IMPLEMENTATION OF THE *SIREKAP* PROGRAM IN *PILKADA* 2020 AT *KPU* SUKABUMI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a democratic country where the supreme power is in the hands of the people. Therefore, the people of Indonesia have the right to choose who will become the people's representatives. In order to provide facilities and a place to improve the quality of service for the direct election of leaders and representatives of the people, the *KPU* provides a new innovation, namely by making or creating a Mobile Vote Recapitulation Information System (*SIREKAP*) programme. This research aims to find out how the implementation of *SIREKAP* is carried out in practice by the Sukabumi Regency *KPU*. This research uses the theory of Chales O. Jones (1996) which has 4 dimensions, namely Organisation, Interpretation, and Implementation. The research method used in this research is Qualitative Narrative. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of *SIREKAP* when viewed from the dimensions, organisation, interpretation and implementation according to Charles O. Jones (1996) is still not well implemented because it has not fulfilled 3 dimensions which in terms of Organisation has not fulfilled the suitability of resources, Interpretation is still not a lack of information, socialisation, and communication received by the public regarding the *SIREKAP* application and the application itself is constrained by high traffic which causes the failure of sending C1 plenary results.

Keywords: *Implementation, SIREKAP, KPU Sukabumi District*

A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a Democratic country where the supreme power is in the hands of the people from the total data on 30 November 2022 there are 275.77 million people in Indonesia (DataIndonesia.id, 2022). From the large number of occupations, it certainly needs a leader who is able to lead this Indonesian country. In choosing its leaders, Indonesia as a democratic country conducts direct election

of leaders through elections. Election itself is a means for people to vote, express their opinions through votes, participation as an important part of the country so that they participate in determining the direction of the country. The Indonesian state upholds the rights of Indonesian citizens (Milatina, 2021) To help provide these rights, government institutions or a body in which there are people who are trusted to represent the people, and the purpose of establishing this institution is to make the people prosperous.

However, choosing representatives of the people or members of parliament is of course not easy, there needs to be a means to become a forum for selecting people's representatives, therefore a national election management body is formed which is tasked with implementing elections. This is in accordance with the *Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2007* concerning Election Organizers, which regulates General Election organizers carried out by a (*KPU*) that is national, permanent and independent.

Elections or elections are a process in democratic countries for transferring government power or a process for selecting leaders and placing all sovereignty in the hands of the people so that people participate or participate in state decisions in accordance with democratic people's sovereignty, where the highest power is held by the people, so that the people have the right to participate in the decisions to be taken by the State. Elections or general elections are held and supervised by the *KPU*, where the *KPU* is an independent institution responsible for implementing it. And also supervise the election process so that it can be carried out smoothly without any obstacles and is democratic. This is in accordance with article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which stipulates that general elections are held by (*KPU*) which are national, permanent and independent (Wikisource, 27-05-2013).

Vote recapitulation information system or can be abbreviated as (*SIREKAP*) Is a container or facility made to facilitate vote counting, while the other two functions of this *SIREKAP* are that it can be used as a tool in the process of recapitulating the results of vote acquisition in stages and other functions, which are used as means of publishing data on the results of vote counting from all polling stations and from every level of recapitulation to the public.

In the midst of the Covid-19 Pandemic, Indonesia simultaneously carried out the 2020 regional elections using the *SIREKAP* application including (*KPU*) Sukabumi Regency, introducing and using the *SIREKAP* application in counting and recapitulating votes in the 2020 regional elections. This strategy was used by the general election commission (*KPU*) to minimize errors in vote counting and recapitulation, as well as to realize efficiency and transparency in counting. This application is also used in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, because it can minimize physical contact during the Covid-19 pandemic. Reflecting on previous elections, our country has always been constrained by long voting results compared to other countries.

This is a new innovation made by the *KPU* after previously using *SITUNG* and this is also a form of *KPU*'s responsibility to prepare something better, than the previous election because the problem in our election was the result of a long vote recapitulation, compared to the State. others and this *SIREKAP* also makes it

easier for election organizers who initially used *SITUNG* and had to use a scan tool, but now with the *SIREKAP* application they only use cellphones that are commonly used by the community on a daily basis, also the public can monitor the results of the vote election because one of the purposes of forming *SIREKAP* This is to maintain transparency. This is an innovation in the use of information technology by government agencies to improve services to the community, as well as to provide convenience to volunteers or election organizers and according to the *KPU* this *SIREKAP* is important for the integrity of election or election results.

But at the time of implementation in the field there were still problems due to the occurrence of a high amount of traffic, causing a failure to send the results of the plenary C1. So that the results of voting and vote recapitulation are hampered. Proven in the image below:


Figure 1.1 Percentage of vote recapitulation results
(Source: Sukabumi Tribune Jabar 2020)

Based on Figure 1.1, we can see that the recapitulation results for 10 December 2020 the day after the election showed that at 05:25 only 1,684 *TPS* had been recorded from 5,171 *TPS*, only 32.57%. While the initial target stated that if you use *SIREKAP*, the voting results and recapitulation can be seen within 1 to 2 hours (Jabar.tribunnews.com, 2020). Apart from that, the socialization of the *SIREKAP* itself is still lacking, resulting in public ignorance of the function of the *SIREKAP* which results in not achieving the goal of transparency to the public.

Furthermore, the purpose of this application is to use it to make it easier to implement regional head elections, but in reality there are many obstacles that hinder the recapitulation and voting process.

Based on Figure 2, it can be interpreted that there are several obstacles that cause problems in the vote counting and recapitulation process. There are several problems that hinder the vote counting and vote recapitulation process. The results of photos that are not good enough so that they cannot be seen by the system, there are pages that are switched, and there are also *KPPS* who fail to log in so that no data goes up to the server, which hinders the vote counting and recapitulation process. Based on the background description above, researchers

can find gaps that occur between the reality that occurs in the field and what should be. then the researcher is interested in conducting research with the title "Implementation Of The *SIREKAP* Programme In The 2020 Regional Head Election In Sukabumi District".
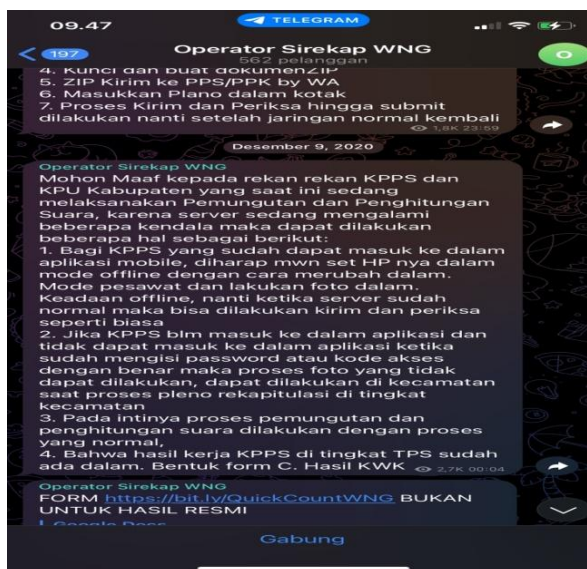
Figure 2 Some of the obstacles experienced during the 2020 elections
(Source: *SIREKAP* operator Telegram group 2020)

B. LITERATURE REVIEW
Policy

Policy is synonymous with a decision made by the government to overcome or regulate a linkup of life so that it can be arranged in order to create comfort and tranquility, therefore, (Anggara, 2014: 14) provides his view regarding policies stating that "policy is generally used to select and show the most important choices that strengthen life, both in the life of government and private organisations. Policies must be free from the connotations or nuances included in the word political, which are often believed to contain the meaning of partisanship due to the policy interests of a provision in force and are characterised by consistent and repeated behaviour, both from those who make it and those who wait for it (those affected by the policy) ". Meanwhile, according to (Suharto, 2014: 7). policy is a principle or way of acting that is chosen to direct decision making and policy is a provision that includes principles for parading ways of acting that are made consistently and consistently in achieving certain goals.

From the definition of the opinions of the experts above, it can be interpreted that the policy is to regulate life both in the government and private environment and also a decision or decree that will always be repeated and contains principles or ways of acting chosen to direct decision making.

Public Policy

Public policy is synonymous with government efforts to be able to regulate and overcome all the problems felt by the community. Therefore, Purwanto

provides his view regarding public policy, namely that public policy is made to realise values such as justice, equality, and openness made to solve problems faced by society (Purwanto & Sulistyastuti, 2012: 64). According to Tahir, public policy is identical to regulations or rules or can be interpreted as legal products issued by the government which must be understood fully and correctly (Tahir, 2015: 47).

Meanwhile, according to Anderson, a policy is an action that has a purpose and is carried out by one or more actors to solve a problem. Developed by government and non-government (Anderson, 2003: 12).

Based on the definition of public policy put forward by the experts above, it can be interpreted that public policy is the duty and responsibility of public officials in an effort to manage people's lives. Therefore, if it is related to the current research, namely how policies governing the implementation of the *SIREKAP* recapitulation and voting information system that have been determined by the government can provide good outcomes for the community and especially election organisers through the *SIREKAP* programme.

Implementation

According to Agustino (2016: 134) implementation is a dynamic process, where policy implementation carries out an activity or activity, so that in the end it will get a result that is in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy itself. Meanwhile, according to Wahab (2012: 73) the broad meaning of implementation is also often considered as a form of activity or organisation of activities that have been determined by law and have become a mutual agreement between various actors (related parties) and stakeholder organisations (public or private) to work together to implement policies in a certain direction desired (Wahab, 2012: 73).

While the word implementation itself according to Mazmanian & Sabatier (1983: 540) is the implementation of basic policy decisions, usually made in law although it is also possible through important executive orders or court decisions Ideally, the decision identifies the problem to be addressed, sets the objectives to be achieved, and in various ways, "structures the implementation process.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be interpreted that implementation is related to how the next flow after the policy has been determined and the purpose of implementation is to form a relationship that allows the goals, or objectives of public policy to be realised as an outcome of activities carried out by the government.

Policy Implementation

According to Tachjan in his book entitled Implementation of Public Policy, he said that policy implementation is a process of administrative activity that takes place after a policy is not initiated when a decision already exists (Tachjan, 2006: 25). Meanwhile, according to Van Meter Van Horn, The Policy Implementation Process: A Conceptual Framework says that: "*policy implementasi encompasses thase action by public and private individuals (our groups) that are directed at the achievement of objectives set forth in prior policy decision. Includes both onetime efforts to transform decision into operational terms, as well as continuing efforts*

to achieve the arge and small changes mandates by policy decisions (van Meter & van Horn,)"

Based on the explanation above, it can be interpreted that policy implementation will not begin until a policy decision has been approved. In its implementation, a policy implementation includes individual actors or a public and private group. Thus, policy implementation is a process of activities carried out by different actors or groups to obtain the final result in accordance with the goals or objectives of the policy.

Meanwhile, according to Charles O. Jones (1996: 296) defines that policy implementation is an activity intended to operate a program. Three activities affect policy implementation, including the organization which is a form of creating and rearranging resources, units and strategies to make a program work. From this organizational dimension, it can be seen that it regulates how the implementation of the arrangement is carried out so that a program can run hand in hand with existing resources. Furthermore, interpretation which is an attempt to explain the program that is planned in the policy product by carrying out appropriate and acceptable directions and implemented. And finally the application which is a routine provision of services, payments or others that are adjusted to the objectives or equipment of the program. So it can be understood that the application is a way to practice the program in accordance with the provisions of the service and payment adjusted for the purpose of being a supporter in the program.

Thus, if it is related to current researchers, how can the implementation of the *SIREKAP* program be interrelated between actors in order to achieve the *SIREKAP* program by providing effective information and efficient transparency to the public and especially election organizers. So researchers and this research will use the theory of policy implementation according to Charles O. Jones to measure how successful the implementation is carried out by the *KPU* of Sukabumi Regency in implementing *SIREKAP*.

E-Governance

According to Forman e-government can be defined as the use of digital technology to divert government activities, which aims to improve the effectiveness, efficiency and delivery of services. While the definition of e-government according to the Instruction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3 of 2003 is an effort to develop electronic-based governance in order to improve the quality of public services effectively and efficiently (Forman, 2005:27). From the explanation above, researchers can interpret that e-government is a government administration that uses information and communication technology as a basis in providing services to the community. So that people are given convenience in accessing public services, transacting, obtaining information, and interacting with government agencies without taking a long time and saving on costs. information technology to provide convenience in government affairs in the provision of effective, efficient, transparent services, and government accountability to the community.

SIREKAP

SIREKAP application as one of the calculating tools that has been regulated in the *Peraturan KPU Republik Indonesia No. 19 Tahun 2020* concerning amendments to PKPI No8 of 2018 concerning voting and counting votes for the election of the Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent, and/or Mayor and Deputy Mayor which aims as a means of publication vote counting results at the polling stations (*TPS*). With the *SIREKAP* application, it can minimize physical contact during the Covid-19 pandemic which was rife during the *Pilkada*. (General Election Commission, 2020)

Vote recapitulation information system or can be abbreviated as (*SIREKAP*) Is a container or facility created to facilitate vote counting, while the other two functions of this *SIREKAP* are that it can be used as a tool in the process of recapitulating the results of vote acquisition in stages and other functions, which are used as a means publication of vote counting results data from all polling stations and from each level of recapitulation to the public.

C. RESEARCH AND METHODE

This research was conducted in Sukabumi Regency, West Java Province. In this study the researcher wanted to know, study and identify individuals or several people who were used as informants, according to the phenomenon of the problem based on individual experience, thus the researcher used qualitative research with a narrative approach. This narrative approach was chosen because in this narrative approach it is a research strategy in which the researcher investigates the lives of individuals and asks a person or group of individuals to tell their lives. At the end of the research phase, the researcher must combine in a narrative style his views on the lives of the participants with his views on the lives of the researchers themselves (Pasolong, 2010:8).

Collecting data in this study uses two data sources, namely primary and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained by researchers through in-depth interviews involving several informants involved in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic in Sukabumi City. In this study, researchers used 3 indicators of implementation by (Jones, 1996:296), namely (1) organization, (2) interpretation, and (3) implementation. In addition, the informant settings that the researchers chose included program implementers, namely the *KPU* and beneficiaries, namely the community using the snowball sampling technique. Furthermore, the data analysis techniques in this study consisted of three simultaneous activity streams, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing/verifying conclusions (Miles & Huberman, 1994). Finally, data checking uses triangulation which will determine the authenticity of the data using something other than the data for the purpose of checking or comparing the data (Sugiyono, 2020).

D. EXPLANATION
Organisasi

One of the essential aspects in public policy execution is resources. Staff of adequate size and with the requisite abilities to complete their jobs, authority, and the facilities required to transform written ideas into governance functions are all

critical resources for policy implementation. These policy resources must also be provided in order to hasten policy implementation. A key contributor to policy implementation failure is a lack of human resources, restricted funding, or facilities.

The availability of resources is a critical factor in the implementation of public policy. Staff with appropriate numbers and capacities to carry out their responsibilities, as well as the requisite authority and facilities to transform written ideas into governmental activity, are all critical resources for policy implementation. These policy resources must be made available as soon as feasible in order to speed policy implementation. Inadequate human resources, money, and infrastructure are all key contributors to policy implementation failure.

The informants had varying answers to the research findings about the resources for supporting the *SIREKAP* Program at the Regency *KPU*, but they all agreed that the resources provided in this policy were still insufficient. Both people and other resources have been underutilized. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers with informants, it is known that the ability of human resources as *SIREKAP* implementers has not been fulfilled, as evidenced by the understanding of these resources that is still lacking, as evidenced by the understanding of policy actors about how this application works, which cannot be understood quickly. According to the human resource informant, there are still many people who do not match the criterion, because users of this program must grasp digital issues. However, there are still many users of this program in the field, particularly implementers who are struggling with digital issues.

In addition, the facilities that facilitate the execution of this *SIREKAP* Application. In general, the informants recognized that the main issue with *PBL* implementation was a lack of financial support for the purchase of equipment such as laptops and printers to expedite the preparation of proposals and reports because the funds available were only for development, which was felt directly by the community. Furthermore, according to testimonies received from all informants, the majority of the funds utilized for development came only from *PBL*-Mapalus grants, with little or no input from the community in the form of money. However, this truth must be recognized by considering the presence of the kelurahan community, which, in terms of revenue sources and the current economic condition, need a touch in the form of aid.

Thus, the researcher might draw conclusions based on the findings of his investigation on the phenomena of resources discussed above. Human resources' competence is quite low, and many are still not digitally literate, which impedes the implementation of the *SIREKAP* application. Meanwhile, the researcher found that the implementer did not adequately compute the needed facilities when creating this program. As a result, it becomes an impediment to using this program.

At which stage of the method according to Agus M. Hardjana. (2003), the method is a series of process activities that must be carried out in order to increase the utilization of all sources and factors that determine the success of the

management process, especially those related to the functions and dynamics of the organization or bureaucracy. to achieve a legitimate goal. The presence of a technique in an organization makes the organization simpler and organized to achieve its goals, vision and goals.

The research results obtained regarding the method of forming *PPS*, *KPPS* for implementing the *SIREKAP* application, concluded that the recruitment of PPS and *KPPS* members was carried out on a representative basis from each sub-district, then the village and the lowest level, namely *TPS*. So in this recruitment method there are no specific criteria provided. They can submit themselves and be submitted without any special requirements in terms of expertise in the digital field.

Interpretasi

The most important aspect of successful *SIREKAP* implementation is understanding by all parties involved in the implementation as well as policy recipients of the implementation guidelines; thus, it is necessary to strive for mutual understanding between implementing officials, in this case the Facilitator, the Technical Team, and the community as beneficiaries. Interpreting policies into a single, consistent perspective is difficult since implementers' perspectives may differ from those of their superiors, as well as those of policymakers. As a result, Jones (1996), paraphrasing George C. Edwards, stated: "Those who implement decisions/policies must know what they should do." If policies are to be properly implemented, implementation directions and instructions must not only be accepted but also clear; otherwise, implementers will be confused about what they should be doing, and in the end, they will have their own policies in view of the implementation of these policies.

In terms of interpretation, we want to know whether the implementation of *SIREKAP* at *KPU* Sukabumi Regency has been successful, with a shared understanding of the responsibilities of implementers and beneficiaries. It is accomplished by effective communication, and it is also tied to the consistency of the implementer.

Based on the results of the interviews conducted, data was obtained where in the implementation of the *SIREKAP* Application at the *KPU* of Sukabumi Regency, the process of conveying information and outreach regarding this application was still not optimal. This is because there are still many people who do not know about this application. Based on the data that the researchers found in the field, only 10% of the community knew and understood the function of this *SIREKAP*. This is due to the lack of socialization given to the community. besides that the lack of outreach is also very unfortunate because this *SIREKAP* is also a form of communication carried out between policy implementers and because the purpose of this *SIREKAP* itself is to make the election process transparent to the public. but it is very unfortunate that this application has not been put to good use by the *KPU* of Sukabumi Regency.

With this interpretation dimension, the researcher can conclude from the findings above that the *KPU* of Sukabumi Regency has not implemented it properly. Which causes a lack of information, socialization, and communication received by the community regarding this *SIREKAP* Application.

Application

Implementation is frequently a dynamic process in which implementers or officials are driven by real situations or guided by program principles and standards. A policy is successful/successful if it can be implemented/applied; else, it is merely a pile of paper. As a result, according to Jones (1996), implementation is "a fixed provision in service to achieve program goals." It is intended that this application would elicit a response from the target population. Strictly speaking, adopting a policy will reveal if the environment accepts or rejects the policy's execution and outcomes. As a result, adopting a policy is not straightforward; it may even provide obstacles to implementers.

In its implementation, the *SIREKAP* application has also not been implemented properly because in its implementation not all people are able to use this application, especially the implementers are still digitally stuttering. besides that, during implementation in the field there are still obstacles due to high traffic, causing the failure to send C1 plenary results. So that the voting results and vote recapitulation are hampered. In this way, transparency to the public as the main objective in implementing the *SIREKAP* Application did not occur.

Thus it is concluded in this study that *SIREKAP* still has a lot to improve, starting from the quality of resources, both human resources and facility resources. Furthermore, this application can be improved in terms of traffic so that the delivery of the C1 plenary will be carried out properly and finally this application can be used in accordance with election needs.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, this study concluded that the implementation of the Sukabumi Regency *KPU SIREKAP* Application had not gone well. This condition is based on not fulfilling the aspects of each dimension from Jones' theory (1996). From the 3 dimensions of the theory of Implementation Jones (1996) *KPU* Sukabumi Regency has not been able to fulfill all 3 of them. On the organizational dimension, the existing resources, organizational units and methods for recruiting executors have not been met properly. In terms of the interpretation dimension, the researcher can conclude from the findings above that the *KPU* of Sukabumi Regency has not implemented it properly. Which causes a lack of information, socialization, and communication received by the community regarding this *SIREKAP* Application. Next on the dimensions of the application side. This application has also not been implemented properly because in its implementation there are obstacles due to the high amount of traffic.

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