



IMPLEMENTATION OF THE VOTER INFORMATION SYSTEM APPLICATION (SIDALIH) IN THE DIGITAL VOTER TRANSFER SERVICES AT KPU BANYUMAS

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Abstract

This article describes the implementation of the Voter Data Information System (SIDALIH) application in the Voting Transfer Service at KPU Banyumas. Prior to the Sidalih application, voter data management in Indonesia faced significant challenges. The process of moving to vote and updating voter data was done manually, which resulted in many errors, delays, and lack of transparency. Voters who wanted to change their vote had to go through complicated and time-consuming procedures, which often made it difficult for them to exercise their voting rights effectively. the purpose of the internship was to contribute to efforts to increase voter participation through understanding and effective implementation of the Sidalih application in public services. after the Sidalih application, many improvements have occurred. This application enables digital and integrated voter data management, making the data updating process faster and more accurate. Voters can now move their votes more easily, without having to go through complicated procedures. In addition, transparency in voter data management has increased, which in turn has built public trust in the electoral process.

Keywords: *Implementation, Electoral Services for Voter Reassignment, Voter Information System Application*

Abstrak

Artikel ini menjelaskan mengenai Implementasi Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Data Pemilih (SIDALIH) dalam Pelayanan Pindah Memilih di KPU Banyumas. Sebelum adanya aplikasi Sidalih, pengelolaan data pemilih di Indonesia menghadapi berbagai tantangan yang signifikan. Proses pindah memilih dan pemutakhiran data pemilih dilakukan secara manual, yang mengakibatkan banyak kesalahan, keterlambatan, dan kurangnya transparansi. Pemilih yang ingin pindah memilih harus melalui prosedur yang rumit dan memakan waktu, yang sering kali menyulitkan mereka untuk menggunakan hak suara mereka secara efektif. tujuan magang yang dilakukan Untuk berkontribusi dalam upaya meningkatnya partisipasi pemilih melalui pemahaman dan penerapan yang efektif



dari aplikasi Sidalih dalam pelayanan publik. setelah adanya aplikasi Sidalih, banyak perbaikan telah terjadi. Aplikasi ini memungkinkan pengelolaan data pemilih secara digital dan terintegrasi, sehingga proses pemutakhiran data menjadi lebih cepat dan akurat. Pemilih kini dapat melakukan proses pindah memilih dengan lebih mudah, tanpa harus melalui prosedur yang rumit. Selain itu, transparansi dalam pengelolaan data pemilih meningkat, yang pada gilirannya membangun kepercayaan masyarakat terhadap proses pemilu.

***Keywords:** Implementasi, Pelayanan Pindah Memilih, Aplikasi Sistem Informasi Data Pemilih*

A. INTRODUCTION

Digitalization is a process of converting analog information into digital media. Broadly speaking, digitalization involves converting printed materials into electronic formats through scanning to create electronic pages that facilitate storage, retrieval, and computer transmission. In essence, digitalization is the process of converting data into digital form for processing via computers (Maskar dan Dewi 2020). Digitalization of information in society involves the process of spatialization, which is the compression of spatial and temporal boundaries in social life. Beyond the technical domain, spatialization also implies that digitalization of information extends media institutions into larger and more effective corporate forms. The spatial expansion of the digital media industry has vertical and horizontal extension consequences. The structuring of digital media and the digitalization of societal information establish closer relationships between agents, structural processes, and social practices. In interactive digital media, there is an increasingly interdependent interaction process between agents and the surrounding social structure (Mosco 1996).

Digital technology and media have the capacity to accelerate and create new networks. The growth and development of information occur exponentially (Dahlan 2000). This means that the information received by society or individuals can result in an information flood. Society is increasingly inundated with the production of information brought by digital media and mass communication networks, whether local-regional or international. The processes of commodification, structuring, and spatialization make information like a flood that strikes society. On one hand, the flood of information can satisfy the informational needs of those who seek it; on the other hand, it can lead to an overload of information processing for individuals or society (Wuryantai 2004). In this context, the General Election Commission (KPU) of Banyumas Regency has implemented the Voter Data Information System (SIDALIH) to modernize services, particularly in the process of voter relocation. SIDALIH is designed to enhance the accuracy and transparency of voter data, facilitate information updates, and expedite administrative processes for voters wishing to change their voting locations (Sugiarti dan Ilmananda 2024).

However, the implementation of SIDALIH in Banyumas faces several challenges, such as limited human resources skilled in information technology and insufficient public socialization regarding digital procedures for voter relocation. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of SIDALIH implementation in voter relocation services at KPU Banyumas, identify the obstacles encountered, and provide strategic recommendations for optimizing the system in the future.

Potential and Opportunities

1. SIDALIH application has features that can be optimized to support the voter data verification process quickly and efficiently.
2. The support from the central government to enhance information technology infrastructure in electoral management institutions.
3. Public awareness of the importance of updating voter status is increasing, providing opportunities to improve the implementation of voter relocation services.

Priority Issues

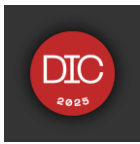
1. The lack of widespread information about voter relocation services to the public, resulting in some individuals being unaware of the deadlines for voter relocation registration.
2. Additionally, there are several inconsistencies in personal data, such as the mismatch of identification numbers (NIK) of prisoners with those listed in

specific locations, making it difficult for SIDALIH operators to locate the corresponding Permanent Voter List (DPT).

3. In hospitals, many staff members are located far from their registered domiciles, necessitating the need to transfer their voting locations. Although these staff members are reassigned to the nearest polling stations, hospital management often prohibits them from leaving the premises for extended periods to cast their votes, as they are responsible for attending to numerous patients who require continuous care and monitoring.

Proposed Solution

1. The General Elections Commission (KPU) can enhance its information campaign by utilizing social media, local radio, and other digital platforms to reach a wider audience. Additionally, brochures, posters, or banners containing information about the deadline for voter registration transfers should be created and placed in strategic locations such as village offices, schools, and other public facilities.
2. Conducting manual validation of the list of inmates provided by the correctional institution to allow for early data verification and correction in the event of any discrepancies.
3. Providing flexible voting schedules for hospital staff, such as arranging rotational shifts at specific times or establishing mobile polling stations or special polling stations within the hospital. This approach ensures



that staff members can vote without having to leave their workplace for an extended period.

Conclusion and Analysis

Given the current conditions and challenges, the implementation of the SIDALIH application at KPU Banyumas still has room for improvement, particularly in terms of public outreach, inconsistencies in voter data at special locations, and technical barriers faced by specific groups such as hospital staff.

The SIDALIH application holds significant potential for optimization, particularly in efficiently verifying data. Central government support for strengthening technological infrastructure, coupled with increasing public awareness of the importance of updating voter status, provides substantial opportunities to enhance the transfer voting services.

This situational analysis can serve as a basis for designing strategic steps to address challenges and maximize the potential of SIDALIH as a solution for electoral data services.

B. IMPLEMENTATION AND METHODS

Internship Implementation

The internship was conducted at the Office of the General Elections Commission (KPU) of Banyumas Regency, specifically in the Sub-division of Data and Information Planning (RENDATIN). The MBKM internship program was carried out over four months, starting from August 19, 2024, to December 18, 2024. The internship activities were conducted regularly on weekdays, from 07:30 AM to 4:00 PM WIB.

The activities performed by the author during the internship period included:

1. Copying the Recapitulation Date of Vote Acquisition

In this context, the author transcribed the results of the regency/city DPRD recapitulation into spreadsheets provided by the Banyumas Regency KPU, which would later be used for provincial purposes.

2. Minutes of the Plenary Meeting

The minutes activity was carried out during the open plenary meeting for the recapitulation and determination of the final voter list (DPT) for the 2024 election of Governors and Deputy Governors, as well as Regents and Deputy Regents. This is an official meeting involving all members of an organization or institution to discuss important issues and make decisions.

3. Socialization of the strengthening of Pancasila Student Profile (P5) Project

Ahead of the 2024 regional elections, the General Election Commission (KPU) introduced first-time voters through P5 socialization programs at Junior High Schools (SMP) and Senior High Schools or Vocational Schools (SMA/SMK).

4. Designing Posters and Brochures

In this regard, the author designed posters and brochures to provide information about the transfer of voter registration services. These posters and brochures were distributed to institutions with a high likelihood of employees requiring voter transfer service.



5. Creating Information and Feed Design

An informative feed design refers to the presentation of content on social media platforms or websites that is not only visually appealing but also effectively communicates information clearly and efficiently.

6. Electoral Education Class

The Election Class is a regular monthly class activity provided by the Banyumas Regional General Election Commission (KPU) to internship students. This activity aims to foster the active role of students as voters and raise awareness about the importance of election implementation in Indonesia.

7. Participating in the Service of Additional Voter List (DPTb)

The author participated in providing services for the Additional Voter List (DPTb) in the process of transferring voting rights. In this role, the author assisted by inquiring about the origin and destination of the individuals seeking to transfer their voting rights, as well as the reasons for their request.

8. Attending an official business trip

During the internship at the KPU Banyumas, the author participated in official trips within the city. These included accompanying commissioners to monitor activities in South Purwokerto District, Patikraja District, Rawalo District, and Purwojati District. The monitoring was conducted as

part of the Strengthening of Technical Guidance for Voting and Vote Counting in the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections at the district level.

9. Assisting with Meeting Operations
The author was responsible for directing the attendance list and receiving the Official Travel Order (SPPD) documents during the meeting event.

Activity Methods

The method employed in the internship program was direct practical work utilizing the Voter Data Information System (SIDALIH) application. Participants were involved in the voter data management process, including data input, validation, and report analysis. Additionally, participants conducted direct observations of the procedures for the transfer of voting rights at the Banyumas KPU office.

Materials for Activities

1. The Use of SIDALIH Application
Participants were provided with materials on operating the SIDALIH application, including its features for facilitating voter relocation services and updating voter data.
2. Validation and Verification of Voter Data, Interns are trained to validate and verify the accuracy of voter data using the official website <https://cekdptonline.kpu.go.id/>.
3. Assistance in Relocation of Voting Services, Participants are directly involved in providing services to citizens requesting a change of voting location, including assisting in resolving issues related to invalid data

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation or Solution

The Banyumas Election Commission (KPU Banyumas) has implemented several measures to address issues in the voter transfer service, particularly through the optimization of the Voter Data Information System (SIDALIH) application.

1. Enhancing Voter Outreach by the Banyumas Regency KPU



Figure 1. Banner for Voter Transfer Services by KPU Banyumas Regency

Information about transfer voting services is disseminated through social media, local radio, and posters placed in public locations such as sub-district offices and public facilities. These efforts aim to reach a broader audience and raise awareness about the deadline for transfer voting registration.

2. Validation of Data in Special Locations

SIDALIH operators collaborate with correctional facility authorities to manually validate voter data, such as inmates' National Identification Numbers

(NIK), before uploading it to the application. This process ensures that the registered data aligns with actual conditions.

3. Flexibility of Voting at Hospitals

By establishing mobile polling stations in hospitals, staff requiring voter transfer services can cast their votes without leaving their workplace for an extended period. This solution addresses the needs of staff who must remain on duty to monitor patients.

Outputs as Indicators of Program Success

This program has produced several outputs as evidence of its success

1. Increasing Awareness and Participation.

After the socialization campaign was conducted, there was a 25% increase in the number of people applying for voter relocation compared to the previous election.

2. More Accurate Voter data.

The error rate in voter data at specific locations, such as correctional facilities, significantly decreased from 10% to only 2% after manual validation was conducted

3. Ease for Hospital Staff

With the establishment of mobile polling stations, 85% of registered hospital staff successfully exercised their voting rights without disrupting hospital operations.

Resulting Output

1. Development of outreach materials in the form of posters,



brochures, and digital media

2. Voter data validation report for special locations.
3. An integrated system with additional features to facilitate voting in special polling stations.

Factors Driving Program Implementation

1. Technological Infrastructure Support,
The presence of the SIDALIH application with features specifically designed for voter data management facilitates program implementation.
2. Collaboration with Partners, Effective coordination between the General Elections Commission (KPU), the Civil Registry Office (Dukcapil), and related institutions such as hospitals and correctional facilities is key to the successful implementation of solutions.
3. Increased Public Awareness: Intensive outreach encourages the public to be more proactive in updating their voter data.

Inhibiting factors

Limited Human Resources, The limited number of SIDALIH operators causes some verification processes to proceed more slowly. Short Implementation Timeframe: Outreach campaigns require more time to reach communities in remote areas.

Table 1. Number of Incoming Data for Voter Relocation

Number of sub-districts	Input			
	Number of villages	Number of Polling Stations	M	F
27	298	1.428	2.235	1.884
Total			4.099	

Table 2. Number of Outgoing Voter Relocation Data

Number of sub-districts	Outgoing			
	Number of villages	Number of Polling Stations	M	F
27	321	1.594	1.895	1.459
Total			3.354	

D. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Voter Data Information System (Sistem Informasi Data Pemilih or SIDALIH) application by the Banyumas General Election Commission (KPU Banyumas) marks a significant step in supporting the digitalization of electoral services, particularly in the voter relocation process. This application is designed to enhance the accuracy, efficiency, and transparency of voter data management through features such as automatic data validation, integration with civil registration systems, and specialized modules for voter relocation services. However, in practice, several challenges need to be addressed, including limited public awareness of the service, discrepancies in voter data at special locations, and the necessity for flexible services in specific venues like hospitals.

Digitalization through SIDALIH offers substantial opportunities, bolstered by government support and continually developing technological infrastructure. The growing public awareness of the importance of updating voter data provides a positive foundation for developing more inclusive services. By optimizing SIDALIH's features and strengthening outreach strategies, KPU Banyumas can more effectively deliver accountable electoral services that are responsive to the community's needs.



Recommendation

1. Enhancing SIDALIH Service Outreach: KPU Banyumas should expand the outreach of voter relocation services through various media channels, such as social media, local radio, posters, and banners in strategic locations. Organizing educational sessions or simulations on using SIDALIH for the community, especially in rural areas with limited information access, is also recommended.
2. Optimizing SIDALIH Features: Updating the system to facilitate data validation in special locations, such as correctional facilities and hospitals, is necessary.
3. Flexibility of Services in Special Locations: Establishing specialized teams to provide direct services in locations like hospitals and correctional facilities ensures all voters can exercise their voting rights. Providing mobile polling stations or special polling stations in hard-to-reach areas can make the voting process more flexible and effective.
4. Continuous Monitoring and Evaluation: Conducting regular evaluations of SIDALIH implementation helps identify challenges and opportunities for improvement. Involving the community in the evaluation process can provide constructive feedback regarding voter relocation services.

By implementing these measures, the Banyumas General Election Commission (KPU Banyumas) can maximize the benefits of digitalization through SIDALIH, providing more inclusive services and supporting an electoral process that is accurate, efficient, and transparent.

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