

Research article

Implications of the Permanent Voter List Anomalies on the Availability of Vote Voltages at the 2019 Elections in Riau Province

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ORCIDAlexsander Yandra: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4494-5463>**Abstract.**

This article examines the involvement of citizens who are limited by the election mechanism, namely Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections which regulates the 2019 Election, the regulation regulates the provision of ballots for only 2% (two percent) of the DPT for each TPS, while the DPT as the reference, there are still problems in the form of anomalous data, large voter participation resulting in a shortage of ballots during the election. The research methodology used is in the form of qualitative research and combines a sociological juridical approach, this research area is in Riau Province using primary data. The results of this study indicate that there is a shortage of ballot papers, due to the large number of voter participation in the election, but not registered on the DPT or DPTb, many voters go to polling stations using only electronic ID cards or other identities, these voters who experience a shortage of ballots and cannot vote, the solution to overcome this problem is to increase socialization so that voters register in the election and do not lose their right to vote, as well as improve the accuracy of DPT data collection.

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1. Introduction

The 2019 general elections are held simultaneously, namely the holding of presidential and vice presidential elections as well as the election of legislative members in the form of House of Representatives (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat/DPR*), Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah/DPD*), Regional People's Representative Assembly (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah/DPRD*), Regency/City which will also determine the quality of government and government policies (1); (2) which are in the process or results must be accountable (3); (4). The implementation of the 2019 Election is based on Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections (hereinafter referred to as the Election Law), while other technical provisions are described in KPU Regulations, Bawaslu Regulations and DKPP Regulations.

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States that, as ballots are the primary mechanism in modern liberal democracies, guaranteeing its security affects the validity of votes (5). Based on Article 344 (1) and (2) of the Election Law, paragraph (1) states "Procurement of ballots is carried out domestically by prioritizing print capacity that is in accordance with the needs of ballot papers and prints of good quality", and paragraph (2) states "The number of ballots printed is the same as the number of permanent voters plus 2% (two percent) of the number of permanent voters as reserves, which is determined by a KPU decision". Provisions for limiting the number of backup ballots based on the number of Permanent Voters List (*Daftar Pemilih Tetap/DPT*) have been regulated in the Election Law (6); (7), but problems arise in implementation, that in the 2019 election the voter participation rate is high, but on the other hand there are still anomalous voter data, due to inaccuracy (8). The DPT was used in Riau Province in the 2019 Election. As the organizer of the KPUD, you must be responsible for saving the citizens' right to vote as regulated in the constitution (9).

According to ANTARA news, "a number of residents complained that they could not vote because they had run out of ballots. One of them happened at TPS 18, Binawidya Tampan Village, Pekanbaru," (<https://pemilu.antaranews.com/news/834201/chairman-kpu-provinsi-riau-no-ada-kekurangan-surat-voice-pemilu> accessed on 29 October 2019 at 01.14 WIB). This statement was explained by Nugroho Noto Susanto (KPU Riau), "that his party admitted that they could not do much. This includes providing concrete solutions. Because from the reports received, most of the people who protest are special voters lists (DPK) that use electronic ID cards and sukets" (<https://www.jawapos.com/jpg-today/17/04/2019/surat-voice-less-kpu-riau-tak-can-do-much/> accessed on October 29, 2019, at 01.18 WIB). From the data above, researchers are interested in conducting in-depth research regarding the DPT Anomaly and its implications for the availability of ballots in the 2019 elections in Riau Province. The implementation of the provision of ballots and the availability of backup ballots in the 2019 Election in Riau Province are the points that want to be explained.

2. Literature Review

Based on "Constitutional Court Decision No. 102/PUU-VII/2009 dated July 6, 2009 stipulates that citizens who are not registered in the voter list can exercise their right to vote by using their resident identity (Identification Card, Family Card, Passport)". The Constitutional Court's decision is an indicator, there are voters who cannot use their voting rights in the general election, because they are not registered with the DPT, so special treatment is needed to protect their voting rights (10), the research focuses

on the implementation of the Pekanbaru City Regional Head Election in 2017, you can still use your ID card or passport for the conditions to be able to vote, but there are factors that have not been completed yet, you can use a certificate in the Pekanbaru City Election.

In the presidential election, it was found that the high use of ID cards and passports to vote was a strengthening of political rights as a form of Indonesia being a state of law and democracy (11); (12). 102/PUU-VII/2009 accommodates the use of ID cards, implications for the availability of ballots during voting. The use of policy implementation theory regarding supervision at the stage of updating voter data (DPT) in the 2010 Medan City Election, has not been carried out optimally, when viewed from the fact that there are still unregistered voters in the DPT due to the performance of Panwaslu which is limited to human resources, regulations, and working time. According to Susanto (13), there are problems with updating DPT.

During the verification of the voter list, this provision has legal consequences, such as in the case of "Providing incorrect information about oneself or another person regarding a matter required to fill out the voter list, is a criminal offense for a person who intentionally causes another person to lose their rights." vote"(14), due to an error in the verification of the voter list, it is possible for the public not to be registered in the DPT. Loss of opportunity to vote in elections can be linked to the practice of non-voting behavior, "generally manifested in various forms. First, people who do not attend the polling station as a protest against the implementation of the election and the existing political system; Second, people who attend the polling station but do not use their right to vote correctly by stabbing more than one picture. The three people who exercise their right to vote by stabbing the white part of the ballot card," (15).

3. Methodology

This article combines qualitative research methods with a sociological juridical approach, as in the regulation of the Election Law which limits the number of ballots in each polling station based on the DPT which still has validation issues and juxtaposes it with the law that is practiced in the community. This research is in Riau Province, which at the time of the 2019 Election, still left anomalous data on the DPT. The resource persons in this study were KPU Riau, Bawaslu Riau and Election Observers. The data sources are primary data from Riau KPU, Riau Bawaslu and election observers, secondary data from literature books and scientific journals, and tertiary data to support primary and secondary data. The technique of obtaining data is in the form of observation, structured

interviews and literature review, while for data analysis it is descriptive qualitative with the method of drawing conclusions with the inductive method.

4. Results and Discussion

The election was held on Wednesday, April 17 2019, the implementation of the election went well, but there were obstacles, one of which was the procurement of ballots, specifically in Riau Province, there were reports that stated that there were people on voting day who could not use their voting rights, The Election Law only gives the KPU the right to provide 2% of the backup ballots from all DPT. Voters who cannot use their voting rights are voters who are not registered in the DPT, but voters who are included in the additional voter list and a solution to overcome the problem that the 2% requirement for ballots must be enlarged by continuing to carry out strict supervision so that misuse of ballots does not occur.

4.1. Implementation of Ballots

The DPT problem is always unresolved before the General Election and Regional Head Elections, including in the 2019 Election, with regard to the DPT being regulated in the Election Law, KPU Regulations and Bawaslu Regulations. In the provisions of Article 12 letters e and f of the Election Law, KPU in the task of “receiving voter lists from the provincial KPU, updating voter data based on the latest election data by taking into account the population data prepared and submitted by the Government and stipulating it as a voter list. In addition to these duties, the KPU also has the obligation to carry out updating and maintaining voter data on an ongoing basis by paying attention to population data. Judging from the flow of voter list recapitulation, starting with the District Election Committee (PPK) which receives and submits the voter list to Regency/Municipal KPU (Election Law Article 53 Paragraph (1) letter b). PPK also has an obligation in the form of PPK to assist KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency/Municipal KPU in updating voter data, provisional voter lists, and permanent voter lists (Election Law Article 53 Paragraph (3) letter a).

Before being announced by the PPK, there was a Voting Committee (PPS) in charge of dealing with the final voter list, namely; first, to announce the provisional voter list; second, receiving input from the public regarding the provisional voter list; third, make improvements and announce the results of the revision of the temporary voter list; fourth, announce the final voter list and report to Regency/Municipal KPU through PPK.

PPS has obligations related to the Voter List, in the form of assisting KPU, Provincial KPU, Regency/Municipal KPU, and PPK in updating voter data, provisional voter lists, revised voter lists, and permanent voter lists and submitting voter lists to PPK. (Article 58 of the Election Law, letters a and b).

The process of updating the voter list is supervised by Bawaslu, according to Article 93 letter d number 1 of the Election Law as follows: "supervising the implementation of the stages of Election Administration, which consists of: updating voter data and determining the provisional voter list as well as the permanent voter list". The 2019 Election has stages which are a series of Election processes, the Stages of Election Implementation include; first, planning programs and budgets as well as drafting regulations for implementing elections; second, updating voter data and compiling voter lists; third, the determination of election participants; fourth, determination of the number of seats and determination of electoral districts; fifth, the nomination of President and vice president as well as members of DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD; sixth, the election campaign period; seventh, quiet period; eighth, voting and counting of votes; ninth, determination of election results; and tenth, taking the oath/promise of the President and Vice President as well as members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, and Regency/Municipal DPRD.

The problem with ballot papers is not only related to invalid DPT, but one of them is related to the use of the right to vote for citizens who are 17 (seventeen) years old or more, are married, or have been married, have the right to vote who have not been registered in the DPT. Based on Article 344 of the Election Law, regarding ballots as follows: first, the procurement of ballots is carried out domestically by prioritizing print capacity that is in accordance with the needs of ballot papers and prints of good quality; secondly, the number of ballots printed is equal to the number of permanent voters plus 2% (two percent) of the number of permanent voters as reserves, which is determined by KPU's decision; third, in addition to stipulating the printing of ballot papers as referred to in paragraph (2), KPU shall determine the number of ballots for re-voting; Fourth, the number of ballots as referred to in paragraph (3) is determined by the KPU for each electoral district as many as 1,000 (one thousand) re-voting ballots that are given a special mark, each ballot for a Candidate Pair, a member of DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD, and district/city DPRD.

Referring to Article 350 of the Election Law, that first, the maximum number of voters for each TPS is 500 (five hundred) people; secondly, the TPS as referred to in paragraph (1) is located in an easily accessible place, including by persons with disabilities, does not combine villages, and pays attention to geographical aspects and ensures that every

voter can cast his/her vote directly, freely and confidentially; third, the number of ballots in each TPS is equal to the number of voters listed in the final voter list and additional voter lists plus 2% (two percent) of the permanent voter list as a reserve; fourth, the use of backup ballots as referred to in paragraph (3) is made an official report; fifth, further provisions regarding the number, location, form, arrangement. The location of the TPS as referred to in paragraph (2) and the format of the official report as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be regulated by KPU Regulation.

The problem of lack of ballots, based on an interview with the Head of KPU Riau Province, Mr. Ilham Yasir, LL.M, that once in Indonesia regarding the printing of ballots was not restricted, but in several general elections after the Reformation it was deemed necessary to limit the number of ballots to obtain guarantees. to the ballot. The Election Law limits the reserve ballot papers at each polling station to only 2%. However, during the general election, several obstacles were found which led to the implementation of re-voting and follow-up elections. Based on the description above, that in Riau Province, 30 (thirty) TPS and 32 (thirty-two) TPS in 10 (ten) regencies/cities carry out re-voting and follow-up elections (PSL). follow-up elections. Meanwhile, according to the Riau Province Bawaslu Commissioner, Mr. Neil Antariksa, S.H., M.H. that what Bawaslu recommends is more than 132 (one hundred and thirty-two) TPS, but which can be implemented by the KPU is only 62 (sixty-two) for PSU and PSL, as follows:

4.1.1. Pelalawan Regency

In the 2019 Election, Pelalawan Regency held re-voting at 9 (nine) TPS, as well as a follow-up election at 3 (three) TPS in 5 (five) Districts, namely Bandar Petalang, Ukui, Kuala Kampar, Kerumutan and Langgam, with details. Based on data in Pelalawan Regency, repeated voting and follow-up elections were carried out, this was motivated by several things as follows: There was a Special Voters List (DPK) who had an Electronic ID card domiciled outside Pelalawan Regency, this happened in Bandar Petalang and Ukui Districts, so it was implemented re-voting; there is a condition that the ballot papers for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election (PPWP) are empty, this happened in the Kuala Kampar District, Teluk Beringin Village, so that a follow-up election was held; there is a Special Voters List (DPK) outside the domicile using ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Voters in Kerumutan District, Tanjung Air Hitam Village, TPS 2 and Langgam District, Gondai Village, TPS 8, so that a re-voting is carried out; there is a Special Voters List (DPK) getting 4 ballots except for district/city DPRD ballots, this happened in Langgam District, Gondai Village TPS 13, so that re-voting was carried

out; there are 2 (two) Voters in the Additional Voter List (DPTB) without Form A 5 as a Notice of Additional Voters List and not recorded in Form A 4 as Additional Voters List, in Kerumutan Subdistrict, Village Fold Month TPS 1 and 2, the Follow-up Election is held and Mak Teduh Village TPS 3 held a re-voting; and There are voters in the Permanent Voters List (DPT) who only get 4 (four) ballots except in the Provincial DPRD, this occurs in Kerumutan Subdistrict, Mak Teduh Village, TPS 4 and TPS 5, so that a re-voting is carried out.

4.1.2. Kepulauan Meranti Regency

The 2019 election in the Meranti Islands Regency carried out re-voting in 2 (two) Sub-districts, namely Tebing Tinggi and Tasik Putri Puyu, with the following details based on data that in the Meranti Islands Regency a re-voting was carried out, based on the following details: to vote using the Invitation to Vote or referred to as form C 6 belonging to another person, this happened in the District of Tebing Tinggi, Selat Panjang Barat Village, TPS 7 and TPS 17, so that a re-voting was carried out; there are DPK voters using Electronic ID cards having their addresses in Tebing Tinggi Barat District in Tasik Putri Puyu District, Mengkopot Village, TPS 5, so that a re-voting is carried out; there are DPK voters using Electronic ID cards having their address in Pekanbaru in Tebing Tinggi District, East Tebing Tinggi Village, TPS 42, so that a re-voting is carried out.

4.1.3. Dumai City

The City of Dumai carried out Voting in 2 (two) Sub-districts, namely Dumai Timur and Dumai Selatan, with the following details based on the data in the City of Dumai, illustrated the implementation of the Voting Again, with the following background: there was 1 (one) DPK Voter who voting at TPS 27, but not being registered in the DPT/DPTb not in accordance with the domicile having the KTP address at Dumai Selatan District, so that a re-voting is carried out; there is a condition that the opening of the ballot box by KPPS is not in accordance with the provisions of the legislation, because there is an error in entering the ballots in the Dumai Selatan District, Kei Ratu Sima Village at TPS 12, so that a re-voting is carried out.

4.1.4. Indragiri Hulu Regency

Indragiri Hulu Regency carries out re-voting and follow-up elections in 3 (three) Districts namely West Rengat, Peranap and Batang Cenaku, with the following details based on the data above, Indragiri Hulu Regency, there are 4 (four) TPS that conduct Repeat Voting with the following background: as follows: there are 233 (two hundred and thirty-three) votes in the Attendance List or Form C 7, while the number of votes used is 236 (two hundred and thirty-six) votes, there is a difference of 3 (three) votes in Rengat District. West of Sialang Dua Dahan Village at TPS 1, so that a re-voting is held; there are 203 (two hundred and three) votes in the Attendance List or Form C 7, while the number of votes used is 207 (two hundred seven) votes, there is a difference of 4 (four) votes in West Rengat District, Sialang Dua Dahan Village at TPS 3, so that a re-voting is held; there were the number of ballots used that did not match the number of voters in the Peranap Subdistrict, Gumanti Village, TPS 2 and Batang Cenaku Subdistrict, Talang Bersemi Village, TPS 2, so a re-voting was held.

4.1.5. Indragiri Hilir Regency

Indragiri Hilir Regency carries out re-voting and follow-up elections in 6 (six) Sub-districts, namely Pulau Kijang, Mandah, Kritang, Pelangiran, Reteh and Kempas, with the following details based on the data above, Indragiri Hilir Regency shows that repeat voting and follow-up elections are held, with the following details: there is a lack of ballot papers as many as 17 (seventeen) voters for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election in Pulau Kijang District, Sungai Undan Village TPS 5, so that a Follow-up Election is held; there is a lack of ballot papers as many as 27 (twenty seven) voters in the Election of Candidates for Members of DPD in Mandah Sub-district, Bantaian Village, TPS 6, so that a Follow-up Election is held; there is a condition of lack of ballots as many as 93 (ninety three) voters in the Election of Candidates for Members of the DPD in Kritang District, Nusantara Jaya Village TPS 6, so that a Follow-up Election is held; there is a lack of ballot papers as many as 26 (twenty six) voters for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election in Pelangiran District, Tagagiri Tama Jaya Village TPS 1, so that a Follow-up Election is held.

4.1.6. Rokan Hilir Regency

Rokan Hilir Regency carries out Voting in 2 (two) Subdistricts namely Sinabol and Rimba Melintang, with the following details based on data in Rokan Hilir Regency, carries out Voting with the following background: that there are 4 (four) Voters who do not registered in the DPT and DPTb and voted with an electronic KTP of Kampar Regency as many as 3 (three) people and voters who used an electronic ID card of Tanah Putih Tanjung Melawan Regency of Rokan Hilir 1 (one) person, and 3 (three) voters were given 3 ballots (PWP, DPDRI and Provincial DPRD) and those who use the Tanah Putih KTP are given 5 (five) ballots in Sinabol District, Sungai Bakau Village, TPS 2, so that a re-voting is held; that there are 9 (nine) voters who are not registered in the DPT and DPTb, but use electronic ID cards outside the Riau Province and are given 1 (one) ballot for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election in Sinabol District, Sungai Bakau Village, TPS 6, so that a re-voting is carried out; there is 1 (one) Voter who uses Form C 6 or the Voting Law belonging to another person in the Rimba elintang sub-district, Langgadai Hulu village, TPS 7, so that a re-voting is held.

4.1.7. Bengkalis Regency

Bengkalis Regency carries out re-voting and follow-up elections in 4 (four) Districts namely Bantan, Bandar Laksamana, Batin Salapan and Bengkalis, with the following details based on data in Bengkalis Regency, Re-voting and Follow-up Elections are carried out with the following background: there is a DPTb (from Pekanbaru City and Pelalawan Regency) received more votes than the allocation in Bantan District, Selat Baru Village, TPS 9, so that a re-voting was carried out; there is a condition that the number of ballots used is not the same as the number of users of the right to vote in the District of Bandar Laksamana, Desa Sepahat TPS 2, so that a re-voting is carried out; there are voters from outside the area in the Batin Salapan sub-district, Batang Dul village, TPS 4, so that re-voting is carried out; there is a condition that the ballots are less than the DPT in Bengkalis Subdistrict, Senggoro Village, TPS 1 and Prapat Tunggal Village, so that a follow-up election is held.

4.1.8. Kampar Regency

Kampar Regency Advanced Elections in 7 (seven) Districts of Siak Hulu, Kampar Kiri Hulu, Kampar, Kampar Kiri, Bangkinang City, Tapung and Tambang, with the following

details based on data in Kampar Regency carrying out the Advanced Election with the following background: there is a shortage of letters the votes for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election are 52 (fifty two) ballots in the Siak Hulu District, Pandau Jaya Village, TPS 4, so that the Continuation Election will be held; there is a shortage of 19 (nineteen) ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election in Siak Hulu Sub-district, Pandau Jaya Village, TPS 38, thus carrying out the Continuation Election; there is a shortage of ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election of 8 (eight) ballots in the District of Siak Hulu, Desa Baru, TPS 21, so that the Continuation Election is carried out; there is a shortage of 19 (nineteen) ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election in Siak Hulu Sub-district, Kubang Jaya Village, TPS 11, thus carrying out the Follow-Up Election; there is a shortage of ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential election of 2 (two) ballots in Kampar Kiri Hulu Sub-district, Danau Sontul Village, TPS 1, thus carrying out the Advanced Election; there is a shortage of 52 (fifty-two) ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election in Kampar Sub-district, Simpang Kubu Village, TPS 5, thus carrying out the Advanced Election; there is a shortage of DPRD ballots in Kampar Kiri Sub-district, Kuntu Village TPS 10, thus carrying out the Advanced Election; there is a shortage of ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential election as many as 21 (twenty one) ballots in Bangkinang District, Bangkinang Sub-district, TPS 16, so that the Continuation Election is carried out; there is a shortage of 50 (fifty) ballots for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election in Bangkinang Sub-district, Kumatan Village, TPS 16, thus carrying out the Continuation Election; There was a shortage of ballots in Tapung Sub-district, Sumber Makmur Village, TPS 10, Tambang Sub-District, Tarai Bangun Village, TPS 12 and Kuala Nenas Village, TPS 6, thus carrying out the Advanced Election.

4.1.9. Pekanbaru City

Pekanbaru City carries out Re-voting and Follow-Up Elections in 6 (six Districts namely Rumbai, Senapelan, Pekanbaru City, Payung Sekaki, Tampan, and Fifty), with the following details based on Data in Pekanbaru City carrying out Re-voting and Follow-up Elections with a background as follows: there are voters from the province of West Sumatra who use their voting rights without bringing Form A 5 as an additional voter list notification in the Rumbai subdistrict, Umban Sari village TPS 9, so that re-voting is carried out; The election of the President and Vice President, when compared with the Attendance List or Form C 7 which cannot be ascertained on whose behalf the Voters are in Senapelan Subdistrict, Kampung Baru Village, TPS 9, so that a re-voting is held;

there are voters from outside the region, namely Jambi Province and Sumatra Province The North that uses the Right Vote without bringing Form A 5 as a Notice of Additional Voter List in Senapelan Sub-district, Kampung Baru Village, TPS 20, so that a re-voting is held; there is a shortage of ballot papers as many as 5 (five) DPT voters and 142 (one hundred and forty two) DPK voters in Pekanbaru District, Sukaramai Sub-district, TPS 4, so that a follow-up election is held; there is a shortage of ballot papers as many as 24 (twenty four) DPT voters in Pekanbaru City, Kota Baru Village, TPS 9, so that a follow-up election is held; there is a shortage of ballots as many as 104 (one hundred and four) DPT voters did not get the ballots of the City DPRD in Payung Sekaki Sub-district, Sungai Sibam sub-district TPS 1, so that a Follow-up Election was held; there were as many as 99 (ninety nine) DPT voters who did not receive the ballots of the Provincial DPRD in Payung Sekaki Subdistrict, Tirta Siak Village, TPS 14, so that a follow-up election was held; there are as many as 100 (one hundred) DPT voters who did not get the ballots of the Provincial DPRD in Payung Sekaki Subdistrict, Bandar Raya Village, TPS 10, so that a follow-up election was held; there is a shortage of ballots as many as 54 (fifty four) DPK voters in the Tampan District, Sidomulyo Village TPS 58, so that a follow-up election is held; there is a shortage of ballots as many as 120 (one hundred and twenty) DPK voters in the Tampan District, Sidomulyo Village, TPS 36, so that a follow-up election is held; there is a shortage of ballots as many as 47 (forty seven) DPT voters in the Lima Puluh Subdistrict, Tanjung Rhu Village TPS 5, so that a follow-up election is held; there is a shortage of ballots as many as 12 (twelve) DPT voters and 28 (twenty eight) DPK voters in Lima Puluh Subdistrict, Tanjung Rhu Village TPS 29, so that a follow-up election is held; there is a shortage of ballots as many as 25 (twenty five) DPT voters in the Lima Puluh Subdistrict, Sekip Village, TPS 10, so that a follow-up election is held.

4.1.10. Kuantan Singingi Regency

Kuantan Singingi Regency carries out the Advanced Election in 1 (one) District, namely Singingi Hilir, with the following details based on data in Kuantan Singingi Regency carrying out the Advanced Election with the background that there are 28 (twenty eight) DPT voters and 10 (ten) DPK voters do not accommodated for DPRRI ballots in Singingi Hilir District, Petai Village, so that a follow-up election was held. A total of 30 (thirty) TPS re-voting will be carried out and for the Continuation Election, it will be held at 32 (thirty-two) TPS throughout Riau Province which are the object of Bawaslu's supervision (16). Based on the distribution of the data above, there are 2 (two) regencies/cities that experienced a shortage of ballots, namely Kampar Regency and Pekanbaru City.

accompanied by the active role of voters to check personal data in the DPT or in the DPK, the problem of lack of ballots will always occur if before the election day the organizer does not have a definite DPT, and there is a limitation on the number of ballots for each polling station based on the DPT.

4.2. Solutions to Overcome the Problem of Limited Voice Mail

It takes socialization to voters to register themselves, if they are not registered as voters, because there are many unregistered voters who cannot use their right to vote during elections, even though the Constitutional Court Decision provides space for voters to use ID cards, Family Cards or Passports to vote, but the availability of letters reserve votes at each polling station are only 2% of the registered DPT. KPUD Riau as the organizer must be able to carry out the process of updating voter data in order to improve the accuracy of the DPT and carry out the data verification process on an ongoing basis. If major changes cannot be made in the election mechanism, it is necessary to increase the number of backup ballots, but still with very strict supervision, as well as an integrated data collection mechanism and obtain valid DPT data (16) which sometimes become the basis for filing a dispute over election results at the Constitutional Court (17) and does not generate anomalous data (no multiple voters and in accordance with factual conditions) (18) ahead of the election, which can eliminate constitutional rights as a voters(19). The proposed idea of reforming the electoral system must still start with changes to regulations regarding elections, therefore political will is needed from the state to implement it.

5. Conclusion

Based on research conducted by the Research Team, it was concluded that the 2019 General Election was going well, but there was a shortage of ballot papers in Kampar Regency and Pekanbaru City, so that a re-voting (PSU) or a follow-up election (PSL) was carried out based on recommendations from Bawaslu. Riau Province. Furthermore, it is necessary to socialize voters to register if they are not registered in the DPT, and the influence of DPT anomalous data before the election also determines whether or not citizens' voting rights are protected.

6. Authors' Contributions

Author 1; Conceptualizing study foundations and measuring data achievement, data analysis and strengthening literature review, leading the way of research: Author 2; Designing research materials, performing calculations and correcting data analysis: Author 3; Leading public information applicants in conducting substantive data collection as well as preliminary calculations and evaluations.

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