



## Matching and Research for Voter Data Update in Surabaya Mayoral Election in 2020 from the Perspective of *Fiqh al-Siyasah*

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### Abstract

During Covid-19 Pandemic, the election in Indonesia was still carried out. However, there had previously been a withdrawal of the schedule. Among those who conducted the election was the Surabaya mayoral election. In this case, the KPU of Surabaya City is obliged to act on voter data collection. This article discusses the voter data for Surabaya mayoral elections during the Covid-19 pandemic from the *fiqh al-siyasah* perspective. The research is field research with qualitative data processing. Data is collected with observations, interviews, and documentation and then analyzed by *fiqh al-siyasah*. This study results in implementing the updated voter data of the Surabaya mayoral election in 2020; KPU of Surabaya city used conducting Voter Data Determination (DPT). It's based on legislation Number 10 of 2016 concerning the election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors. Updating voter data on the Surabaya election by KPU of Surabaya City is according to the concept of *fiqh al-siyasah*. KPU of Surabaya City applies the principles of *fiqh al-siyasah*: honesty, transparency, and supervision to achieve public benefit. This is according to the concept of *tasharruf al-imam 'ala al-ra'iyyah manuth bi al-mashlahah* (the leader's policy on people must align with the public interest).

**Keywords:** Voter data; Mayoral elections; Covid-19 Pandemic; *fiqh al-siyasah*.

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### 1. Introduction

Elections are a means to form a democracy (Hollyer et al., 2011, p. 1191; Simandjuntak, 2015, p. 62). Elections in Indonesia are to create a system of democracy in which people vote for their state leader, followed by the 1945 Constitution (Sibuea et al., 2020, p. 786). National election to elect president, members of the people's representative assembly (DPR), and members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD). Local election to elect governors, regents, mayors, and the regional people's representative council members (DPRD) (Astuti, 2021, p. 380; Kristiyanto, 2015, p. 22). Every citizen can participate actively in the election process, whether voter or elected (Amrurrobbi et al., 2020, p. 147; Nasution & Marwandianto, 2019, p. 165). Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution explains that direct elections by the people are based on the principle of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair (Polli, 2014, p. 113).

The General Election Commission (KPU) is authorised to hold elections (Amrizal et al., 2018, p. 17). KPU is responsible for voter data (Febriansyah et al., 2020, p. 15). Its tasks are to collect data, namely matching and research, as the beginning of determining Permanent Voter Data (DPT) in elections (Febrina et al., 2020, p. 1; Papuke et al., 2019, p. 1). The Voter Data Update Officer (PPDP)

operates the data update. PPDP is the KPU's spearhead in updating and registering voters (Golonggom et al., 2021, p. 2976).

The task of the PPDP is essential because it serves the constitutional rights of citizens in exercising their voting (Komisi Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia, 2020, p. 5). PPDP must be precise in data matching and meticulously collect voter data (Makuta et al., 2021, p. 83). PPDP must coordinate with relevant parties such as the chairman of RT/RW and the Voting Committee. For this reason, PPDP must use workbooks in carrying out these tasks. The workbook becomes a guidebook in the field and a record of PPDP's work for accountability of the Matching and Research process (COKLIT) and coordination with relevant parties. Without the book, the PPDP will have difficulty registering electoral voters. Voter requirements are citizens who are at least 17 (seventeen) years old or have been/have been married who are registered in the Election (Komisi Pemilihan Umum, 2020, p. 8). However, many are already eligible to vote but have not been registered as voters.

Updating voter data is one of the mandatory agendas that the Election Commission must implement. That is to avoid voting errors (Delviani, 2018, p. 60). Voter Data Update is an activity to update Voter data based on the Permanent Voter List from the Last Election or Election updated by KPU/KIP Regency/City assisted by PPK, PPS, and PPDP by considering DP4 and conducted Matching and Research (Estivani, 2021, p. 28). Voters are important in the election (Darmastuti & Setyaningrum, 2019, p. 691). Elections data errors will cause many problems (Prabowo, 2020). The problem of DPT that arises in every election is that there are still voters from people who have died, the voter data that is not old enough has existed, old enough data has not been entered, and other problems. Problematic DPT becomes a loophole for sound-inflating actions or the appearance of fake sounds (Zairudin, 2021, p. 31). That leads to conflict and often goes to court (Faiz, 2016; Kelliher et al., 2019; Prayudi, 2018). In addition, the problems that arise in the establishment of the Permanent Voter List are Citizens who have met the requirements as voters but are not registered as voters; Citizens who have not/do not meet the requirements as voters but are registered as voters; Citizens are registered with more than one in the voter list; and Citizens who are not registered as electors but exercise the right to vote for others. The consequence for citizens whose names are not on the Permanent Voters List is that they cannot cast their votes. This is against the constitution (Bagijo, 2010, p. 338; Izzaty & Nugraha, 2019, p. 164).

The Covid-19 pandemic that hit the world including Indonesia, caused regional head elections to be postponed, originally planned to be held in September, then held in December 2020 (Alsayedahmed, 2020; Marisa et al., 2020; Olivia et al., 2020). That affects the performance of the KPU in data collection, including the KPU of Surabaya City. As the second-largest city in Indonesia after Jakarta, elections in Surabaya have become essential. However, Covid-19 causes Surabaya to be among the areas experiencing high cases of Covid in Indonesia, so it is among the cities affected by the enactment of PSBB (Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 21 Tahun 2020 Tentang Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar Dalam Rangka Percepatan Penanganan Coronavirus Disease 2019/COVID-19, 2020). For this reason, during the Covid-19 pandemic, there are additional requirements for DPDP: age between 20-50 years; mental health and no history of degenerative diseases; being available to work doing house-to-door matching and research in their work area; and be ready to comply with and implement health protocols to prevent the spread of COVID-19 during work (Pencabutan Surat KPU Nomor 485/PP.04.02-SD/01/KPU/VI/2020 Dan Arahan Pembentukan Petugas Pemutakhiran Data Pemilih (PPDP) Dalam Pemilihan Serentak Tahun 2020, 2020, p. 2).

Based on this, we are interested in discussing the voter data collection of Surabaya mayoral elections during the Covid-19 pandemic from the *fiqh al-siyasah* perspective. This research is essential because no one has addressed the issue. In the previous study, there was research related to elections, such as the implementation of Law No. 7 of 2017 on General Elections (Study on Updating Voter Data in Elections in Bone Regency) (Delviani, 2018), Work Culture of Voter Data Update Officers in Elections in Padang Panjang City (Weriza et al., 2018), Neo-Ibism in Indonesian

Politics: Election Campaigns of Wives of Regional Heads in West Sumatra in 2019 (Ichsan Kabullah & Fajri, 2021), and Why Political Parties don't and do Matter in Local Government Elections in Indonesia: A Manado Case (Sampe, 2021). Research on elections and *fiqh al-siyasah* was conducted by Alfhiryana Aulya Dwi Putri (Alfhiryana Aulya Dwi Putri, 2019), Haris Wanto (Wanto, 2017), and Roikhatul Hamidah (Hamidah, 2019). There has been no research on voter data collection in Surabaya mayoral elections during Covid-19 Pandemic analyzed with *fiqh al-siyasah*.

## 2. Method

This research is field research and qualitative. The study was conducted at KPU Surabaya. Data is collected with observations at the KPU of Surabaya city in November-December 2020, interviews with Surabaya KPU officers, and documentation. The data sources of law are Regulation No. 10 of 2016, KPU Regulation (PKPU) No. 2 of 2017, and KPU Regulation No. 10 of 2019. The collected data is analyzed descriptively based on the theory of *fiqh al-siyasah*.

## 3. Result and Discussion

### 3.1. Profile of Surabaya City General Election Commission (KPU)

The Office of the Surabaya City General Election Commission is located on Road Adityawarman Nomor 87-89, Sawunggaling, Wonokromo, Surabaya, East Java. Email: info@kpu-surabayakota.go.id, Website/ Fax.: kpu-surabayakota.go.id/ 031- 5685973. The General Election Commission has several divisions: Chairman, Secretary; Divisions of Finance, General, Logistics, and Households; Division of Law and Supervision; Division of Planning, Data, and Information, Divisions of Socialization, Voter Education, Community Participation, and Human Resources.

The duties and authorities at the KPU of Surabaya City are listed in Article 20 of Law No. 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections. The General Election Commission (KPU) is a special or temporary institution within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Haris, 2000, p. 38). KPU was an independent institution that could prepare and hold elections in Indonesia. In line with the implementation of regional head elections, a provincial election committee will be formed in the province and district/city whose job is to prepare and hold regional head elections.

Activities to hold elections of regional heads and deputy regional heads include preparatory, implementation, and completion stages. The preparatory stage consists of the election plan and budget of the regional head and deputy regional head. Implementation phases include updating voter list data, candidacy, procurement and distribution of goods and services, elections, voting, and inventory. Then, determine selected candidates, approvals, appointments, and inaugurations.

Then, the settlement stage includes the resolution of disputes over the results of the election of regents and regents through candidate pairs, submission of reports to the district/city or provincial DPRD to elect regents/regions and vice-chairs of districts/cities, and submission to the President of the Provincial DPRD, the election of regional directors and deputy directors. If all such activities can be explained, then the responsibility of the KPU will be completed within the relevant time frame (Haris, 2000, p. 78).

### 3.2. Voters Data Update Process in KPU of Surabaya City

The Electoral Commission provides voter list works guided by inclusive, accurate, and up-to-date principles. Voter Data Update in 2020 is organized with safety regulations, namely maintaining the safety of both organizers and voters from the threat of the Covid-19 Pandemic. That is stipulated in government regulation instead of Law No. 02 of 2020 (Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 Tentang

Perubahan Ketiga Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemilihan Gubernur, Bupati Dan Walikota Menjadi Undang-Undang, 2020).

Voter Data Update is an activity that updates voter data based on DP4 (Electoral Voter Potential Population List) and voter lists from the last election or election. Voter Data update uses factual verification of voter data as material for preparing the Provisional Voter List (DPS). The update of Voter Data was carried out by the District / City KPU with the help of the District Election Committee (PPK) and the Voting Committee (PPS) (Sanjoyo et al., 2022, p. 6).

That is similar to that conveyed by Nafilah Astri (Planning, Data and Information Division of KPU of Surabaya City):

*“Updating data and preparing voter lists is a stage to update voter data based on DP4 and voter lists from the last election by verifying directly to the people on site. The data update is carried out by the Regency / City KPU assisted by PPK, PPS, and PPDP. This year, voter data updates were implemented by complying with the health protocol to maintain the organizers' safety, especially voters, due to the Covid-19 pandemic.”*(Astri, 2020)

Inaccurate voter data there are several factors, as stated by Nafilah Astri:

*“The inaccuracy of voter data in the Surabaya 2020 Election is due to several factors, among others: the lack of accurate population data, the high mobility of Surabaya residents, the data update officer has difficulty visiting voters' residences due to Covid-19, and prospective voters do not try actively to list themselves in the Permanent Voter List.”*(Astri, 2020)”.

In providing voter lists, the work of the election committee is based on broad principles, accurate and up-to-date (Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 Tentang Penetapan Peraturan Pemerintah Pengganti Undang-Undang Nomor 2 Tahun 2020 Tentang Perubahan Ketiga Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 2014 Tentang Pemilihan Gubernur, Bupati Dan Walikota Menjadi Undang-Undang, 2020). Updating data and compiling voter lists has a reasonably long process: The Ministry of home affairs or Director-general of Population and civil registration provides DP4 (List of Potential Population of Election Voters) to the KPU RI. After receiving the DP4, the Indonesian KPU sorted out voters who were already 17 years old on September 23, 2020. Then synchronize the DP4 with the DPT (Permanent Voter List) at the last election in 2019. The Indonesian KPU handed down the synchronization results to the Provincial KPU and the City/Regency KPU, which held elections in 2020. KPU Surabaya received the data on March 23, 2020.

In April 2020, the updating voter data stage was stopped because of the Covid-19 pandemic. Then continued, in June 2020, KPU of Surabaya gave DP4 to PPKPPS for mapping. Surabaya has approximately 2,300,000 data. TPS mapping later must follow the regulations in PKPU. The occurrence of the covid pandemic, then in one polling station at most, contained 500 people, which in the previous law was 800 people because 500 people are enough to protect organizers, witnesses, officials, and especially voters.

In this implementation, the KPU of Surabaya City is assisted by 31 PPK (District Election Committee). There are five people of PPK in each subdistrict and assisted by three secretarial people. PPS in Surabaya village, there are 154 groups. Three PPS people in each group are assisted by three secretarial people. It is not permissible to separate voters in one Family Card in different polling stations and not mix voters between villages in one polling station. Initially, separating voters in one RT in other polling stations is not acceptable, but Surabaya has difficulty because, in one RT in Surabaya, there are different numbers of citizens; there are only 200 people—still, up to 800 or even 1000 people (Astri, 2020).

From the results of TPS mapping, there are 5161. At each polling station, an average of 500 voters. In this mapping, the KPU of Surabaya City is assisted by the Sidalih application, a system created by the Indonesian KPU in the 2014 Election, a system used to process voter data from

updates by the Voter Data Update Officer or PDP during the Election. The officer entered 13 elements as data in Sidalih, namely: 1) KK Number; 2) NIK number; 3) Name; 4) Place of birth; 5) Date of birth; 6) Marital status; 7) Gender; 8) Address; 9) Location of RT; 10) Rw location; 11) Disability; 12) Electronic ID card record status 13) Certificate.

After the mapping, the voter data update officer (PPDP) collects data using the data results from the mapping. PPDP meets one voter from house to house and hears voters' aspirations if there are qualified voters/ no longer allowed as voters. PPDP served from July to August 2020. During this pandemic, PPDP must carry an ID card and wear APD (complete personal protective equipment). PPDP is required to conduct rapid tests. If the rapid test result is positive for covid 19, he is replaced by another officer determined by the sub-district PPS. That is done to protect the officers and voters visited by the PPDP. PPDP carries five types of forms, namely: 1) A-KWK (mapping results); 2) A.A-KWK (new voter list), 3) A.A.1-KWK (proof of voter registration), 4) A.A.2-KWK (proof of registration), 5) A.A.3-KWK (report of the results of the vote).

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, officials have difficulty updating data:

*"Data update officers have difficulty recording due to the lack of citizen participation in implementing elections. In addition, data update officers have difficulty accessing residents' residences, especially in apartment neighborhoods and elite housing. Because residents staying in apartments and elite housing carry out strict health protocols by not allowing entry of others, including data update officers, to enter their housing."*(Astri, 2020).

Surabaya City DPT in 2020 compared to 2019 decreased by about 42,000. That can be explained; some have died or moved out of Surabaya. The data is recapitulated at the village level and then at the sub-district level. Set to be summarised DPS on September 12, 2020. In Surabaya there are 2,092,926 DPS. The names of the DPS are printed in as many as three copies to be announced in easily accessible places such as RW halls, villages, and one for PPS archives. Aside from the printout, voters can check their data through the "lindungihakpilihmu.KPU.co.id" web access made by the KPU. After it was announced, DPS was tested publicly at the village level for a long time. The results of the DPS were corrected, then re-designed to DPS 1 at the village and sub-district level, then determined to be DPT at the city level.

From the results of the data update, 16,000 voters have not recorded e-KTP. Finally, KPU Surabaya wrote a letter to the DPT to record e-KTP immediately. In this case, KPU Surabaya cooperates with the Population and Civil Registry Office of Surabaya City. Six thousand do e-KTP recording; as of December 9, 2020, there are still 10,000 people who have not registered for e-KTP. If citizens have not been reported in the DPT, they can distribute their voting rights by registering with the PPS by showing KTP, KK, passport, or other population identification. PPS confirmed that the voter had not registered with the DPT and recorded the voter in the Model A.Tb.1-KWK form (Astri, 2020). That is done so voters can distribute their voting rights without being hindered by administrative issues. Based on the results of matching and research on permanent voter list data, on October 16, 2020, the Surabaya City Election Commission determined that the number of DPT for the Surabaya mayoral election in 2020 was 2,089,027 voters, consisting of 1,016,395 men and 1,072,632 women (Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kota Surabaya, 2020). Of these voters, only 1,098,469 (52%) exercised their right to vote. There was an increase of 0.23% from the Surabaya mayoral election in 2015 (Rezkiyari, 2020). The mayor elected in the Surabaya mayoral election is the pair Eri Cahyadi and Armudji with 598,029 votes (57%) (KPU Kota Surabaya, 2020), who was inaugurated by East Java Governor Khofifah Indar Parawansa, on Friday, February 26, 2021 (Pemerintah Kota Surabaya, 2021).



### 3.3. Implementation of Voter Data Update in Surabaya Mayoral Election from the *Fiqh al-Siyasah* Perspective

Islam is a religion that guides life for humans as a whole. It is contained in all the determination of its laws to benefit all human beings. The purpose of such Islamic law can be understood among others from QS. al-Anbiya' (21): 107 and QS. al-Baqarah (2): 201-202. (Usman, 2001, p. 66) Benefits include *jalb al-manâfi' wa dar' al-mafâsid* (creating something that brings benefit and prevents harm) (Asmawi, 2009, p. 92). In Islam, it is explained that the government is the representative (caliph) of the Creator. He is tasked with the duty of jihad in the people's affairs to direct the people toward good and keep them from harm (Samuddin, 2013, p. 49). In Indonesia, the people elect the government or leader through an electoral mechanism. One form is the election of regional heads. In this election, every person has been given the right to vote, i.e., citizens can choose leaders and are elected leaders through democratic elections. (Anjasuma et al., 2023)

Voting is by the concept of *fiqh al-siyasah* as a *bai'ah* right (Al-Albani, 2009, p. 883). Abd Al-Karim Zaidan argues that Islam entitles every citizen qualified to choose a leader capable of managing state affairs (Zaidan, 1984, p. 52). In addition to the right to vote, voting also contains the right to be elected. The right to be elected, better known as this political right, is every individual's right to gain power or position. This right of choice in Islam is allowed as the Prophet (peace be upon him) granted the request of Amr bin Ash's friend to be the leader of Oman (Rahayu, 2018, p. 62).

Related to elections, the government has made regulations for the benefit of its people, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic. The government (Pradana et al., 2023) makes rules that prioritize the safety of its people. In data collection, officers must wear PPE clothing, comply with health protocols and conduct rapid tests. In addition, officers divide each polling station with a maximum of 500 DPT. That is by the concept of *fiqh al-siyasah* that the government's policies must be based on *adalah* and *maslahah* (justice and goodness). This policy should not contradict religion (Muhtarom, 2015, pp. 25–26).

The people must obey government policies based on *maslahah*. That is based on the hadith, which means:

*Listening and obeying every Muslim is obligatory in the matter of fun or not, as long as he is not commanded for things that ma'shiah (disobedience) to Allah. If he is commanded for the ma'shiah (disobedience) thing, then there is no obligation to listen and obey it."* (Al-Hadith)

To fulfill human benefit, the government must apply the principles contained in the legislation policy. These principles are transparent, accountable, effective, efficient, and law enforcement.

Updating voter data in Surabaya city, KPU must meet these principles:

#### 1. Principles of Accountability and Principles of Transparency

The principle of accountability is how government administration can be accounted for in public, administratively or politically, from policymaking and implementation, until reporting stage (Sedarmayanti, 2007, pp. 16–19). Implementing this accountability principle allows the public to assess the government's success in implementing a policy. The above accounting principles can only be implemented with the openness of information to the public. This information can only be disclosed when the principle of transparency is implemented. The principle of openness provides space for the public to formulate and implement a policy (Sumarto, 2003, p. 15).

Implementing the principle of accountability and transparency will increase public confidence in the government, increase community participation in regional development, and analyze the possibility of violations by the government. In implementing voter data updates in the Surabaya election, KPU of Surabaya City has applied the principle of accountability and transparency. KPU carries out its duties based on government regulations and socializes the program to the community.

They record one by one DPS data and check the data. The names of the DPS are printed in as many as three copies to be announced in easily accessible places such as RW halls, villages, and one for PPS archives. Aside from the printout, voters can check their data through the "lindungihakpilihmu.KPU.co.id" web access made by the KPU. After it was announced, DPS was tested publicly at the village level for a long time. The results of the DPS were corrected, then re-designed to DPS 1 at the village and sub-district level, then determined to be DPT at the city level.

## 2. Principle of Supervision

The principle of supervision is also applied in updating voter data in KPU Surabaya. The public can report irregularities and errors in updating voter data in the Surabaya KPU. The principle of supervision here is according to *fiqh al-siyasah*. Abu Bakr Shiddiq's speech can prove this conformity after his appointed caliph. He said: "*O people, I have been authorized to lead you. But I'm not the best among you. If I do good, help me. If I do something wrong, then rebuke me.*" (An-Nabhani, 1996, p. 43) The speech by Abu Bakr showed that supervision is a principle that must be implemented to form a good government and achieve public benefit. Supervision of superiors against his subordinates includes supervising the people against his government.

## 3. Principle of Professionalism

This principle can be found in the professionalism of the implementers of voter data updates in the KPU of Surabaya city, both from the minor level of the village level to the Surabaya city level so that the process of updating voter data in the 2020 election, KPU of Surabaya city can be carried out properly and provide a positive impact for the community.

The principle of professionalism here in Islamic teachings can be attributed to the meaning of "*itqan*," which comes from the root word "*taqwa*." The Prophet (peace be upon him) said: "*Allah loves someone who, when works, he performs it in the perfect manner (itqan).*" (HR. Baihaqi from Aishah r. a). The word "*itqan*" follows the professional sense. With an "*itqan*" or professional attitude, all forms of work, such as updating voter data, can be implemented effectively and efficiently (Asshiddiqie, 2011, p. 72).

In addition to achieving general health based on the above principles, the Prophet (peace be upon him) has set a perfect example by applying the nature of *siddiq*, *istiqamah*, *fathanah*, trust, and *tabligh*. The first is *siddiq* or honesty. Rasulullah always prioritizes honesty in daily life and in running the government. This honesty is what the Prophet said: "Surely honesty leads to goodness, and goodness will lead to paradise." (HR. Bukhari and Muslim). (Nafiuddin, 2018, p. 118) Holding elections requires the honesty of various parties. (Silaban, 2016, p. 84) Cheating in elections will lead to conflict. Data updates are carried out to avoid DPT fraud and apply the openness principle.

The second is *istiqamah*, *istiqamah* means still standing against all obstacles. *Istiqamah* can be paraded consistently to keep treading the straight path, despite many difficulties (Tasmara, 2013, p. 86). The nature of the Prophet's leadership is based on firmness in the soul so as not to turn even if seduction, persuasion, and coercion confront it. In updating data, officers often get difficulties, such as secure access to housing or apartments, voters not having e-KTP and others. But they still carry out their duties and find solutions to every problem so that the task can be carried out fluently.

The third is *fathanah*. *Fathanah* means having extensive knowledge or intelligence. The meaning of intelligence here is intellectual, emotional, and spiritual intelligence. In collecting election data, every officer must know their job. Therefore, the central KPU conducts briefings to officers online through the Zoom application.

The fourth is trust (*amanah*) which means faith. Belief is to return the right to its owner and not take anything beyond his rights (Al-Qardhawy, 1997, p. 118). The nature of this trust can be paralleled with the principle of accountability in updating voter data. Every human act is always under supervision and must be accounted for at the end of life (Silaban, 2016). The data update officer has

been assigned to match and research DPT data. That must be done following the instructions; they can't cheat on that data.

The fifth is *tabligh*, which means to convey. *Tabligh* is the nature of the Prophet (peace be upon him), which gives the command of Allah to his people by not reducing the slightest order he received (Nafiuddin, 2018). *Tabligh* here can be compared with the term communicability when updating voter data. KPU Surabaya announced DPT data through [lindungihakpilihmu.KPU.co.id](http://lindungihakpilihmu.KPU.co.id) that the general public can access.

From the illustration, the update of voter data on the Surabaya election in the KPU of Surabaya city is according to the principles of *fiqh al-siyasah*. Because in updating voter data in the Surabaya election, the Surabaya City KPU has applied the principles of honesty, transparency, and supervision. This is according to the concept of *tasharruf al-imam 'ala al-ra'iyah manuth bi al-mashlahah* (the leader's policy on people must align with the public interest) (Mufid, 2020, p. 194).

#### 4. Conclusion

After the analysis and discussions outlined, it can be concluded that accumulating voter data on the mayoral election of Surabaya in 2020 is carried out according to the procedure. It is proven that the implementation runs optimally. Starting from providing voter data to be done, then certifying and announcing a provisional voter list to be examined again, and asking for responses and input from the public vote as a reference, so there is no human error. Then the results are used as the basis for the DPS of the improvement results. DPS Results Improvement was the basis for establishing a Permanent Voter List for the Election Commission. After that, the DPT was issued. The number of DPT for the Surabaya mayoral election in 2020 was 2,089,027 voters, however, only 1,098,469 exercised their right to vote.

Based on *fiqh al-siyasah*, the implementation of data on the mayoral election of Surabaya in 2020 is according to the principle of *fiqh al-siyasah*. Data is updated to achieve public benefits so the election can run smoothly. The general use in updating DPT is done following accountability, transparency, and supervision. The data update also follows the concepts of *siddiq*, *istiqamah*, *fathanah*, trust, and *tabligh*. That is following what the Prophet taught in carrying out his government. That is according to the concept of *tasharruf al-imam 'ala al-ra'iyah manuth bi al-mashlahah* (the leader's policy on people must be in line with the public interest).

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