ISSN:1991-8178

Australian Journal of Basic and Applied Sciences

Journal home page: www.ajbasweb.com

Accurate Data Management for Voters (Case of Indonesia)

[1]Abdul Kadir, [2]Eka Suaib, [3]Suko Susilo, [4]Muh. Amir, [5]Abdul Salam Razak

[1]University of Haluoleo, Department of Administration Science, Fisip, Kendari-Indonesia
[2]University of Haluoleo, Department of Administration Science, Fisip, Kendari-Indonesia
[3]Islamic Institute of Tribakti, Departement of Islamic Psychology, Faculty of Dakwah, 64144, Kediri–Indonesia
[4]University of Haluoleo, Department of Administration Science, Fisip, Kendari-Indonesia
[5]University of Haluoleo, Department of dministration Science, Fisip, Kendari-Indonesia

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:
Received 12 March 2015
Accepted 28 June 2015
Available online 22 July 2015

Keywords:
voters list, voter participation, accuracy of voter list

ABSTRACT

Importance value of voters list management for democratic elections have attracted attention of scientists as Ansolebehere (2006), Knack, Stephen and James, White (2000), Deborah S. James, (1987) S. Erickson, 1981) and Neisehe & Burden (2012). In Indonesia, this topic was reviewed by Asy'ary (2009), Surbakti (2010), Mar'iyah (2013), and Suaib (2011, 2013). To protect vote right, Indonesia election is guaranteed by constitution and law. Voter registration system in Indonesia adopts a continuous or periodic mailing list and combined with active and passive methods of stelsel. There is inconsistency of continuous or list voter registration system then later turn into a periodic list. Although there is space given to voters to participate in voters list, but it is not widely used. As a result, voter lists is inaccurate. To realize data accuracy, voter requires comprehensive data maintenance method, information systems technology for voter registration development, relationships with stakeholders, improving services voter, and develop institutional cooperation.

© 2015 AENSI Publisher All rights reserved.

To Cite This Article: Abdul Kadir, Eka Suaib, Suko Susilo, Muh. Amir, Abdul Salam Razak., Accurate Data Management for Voters (Case of Indonesia). ***Aust. J. Basic & Appl. Sci.,*** *9(11): 952-959, 2015*

INTRODUCTION

Voters update becomes important instrument for a democratic country. Therefore, election organizers need to record how many people in a country and then conducted voter data updating. Accurate data updating can facilitate the voters to use their voting rights (Ansolebehere & Konisky, 2006). Voting right gives people guarantee to participate in elections and also facilitates democratic system of government. In order to flourish democracy, there must be a legitimate way to ensure the privacy rights of every citizen and most important is voting right.

For a country with developed democracy tradition as United States, voting right is core of election. During the elections, all kinds of obstacles and barriers that opposed to foundation of democratic government are removed in order to ensure the use of voting right (Knack, Stephen and James, White 2000; Deborah S. James, 1987).

Voting right is very valuable. Jorge Labarga Judge from Palm Beach Circuit Court is a judge that involved in dispute of Bush vs. Gore in 2000 presidential election. He gives an opinion during the early stages of the contest elections. Judge Labagra writes as follows:

". . . Voting fight is as precious as life itself for those who have become victims of war atrocities, for those who have close relatives that prohibited from voting because of their race or gender, and those who have bet that (Labarga, 2004). "

Similar with US, Indonesian elections guarantee voting rights of citizens in various legal instruments. Article 27 paragraph (1) of 1945 Constitution stipulates that "All citizens are equal before the law and government and shall abide by law and government without exception". Article 28D paragraph (1) and (3) of 1945 Constitution specifies that: "(1) everyone has the right to recognition, security, protection, and equal legal certainty and equal treatment before law"; "(3) every citizen has the right to obtain equal opportunities in government." Meanwhile, Article 21 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) states that: "(1) Everyone has the right to participate in government of his own country, either by direct or through representatives that chosen freely; (2) Everyone has equal access to become public officer in their country; (3) people will shall become basis of

Corresponding Author: Abdul Kadir, University of Haluoleo, Department of Administration Science, 93232, Kendari, Indonesia, Office Address: JL. H.E.A. Mokodompit.
Office phone: 0401-3191692

government authority; This willingness to be expressed in honest periodic elections and conducted in according with general suffrage and equal, and by voting.

Act No. 39 of 1999 about Human Rights manages the rights to vote. Article 43 states "Every citizen has right to choose and to be candidate. Voting right is also contained in International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) where Indonesia has ratified through Law No. 12/2005 on Ratification of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Article 25 of ICCPR states that "Every citizen should have the right and freedom, without distinction of any kind". One of those rights and freedoms is "select and be elected at genuine periodic elections that honest, and with universal suffrage and equal, and shall be held by secret ballot to guarantee freedom to express voter's willingness ".

Constitutional Court through the decision of Case No. 011-017/PUU-I/2003 dated February 24, 2004 regulate the right to choose. In verdict, among others, said, "Considering that citizens constitutional rights to vote and right to be a candidate is a right guaranteed by constitution, laws and international conventions, then the deviance restriction, elimination, and deletion of the right is a violation of citizens rights. "

Especially for 2004, there is more detail and clear regulation in relation with provision of voter list update. First, given a long enough time for General Elections Commission/Komisi Pemlihan Umum (KPU) do not prepare a list of valid voters. This is evident from the lack of certainty slowest time limit for potential voter population data/data penduduk potensial pemilih (DP4) and Aggregate Data Population per Subdistrict/Data Agregat Kependudukan Per Kecamatan (DAK2) government must be submitted to Commission (at least 14 months before polling day). Secondly, KPU was allowed to use comparative data from the voters data on election and/or election of governors, regents and mayors the latter being a data voter. Third, period to update voter list has been made systematically and in detail for elections implementation at every level (Mar'iyah, 2009).

Regulation also strengthens constitutional guarantee of citizen's voting right in General Election namely vote right maintenance. KPU must register and enter special voter list of citizens that eligible to vote they but do not have population identity and/or is not listed in temporary voters list/Daftar Pemilih Sementara (DPS), temporary voters list improvement of repair/Daftar Pemilih Sementara Hasil Perbaikan (DPSHP, final voters list/Daftar Pemilih Tetap (DPT), or supplementary voter list/Daftar Pemilih Tambahan (DPTtb). In addition, voter was also allowed to use of passport and ID card/Kartu Tanda Penduduk (KTP) as a prerequisite to vote.

To ensure the vote right usage of citizens, voters and updating voters list is one of most crucial stages in general election. Reflecting on legislative and presidential elections in 2009, DPT is a key issue where loss contestants sue KPU to Constitutional Court. Even as a result of chaos DPT preparation, it create loss of constitutional citizens rights because many citizens who have the voting right , but not registered. As a result of DPT issue, House of Representative formed a Special Committee of Inquiry Regarding Rights Violation of Constitutional Rights of Citizens to Vote. Conclusion of House Special Committee on Rights Inquiry Commission stated that weak performance in updating the voter data to prepare and establish DPT, KPU considered less capable updating the voter data properly and accurately.

Partnership for Governance Reform (2009) who evaluate the voters data updating in Indonesia identify the following five issues: first, a numbers of citizens are eligible to vote but do not have a national identity card (KTP) or parent population number/Nomor Identitas Kependudukan (NIK), so it can not be registered in final voters list; Second, majority of population data of potential voters election (DP4) from District/City are unreliable in terms of degree of coverage, currency and accuracy, not only because of population data updating is done passively, but also because the District/City not accommodate DPT of election/previous election to prepare DP4 for next general election; Third, voters are passive in response to DPS because it was already registered as a voter to participate in previous elections, because there is no adequate and interesting information related to voter list updating, or other things are considered more important than checking voters list; Fourth, Establishment of Voters List Update Officer/Petugas Peutakhiran Data Pemilih (PPDP) not only late, but also inconsistent with intent and purpose of PPDP establishment; Fifth, only a few political parties who requested a copy of DPS to PPS and PPS will only provide a copy of DPS to political parties when representatives of political parties reimburse the photocopy cost.

This complexity increase due to voters only pays attention to voters list before polling day. Based on current experience during this election, eligible voters did not realize that his name is not listed in voters list. Many citizens can identify the 'phantom voters', namely unknown people that his name is listed in voters list. Although there is awareness of this condition, opportunity to provide input and feedback on voters list is limited. The problems are because voters excited to participate only in 'injury time' alone, do not give input and feedback from the outset.

Therefore, efforts registration of democratic voter is taken with participation of electorate. Therefore, it must be able to abolish all participation barriers, ranging from the holistic, political technical,

and administration. If realized, voter list has a contribution to make democracy participation (Abramson, 1995). Without voter's participation, election is just a farce. Without a good voter data, quality of election will questionable and voter participation is an effort to create voter sovereignty.

There are many factors to make inaccurate voter data as well as population data not yet good. It is the duty and responsibility of Government, in this case the Domestic Ministry and its board to update/verify voter data is not performed by KPU and its ranks, effectiveness of monitoring results of Election Supervisory Board. Public have low participation to check the name on DPT. For some cases, citizens are not registered on voters list. For example, Ahmadiyah society was expelled from his hometown, Shia in Sampang Madura to be 'forced relocation' to Sidoarjo. Sidoarjo residents who were displaced as a result of Lapindo mudflow, victims of earthquake disaster in Aceh; Lampung Mesuji residents who are considered to occupy the disputed land so far does not have a population identity (e.g. ID card).

Conceptual Framework for Updates of Voters in Indonesia:

Technically, a voters guarantee to be able to use voting rights is availability of accurate voter lists. This is due to requirement for voters to be able to use the voting right is registered on voters list. If voters have been registered in voters list, on polling day they are guaranteed to be able to use their vote right. Likewise, if voter is not registered on voters list, they potentially lose their vote rights. To provide assurance that voters can use their vote, it should be available accurate voter lists that meet the quality standards of voter list. This standard has two aspects, namely quality standards of democracy and technical expediency (ACE Electoral Knowledge Network, "Quality Standards of Voter Lists", without year).

Based on democracy quality standards aspect, voters list should have two standard coverage, eligible voters in voters list, and availability of facility for ballot implementation. Based on technical expediency standards, voters list should have four standard coverage, namely easy access to voters, easy to use when voting, easily updated, and prepared accurately.

Voter registration system has two types, namely based on time period scale, and based on rights and obligations. Based on time period scale, voter registration system, there are three types, namely periodic list, continuous register or list, and civil registry (ACE Electoral Knowledge Network, "Overview of Voter Registration", and "Guiding Principles of Voter Registration", without year). Periodic system is a system of voter registration list for certain elections. The system registers or lists are continuous voter registration system for sustainable elections. Civil registry system is based on civil registration voter registration (residents) to record the name, address, citizenship, age and identity number. In other words, in this system, population data become basis of voter list data-sharing agreements.

Voter registration system in Indonesia, especially after the reform, is designed to use continuous registration system (continuous register or list). This is evident in 2004 elections that use Voter Registration and Data Collection on Sustainable Population (P4B). P4B outcome data was used as a basis to compile voters list in legislative elections in 2004. Furthermore, 2004 presidential elections, voter data as the basis to update the voter list are DPT legislative elections.

It changes into a periodic system list when appears Law 32/2004 where it is determined that voters data is based on voter list in last election date and that it is validated by region apparatus who have task about population and civil records. Data update from government was later known as DP4. Voter registration system change was continued in 2009 elections and 2014 election, where the system used tend to periodic list. This is shown by election regulations to specify that data as the basis for voter registration is population data from government and local governments. Population data are NIK population data and DP4, and every voter must have Singe Identity Number. It can be said that 2009 and 2014 elections voter data was based on data from government, or complete separated from previous election voters list.

Above description shows that voter registration system was changes from continuous registration system (continuous register or list) to become system of periodic registration list. 2004 election adopted continuous system through P4B. But in elections of 2009, 2014 and local leader, it uses periodic registration list system. Inconsistencies or changes in voter registration system ultimately lead to inaccurate voter lists. This is due to voter's assumption that he has been registered as voters in last election. However, because the system is changing, it is possible that registered voters become unregistered next election because voters list was prepared from different data.

Active and passive stelsel was known in voter registration. In active stensel, state and election organizer sends voter registration officers from house to house to register voters. While in passive stelsel, qualified voters should be listed automatically on electoral roll. State informs citizens about how to register via e-mail, letters and information to their home address. Accurate statistical data in census is the main condition to make passive system works well. Through this system, individual voter is responsible to come to authorities to register their self. Therefore, active voters register themselves to vote.

Indonesia elections use passive and active stelsel. Passive stelsel was used in first registration

based on data from Domestic Department, and then requires the election organizer to update and ensure that voters have been registered in voters list. Voter registration officers came to record and register voters. For several regimes in elections history in Indonesia, state active to register voters. This way facilitate and protect the citizen's rights with legal age to register and prevent unauthorized registration and cheating.

Active stelsel provide opportunities for residents to enroll check and assess the accuracy of data voter. After DPT announcement, voters are expected to come to check his name in a relatively limited time. This method seems do not become a 'culture', despite many appeals and announcement that a conscious voters should register themselves. The cultural factor is also an important determinant to make voters reluctant to enroll, although already given opportunities.

Voter registration system based on rights and obligations have three types, namely voluntary registration, mandatory registration and mix strategy (ACE Electoral Knowledge Network, "Voluntary versus Mandatory Registration" and "Self-initiated versus State-initiated registration", without year). Voluntary registration state that voting is right, voters may choose to register or not to register. The main principles are self-initiated registration. Mandatory registration is an obligation to vote, voters are required to register at voters list. The principle adopted is a state-initiated registration. Mix strategy is government facilitates the process of voter registration and voter registration process carried out by voters. The main principles are citizens and state share responsibility for registration or principle of state takes steps to facilitate registration, and citizens do their part to complete the process).

Voter registration in Indonesia is a right; it is done on a voluntary basis. Voter registration is not required or is not necessarily followed by all voters, but by some residents are eligible and voluntarily following the general election. If there are unregistered voters, there are no sanctions and penalties. In other words, a person's right to register is decision to vote actively in determining the form of government administration. If the voter participation is done voluntarily, it can make sense that political system was effective because it can encourage participation.

Voter Participation:

Many study of scientists found that although accurate voter registration has been done, it is not automatically ensure the voter participation (Highton & Wolfinger, 2001). Although it requires a lot of explanations why a person vote or not (Blais, 2000), but one factor to exercise their voting rights is registered in voters list.

Community as a voter in Indonesia has an important role in voter registration and voter data updating for checking. Names of voters in DPS, DPSHP, and DPT were announced in strategic places. When the voter name who are eligible have not been listed or voters who have not qualified but still included (as already died, members of military/police, minors, etc), they provide input to related officer.

Based on input and corrections from community, Voting Committee/Panitia Pemungutan Suara (PPS) improve DPS by issuing DPSHP. DPSHP product does not present suddenly, but the result of improved DPS and matching activities and research voter data by voter registration committee. Voter matching activities is carried out door to door in form of factual verification of voter data namely voter's deletion data false, not eligible, and recording of residents who qualify as voters. As a tool of voter data collection control, voter registration committee provide evidence of registered form (Model AAL-KPU) to head of family and sticking stickers voter data updating voter (Model AA2- KPU) at verified home.

Announcements DPS and DPSHP is done to get public or community response as a data source improvement to give voters meaning to participation. Space was provided through DPSHP publication in secretariat or PPS strategic places in local Neighborhood/Rukun Tetangga (RT). DPSHP also be announced through the Commission's website of RI. Therefore, DPSHP that became DPT does not perceived as belong to Commission, but also actually belong to public and all stakeholders of elections.

Furthermore, PPS announced DPT since it is received from Regency/City until the election date. Definition of " DPT announcement" is to attach a copy of DPT on bulletin board and/or a place that is easily accessible and visible to public. Therefore, it can be seen that preparation of DPS into DPT is the responsibility of KPU (which is technically implemented by Regency/City and PPS).

Despite the process publication of voters updating from DPS to become DPT through a series announcements of DPS, DPS and DPT improvement results, it would not guarantee the accuracy and validity without the input and feedback from the community and participating in election. Public participation and election participants are important to ensure the accuracy of voter list. Announcement of DPS, DPS improvement results and DPT will be meaningful in valid voters list of only when supported by participation of community members to provide input and feedback.

Public participation has an important position. Announcements of DPS, DPSHP, and DPT will meaningful in valid voters list only when supported by participation of citizens to provide input and feedback. Citizen participation in whole process in 2009 elections was very low. There are many cause factors as socialization does not understand about voter list updating, they feel itself already registered

for voting based on previous elections, or because they does not care.

There is a direct correlation between the accuracy of voter registration and high rate of voter participation. In many cases, countries with low voter participation in elections is caused many eligible voters are not registered to vote. Countries with more accurate registration system will have high citizen participation in election. Voters will come to polls because they know that their names are recorded in voters list.

Type of voter participation in process of updating the voter is not specifically about something that has been described above. Within constraints of a simpler, more voter participation is emphasized in making and implementation of decisions, such as participating in meeting, to take the initiative, and locations of registration.

Voter participation has specific spectrum in voter registration process. From a series of elections, there are public spaces to talk about voter registration as radio, television, print media, and socialization by elections body organization. These spaces are not specific but related with other topics.

Creating Accurate Voter List:

A number challenges WERE faced by election organizers. It creates difficulty to achieve the accuracy of data voter. Some challenges are not integrated population data, geographical constraints, mobility, human resource constraints of election organizer, and low community participation in updating of voter data.

One source of problem to make data inaccurate is voters are not integrated in Indonesian population data. The reason is population data from each institution still not integrated. During this time, Domestic Ministry and BPS have authority to collect data on number of people in Indonesia. Citizen numbers of these two institutions are often different. Differences in population data can be caused by two things, namely data sources and methods of data collection. During this time, population administration information system that managed by Government and District/City (Department of Population and Civil Registration) Domestic Ministry (Directorate General of Civil Registration) along with Single Identity Numbers through Electronic Identity Card still can not produce accurate voter data. It leads to negative effect on administration of elections.

There two type of population data, de facto and de jure domicile. Therefore, Domestic Ministry record the data based on population data from de jure domicile that supported by population identity. In other hand, BPS record is based de facto domicile, without regard to identity of any person population are de facto live in a place and data recorded in population. Method used by Domestic Ministry and staff of local government is to record number of population based on identity of existing population. In other words, Domestic Ministry more passive or recency of resident population data are very depend on demographic events report (birth, death, marriage, migration) from the community to officials of village, district, county/city, and province. BPS census method records the data actively to involve the population census officials to meet people in a particular region. Actually, two institutions, Domestic Ministry and BPS, have worked under coordination of GEC in P4B activities at 2003 for P4B in 2004. At that time, GEC acts as the leading sector of P4B, government as a facilitator, and BPS as executor in field to collect data on population and continuous voter registration.

Overcoming these obstacles and to achieve the required data accuracy of voter, their data is collected manually from door to door, confirmed the presence of voters and truth data, ensure that voters would give their voting right , and in cooperation with Neighborhood in doing matching and research voter data. In addition, GEC can use data from the Domestic Ministry in this case the Directorate General of Public Administration and Department of Civil Registration) if the population data submitted does not meet the criteria for coverage, recency, and accuracy of population data. Before updating voter list in field, GEC may use, but are not obliged to use, population data from Government/Local Government and of BPS as a comparison.

In some areas, updating time is often not enough. It is due to difficulty to reach the updates location (geographical Difficulties) and extent area updates (geographical distance). For example, sparse population in mountain areas and the area is wide. These challenges can be overcome by setting more stringent schedule and empowering local potential (local human resources, such as indigenous community leaders, etc.).

Inaccurate data voters are caused by natural mobility. A citizens can not be prevented to perform activities to meet their needs. High population mobility can be overcome by identifying the society habits and take into account the right moment to do the update. Another way is to perform updates collectively for example in conjunction with activities of community meetings.

Low quality of human resources of election organizer is a serious challenge. Before implementing voter data updating, PPDP need to obtain technical guidance related to PPDP duties and other technical issues such as the division of working area to update, clarify coordination, techniques to fill form data updating. Technical guidance is carried out by Provincial GEC or Regency/City from the PPK and PPS, then PPK and PPS forwarding to PPDP. It should be noted that apparatus that will provide technical guidance and/or guidance should be given training to provide right technical assistance and guidance, in accordance with applicable regulations.

Related to above, GEC need strengthening especially Secretariat General of KPU. So far, there is no specific section to handle voters list. Organizational structure of KPU Secretariat General only at level of Subdivision of Data Updating and Information under Section of Data Processing and Information on Planning Bureau. Technical Bureau should be responsible for voter registration activities, but they do not special unit to handle voter registration. In future, work unit should be established with specific tasks to handle voter's registration, at least the unit at bureau level because voter registration is important and become separate stages in election. This unit led the voter registration process of Regency/City by providing a rapid response unit to any developments in voter registration.

Involvement of public, media, and participants in voter data updating needs to be improved, as by increasing information dissemination of voter data updating, as well as to election. Actors in socialization involve community leaders, religious leaders, traditional leaders, civil society organizations, political parties, and so on. Socialization can also be implemented by political parties as a community aspirations and community organizations or CSOs/NGOs concerned with election.

Voter's list accuracy is determined by response as input and feedback from community and election participants. Therefore, voter education should also be directed to activities of voter list update. Political parties are also obliged to keep political education. Updating the voters list can be used as an educational substance of politics. Political parties can also maintain a names list of its members. If it can be implemented, it can be easy to engage, encourage, and facilitate the members and sympathizers who are not registered in DPS to register with PPS in respective village. If this can be done, the political parties do not have to waste anger energy during and after the voting.

In order voters list accuracy can be maintained, it need comprehensive maintenance methods, information systems technology for development of voter registration, relationships with stakeholders, improving services to people who want to vote, and develop institutional cooperation. All voter registration requires maximum results and therefore the election organizers need to actively formulate various indicators (both qualitative and quantitative) that can be measured on a regular basis, and the results can be accepted by public.

Conclusion:

Voter updating become one important instrument for a country with a democratic government system. Accurate data updating can facilitate the voters to use their voting rights. In other words, voting right is institutionalization of participation. Preparation of a voters list in Indonesia already meets the international standards. Participation in voters updating has not become a 'culture' in Indonesia, so even the voters are given space to check and provide information to improve voter list, but these opportunities are not widely used. In order voters list accuracy can be maintained then it need comprehensive maintenance methods, information systems technology for development of voter registration, relationships with stakeholders, improving services to people who want to vote, and develop institutional cooperation.

REFERENCES

Abramson, Paul, R., 1995. 'Political Participation', dalam Seymour Martin Lipset (ed.), *The Encyclopedia of Democracy*, Volume III, Washington D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Inc.

ACE, (tanpa tahun), *Electoral Knowledge Network, 'Voluntary versus Mandatory Registration" and Self initiated versus State-initiated Registration'*.

ACE- (tanpa tahun), *Electoral Knowledge Network, 'Overview of Voter Registratio and Guiding Principles of Voter Registration'.*

ACE- (tanpa tahun), *Electoral Knowledge Network, 'Quality Standards of Voter List'.*

ACEEEO, 2009. *Theory and Practice of Voters Registration- Definitions, Standards, Principles, Examples*, Budapest.

Andreas, Ufen, 2010. 'The Legislative and Presidential Elections in Indonesia in 2009', *Electoral Studies*, 29(2): 281-285.

Ansolebehere, Stephen and Konisky, M. David, 2006. 'The Introduction of voter registration and its effect on turn out', *Political Analysis*, winter, 14(1): 83-100.

Ananta, Aris, Arifin, Evi Nuruya, Suryanata, 2005. *Emerging Democracy in Indonesia*, Singapora: Instute of Souteast Asia Studies.

Ariwibowo, Aloysius, dkk, Pemilu, 1997. *Antara Fenomena Kampanye Dialogis dan Mega Bintang*, Jakarta: PT. Penakencana (*In Indonesian*).

Asy'ari, Hasyim, 2009. "Daftar Pemilih Tanggung Jawab Siapa: Perbandingan Pada Negara-Negara Demokrasi", *makalah* disampaikan pada Seminar "Mengawal Hak Politik Rakyat: Belajar dari Problematika DPT pada Pemilu dan Pilkada", diselenggarakan oleh Jaringan Pendidikan Pemilih untuk Rakyat (JPPR), Hotel Milenium, Jakarta, 21 April (*In Indonesian*).

Bakri, Marina., J.B. Soesetiyo, Evi Ratnasari, Ferry C. Putra, Harso Kurniawan, 2005. *Nomor Induk Kependudukan,* Jakarta: Grafindo(*In Indonesian*).

Blais, Andre, 2000. *To Vote or Not To Vote?*,Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.

Brians, Craig Leonard, Grofman, Bernanrd, 2001. Election day registrations's effect on US

Voters Turn Out, *Social Science Quarterly*, 82(1): 170-183.

Buehler, Michael, Tan, Paige, 2007. "Party-candidate relationships in Indonesian local politics: A case study of the 2005 regional elections in Gowa, South Sulawesi Province," *Indonesia*, 84: 41-69.

Chanintira, Thalang, 2005. 'The Legislative Elections in Indonesia, April 2004', *Electoral Studies*, 24(2): 326-332.

Croissant, Aurel, Bruns, Gabriele, John, Marel, 2003. *Politik Pemilu di Asia Tenggara dan Asia Timur*, Jakarta: Frierich Ebert Stiftung (*In Indonesian*).

Cunningham, Dayna L., 1991. 'Who Are to be electors? A Reflections on the history of voter registration the United States', *Yale Law and Policy Review*, pp: 370-404.

Evans, Kevin, 2004. 'Hasil Pemilihan Umum 2004', *Analisis CSIS*, 33(2): 2-6 (*In Indonesian*).

Forum Masyarakat Peduli Parlemen Indonesia, 2009. 'Akar Masalah Daftar Pemilih Pemilu Legislatif dan Pemilu Presiden 2009, dan Saran Perbaikannya: Temuan Dari Lima Provinsi', *Laporan Hasil Pemantauan Formappi*, Jakarta: Formappi, 11 September (*In Indonesian*).

Haris, Syamsuddin, Sanit, Arbi, As Hikam, Muhammad, Salamm, Alfira, Cahyono, Heru, 1998. *Menggugat Pemilu Orde Baru Sebuah Bunga Rampai*, Jakarta; Yayasan Obor Indonesia dan LIPI (*In Indonesian*).

Highton, Benjamin, Wolfinger E. Raymond, 2001. 'The Political Implications of Higher Turn out', *British Journal of Political Science*, pp: 179-223.

IDEA, 2002. *Standar-Standar Internasional Untuk Pemilihan Umum Pedoman Peninjauan Kembali Kerangka Hukum Pemilu*, Seri Buku Panduan (*In Indonesian*).

Komnas, H.A.M., 2009. *Laporan Tim Penyelidikan Pemenuhan Hak Sipil dan dan Hak Politik Dalam Pemilu Legislatif* (*In Indonesian*).

Jaringan Pendidikan Pemilih untuk Rakyat, 2010. 'Laporan Hasil Pemantauan Pilkada di 10 Kabupaten/Kota Tahun' *Program Perbaikan Tata Kelola Kepemiluan di Indonesia*, Jakarta: JPPR (*In Indonesian*).

Kemitraan, 2010. *Laporan Evaluasi Integritas Proses dan Hasil Pemilu 2009*, Jakarta: Kemitraan (*In Indonesian*).

Knack, Stephen and James, White, 2000. 'Election-day registration and turnout inequality'.*Political Behavior*, 22(1): 29-44.

Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia, 2009. *Laporan Tim Penyelidikan Pemenuhan Hak Sipil dan Politik Dalam Pemilu Legislatif 2009*, Jakarta: Komnas HAM (*In Indonesian*).

Komisi Pemilihan Umum, 2010. *Laporan Evaluasi Pelaksanaan Pemilu 2009*, Jakarta: Komisi Pemilihan Umum (*In Indonesian*).

Labarga, Jeorge, 2004. 'George Labarga's Voting Records on Issue:Religion", in www.floridabar.org/.../JNjournal01/../f577a456b99c813e85257d42004, diunduh, 12 September 2014.

Lopez, Rafael, Pintor and Gratschew, Maria, 2002. *Voter Registration and Inclusive Democracy: Analysing Registration Practices Worldwide*.

Marcus Mietzner, 2011. 'Indonesia and the Pitfalls of Low-Quality Democracy: A Case Study of the Gubernatorial Elections in North Sulawesi' , in *Democratization in Post-Suharto Indonesia*, eds. M. Bunte and A. Ufen, London, United Kingdom: Routledge Press.

Mar'iyah, Chusnul, 2009. 'Politik Institusionalisasi Penyelenggara Pemilu di Indonesia: Studi Model Birokrasi KPU Pasca Reformasi', *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan*, Edisi 29 (*In Indonesian*).

Michael Buehler, 2011. *Vested Interests Impede Subsidy Reform in Indonesia*, England: Oxford.

Mitchell, Gleenn E., Wiezien, Christopher, 1995. 'The Impact of legal contsraints on voter registation, turn out, and the composition of the American electorate', *Political Behavior*, 17(2): 179-190.

Michael, Buehler, 2013. 'Revisiting the Inclusion-Moderation Thesis in the Context of Decentralized Institutions: The Behavior of Indonesia's Prosperous Justice Party', *Party Politics*, 19(2): 210-229.

Mietzner, Marcus, 2009. "Indonesia's 2009 Elections: Populism, Dynasties and the Consolidation of the Party System," *Lowy Institute for International Policy*, 19: 3-22.

Neisehe, R., Burden, Berry, 2012.'The Impact of election day registration on voter turn out and election outcomes', *American Politics Research*, 636-664.

Partnership for Governance Reform, 2009. *Laporan Evaluasi Integritas Proses dan Hasil Pemilu 2009*, Jakarta (*In Indonesian*).

Puti Indah Genia, Zainal A. Hasibuan, Zhasib, 2006. 'Database Kependudukan Nasional Sebagai Prasyarat Untuk Pelaksanaan Goodgovernance', *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional* Teknologi Informasi & Komunikasi untuk Indonesia, 3-4 Mei , Institut Teknologi Bandung (*In Indonesian*).

Robert, P. Clark, 1989. *Menguak Kekuasaan dan Politik di Dunia Ketiga*, Jakarta: Erlangga (*In Indonesian*).

Roland Rich, 2011. "Designing the DPD: Indonesia's Regional Representative Council," *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 47(2): 263-72.

Thompson, R. Mark, 2012. "Class, Charisma, and Clientelism," in Dirk Tomsa and Andreas Ufen, eds. *Party Politics in Southeast Asia: Clientelism and Electoral Competition in Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines*, New York: Routledge, pp: 62-79.

Roland, Rich, 2011. 'Designing the DPD: Indonesia's Regional Representative Council',

Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies, 47(2): 21-28.

Schraufnagel, Scot, Buehler, Michael, Fritz Maureen Lowry, 2014. 'Voter Turnout in Democratizing Southeast Asia: A Comparative Analysis of Electoral Participation in Five Countries, *Taiwan Journal of Democracy*, 1-35.

Suaib, Eka, 2010. *Problematika Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih di Indonesia*, Jakarta: Koekoesan (*In Indonesian*).

----------, 2013. 'Pengelolaan Daftar Pemilih Untuk Pemilu Demokratis,' *Sarathi Jurnal Imu Politik*, 3(2): 22-31 (*In Indonesian*).

Surbakti, Ramlan, 2009. 'Representasi Kepentingan Rakyat pada Pemilu Legislatif 2009', *makalah*, Seminar Internasional Percik, Salatiga, 28-30 Juli (*In Indonesian*).

Ericksen, S. Robert, 1981. 'Why do people vote?'*,American Politics Research*, 9(3): 259-276.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Voter_turnout

http://www.adminduk.depdagri.go.id

http://www.idea.int/publications/vt/upload/voter registration.pdf

UU No. 32/ 2004 tentang Pemerintahan Daerah (*In Indonesian*)

UU NO. 8/2012 tentang Pemilu anggota DPR, DPRD PROVINSI, DPRD KABUPATEN/KOTA, DPD (*In Indonesian*).