s case about re-voting in the Labuhanbatu Regent and Vice Regent Elections on May 31, 2021, with Case Number 141/PHP. BUP-XIX/2021. The conclusions of the Constitutional Court Decision include the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency carrying out a Re-Vote for the second time, voting in TPS 007 and TPS 009 in Bakaran Batu Village, South Rantau District, and voiding the outcomes of the recapitulation of voting.

Based on Constitutional Court Decision Number 141/PPHP. BUP-XIX/2021, the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency again prepared everything needed for the Re-voting, including preparing the budget, logistics, and evaluating ad hoc bodies. Although the conclusion of the Constitutional Court Decision did not order the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency to appoint the Chairman and Members of KPPS TPS 007 and TPS 009 Kelurahan Bakaran Batu, Rantau Selatan District, the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency still carried out the recruitment process or evaluated the willingness of KDP, PPS, and KPPS to be part of the Organizer in the Second Re-Voting. As stated in KPU Regulation Number 18 of 2020 (Indonesia, n.d.).

Although the execution of elections in Labuhanbatu Regency runs smoothly without any protests or riots and produces the Regent and Vice Regent of Labuhanbatu Regency for the period of 2021–2025, the impact of the recruitment process for election organizers at the KPPS level is problematic; it is temporarily concluded that it has a negative impact on the quality of performance and integrity of the 2020 Concurrent Election organizers. The re-voting of two concurrent elections in Labuhanbatu Regency in 2020 went down in Indonesian history.

2. Factors affecting KPPS's performance in the election in Labuhanbatu

The Voting Committee (PPS) has the duty, authority, and obligation to form a Voting Organizing Group (KPPS), finally willingly cooperating with village officials such as the Head of Environment to recruit KPPS and continuing to coordinate and be supervised by the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency and KDP. Due to the difficulty of KPPS recruitment in the First and Second Re-Voting, the pattern of KPPS recruitment, which should adopt the merit system (merit system), changed to a patronage system (patronage system) (Thoha, 2017).

The election organizers finally cooperated with village officials, albeit willingly, to invite people they knew would be willing to meet the quota of KPPS members needed for the First and Second Re-Voting. Stay vigilant and not focus on village officials; carry out the recruitment process according to regulations; and still ask for opinions, input, and supervision from the Bawaslu of Labuhanbatu Regency. Intensive communication with Bawaslu. The need for firmer regulations in regulating the Re-voting and the absence of unfinished legal language, namely the district or city KPU, not only conveys the results but also directly determines the results of the Re-Voting.
Technical guidance in the 2020 Concurrent Elections was carried out by the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency in stages, namely the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency cheated KDP and PPS 1 (one) time, then KDP, who cheated KPPS 1 (one) time in their respective work areas, and errors in submitting information on the wrong regulations. Technical Guidance (Bimtek) conducted by the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency once to KDP and PPS, which are combined, is also ineffective, considering that the larger the number of technical guidance participants, the smaller the absorption of material for each participant. PPK, which amounted to 45 (forty-five) people, and PPS, which amounted to 294 (two hundred ninety-four) people, so that the total number of technical guidance participants was 339 (three hundred thirty-nine), which according to the researcher is too many numbers if combined in a room.

The KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency should not need to include PPS in technical guidance because, in the 2020 Concurrent elections, there was no recapitulation process for counting votes at the village level. If the technical guidance participants are only KDP, which is 45 people, of course the concentration to receive the material is better, so the absorption of the material provided is better. KDP with the absorption of technical guidance material that is not optimal, then conduct technical guidance to KPPS in their area one (one) time. Technical guidance is carried out indirectly from one source, and unequal understanding causes uneven understanding of KPPS. According to researchers, technical guidance on voting and counting votes (Tungsura) should be carried out more than once and divided into several parts or groups.

Technical guidance on the First and Second Re-Voting was carried out directly by the KPU of Labuhanbatu Regency and even the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia and the KPU of North Sumatra Province as resource persons to minimize the level of errors in administration and technical elections. However, the missubmission of data or information on the wrong regulations (Elections or Elections) about voters giving their the ability to vote at a polling place resulted in a Re-Voting. Meanwhile, in the 2020 Concurrent Elections, voters may not use Family Cards (KK) as a substitute for identity in exercising their right vote at polling stations.

In electoral events, the position of the voter becomes a kind of mandatory requirement. Its existence is equivalent to that of election participants and organizers. Any one of these three elements is absent, so any election is impossible. This is why voter affairs are so important. Voter problems can be said to be the most classic problem; parties often feel that voter affairs are very important only on the eve of polling day. In fact, updating and compiling the permanent voter list (DPT) is a long process. Inaccuracies in population data will be a problem in updating voter data during elections, especially during elections. Many forms are used specifically for voter data forms, starting from the beginning of the stage to the end of the election. Therefore, inaccurate data and incomprehension of regulations governing voter data can be fatal because they can be used as the subject of a lawsuit by Election Participants in the Constitutional Court. There are accurate regulations that expressly regulate voters registered in the DPT in exercising their votes and voting rights on the day of voting and counting votes. There is a harmony between de jure and de facto; do not be afraid to eliminate the right to vote. There is uniformity in regulations, especially regarding the right to vote or vote voters at polling stations, so that there is no disinformation about what is happening, whether the General Election (Pemilu) or the election of Regional heads and Deputy Regional heads. There must be no bargaining in the voting process at the polling station that the requirements for voting are that there be a person registered with the DPT and showing an ID card; there must be no KK, Passport, Driver's License, and so on, without an ID card.

CONCLUSION

Regulations and Decisions In the Implementation of Elections and Elections there are differences, for example, in the case of Voters who are entitled to vote at polling stations. In the Implementation of Elections KPU Regulation Number 3 of 2019, article 7 paragraph (4) In the event that Voters registered in the DPT cannot show the Model C6-KPU form, Voters can demonstrating how they used their freedom to vote an e-ID card or other identity as referred to in paragraph (3), namely a. Suket; b. Family Card; c. Passport; or d. Driver's License. Meanwhile, in the implementation of KPU Regulation Number 18 of 2020, article 9 paragraph (1) states that
voters who are not registered in the DPT as referred to in Article 6 point c exercise their right to vote with the following conditions: a. showing an e-ID card or Certificate to the KPPS at the time of voting; and b. registered with the DPT into the Model form. C. Additional Voter Attendance List.

In accordance with the analysis of five performance indicators put forward by Kasmir and based on the results of the study, this study found that the KPPS for the 2020 Concurrent Election in Labuhanbatu Regency had tried to work as much as possible, but the performance of the KPPS had not been optimal.

**REFERENCES**


