

TRANSPARENCY IN THE COMPILATION OF THE PERMANENT VOTER LIST (DPT) IN THE ELECTION OF THE REGENT AND VICE REGENT OF SABU RAIJUA

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Abstract:

The General Election is the application of the principle of democracy in a modern country, meaning that the people choose someone to represent them in the context of people's participation in the Implementation of state governance, as well as a series of political activities to accommodate the interests or aspirations of the community. This study aims to determine and analyze transparency in preparing the Permanent Voter List (DPT) in the 2020 Sabu Raijua Regent and Deputy Regent Election. The results of the study show that (1). The Process Indicator shows that the entire process of compiling the DPT is followed by the community, especially the Sabu Raijua Pilkada election (2). The Information Indicator shows the openness of information on the DPT for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada. It can be seen that all parties, both the community, voters, Bawaslu and candidate pairs, can follow all stages of updating the voter list until the DPT is determined and still guarantee protection for the confidentiality of personal data from voters (3). Media indicators show the use of Sidalih in updating data, conventional media (bulletin boards) in spaces that are easily accessible to the public and the ease for the press to obtain and disseminate information related to the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT (4). The Accessibility Indicator shows that the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU ensures transparency in the Compilation of the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT through the ease of all parties accessing information related to the DPT, using conventional methods (without COVID-19), namely, it can be accessed in public spaces, the Sabu Raijua KPU PPID or electronically through the application or site to protect voting rights.

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INTRODUCTION

Based on the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Article 1 paragraph (2) states that Sovereignty lies in the hands of the people and is implemented according to the Constitution. The Implementation of people's Sovereignty in Indonesia cannot be separated from general elections because general elections are a logical consequence of adopting the principle of people's Sovereignty (democracy) in the life of the nation and state. In addition to the General Election, in Indonesia, there is also a General Election for Governor and Deputy Governor, Regent and Deputy Regent and Mayor and Deputy Mayor, abbreviated as Election or often called Pilkada. The Implementation of the Regional Head Election is regulated in Article 18 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law Number 1 of 2015, concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law as last amended by Law Number 10 of 2016.

Internationally accepted democratic election standards state that voter lists must be managed in a transparent, accurate and inclusive manner (transparency, accuracy, and inclusiveness), protecting the right of qualified citizens to register, and preventing the unlawful or fraudulent registration or removal of persons (The International-IDEA, 2001, cited by Sardini, 2018).

Since 2005, the Regional Head Election (later known as Pilkada/Pemilu) held by the Provincial and Regency/City General Election Commission (KPU) has been an extensive public concern. Throughout the Implementation of the General Election, be it the Election of President and Vice President, the Election of Legislative Members of the Indonesian House of Representatives, the DPD DPRD of the Province/Regency/City and the Election of Regional Heads (Governor/Regent/Mayor)

many problems or frauds have arisen related to voter data which are suspected to be due to negligence or fraud by the election organizers, namely the General Election Commission (KPU).

Alina Christyan Seso and Ika Muji Lestari, Public Service Transparency Paper, 2020, state, "Transparency refers to a condition where all aspects of the service delivery process are open and can be easily known by users and stakeholders who need it." Meanwhile, according to Solihin (2006:10), transparency is defined as access or freedom for everyone to obtain information about the Implementation of government and various public policies. Implementing the 2020 Pilkada faced challenges in compiling the voter list where the matching and research period (coklit) was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Implementation of the Updating and Compilation Stages of the Permanent Voter List (DPT) became a serious concern for the KPU of Sabu Raijua Regency because the entire focus of the government and society was on preventing and handling the spread of Covid-19.

The stages of updating and compiling the voter list in the 2020 Simultaneous Election by the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU are generally carried out in several stages, namely receiving the Potential Voter List (DP4) from the government and then synchronizing it by the Indonesian KPU with the last Election/Election DPT, submitting the synchronization results to the Provincial KPU and Regency/City KPU implementing the Election, the synchronization results are used to compile the voter list using the Model A-KWK form and starting with TPS mapping by dividing voters for each TPS into a maximum of 800 (eight hundred) people. Furthermore, the division of voters was changed to a maximum of 500 (five hundred) people per TPS by Article 21 paragraph (4) of the General Election Commission Regulation 6 of 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The summary of the Potential Voter List (DP4) received by the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU is as follows:

Table 1. Rekapitan Daftar Pemilih Sementara (DPS)

No	Amount		TPS	Voters		
	Subdistrict	Village/Sub-District		Man	Woman	Total Voters
1	West Sabu	18	70	10.365	9.844	20.209
2	East Sabu	10	20	2.876	2.707	5.583
3	Central Sabu	8	19	2.774	2.584	5.358
4	Sabu Liae	12	23	3.299	3.219	6.518
5	Hawu Mehara	10	30	5.876	5.626	11.502
6	Raijua	5	18	2.799	2.702	5.501
Total		63	180	27.989	26.682	54.671

Source: KPU Kabupaten Sabu Raijua

Based on the table above, population data from the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Indonesian KPU synchronizes population data with the Permanent Voters List (DPT) of the last Election. So, the DP4 recapitulation shows an increase in the number of voters, where the 2019 Sabu Raijua Regency DPT of 53,812, consisting of 27,674 men and 26,138 women, received an additional 9,994 new voters. This data recapitulation is then used to map polling stations (TPS) by the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU.

The Concept of Transparency. The idea of transparency in government is always associated with the right to know and the right to public information (Koli et al., 2018). The right of every citizen to know public information is fundamental to good governance. Arifin Tahir (Tahir, 2015:109 in Y. Koli et al.) explains that transparency means clear (evident) and can be seen through. Thus, transparency is openness in carrying out a process of activity. Transparency is one of the essential requirements for creating good governance. Fairness can be fostered with transparency in every policy and decision in the organizational and Government environment.

Mardiasmo (2004:30) states that transparency means "Government openness in providing information related to public resource management activities to parties who need information."

Meanwhile, Hari Sabarno (2007:38) states that transparency is "one of the fundamental aspects for realizing good governance. Realizing good governance requires openness, involvement, and easy access for the community to the governance process. Openness and ease of information on governance influence realizing various other indicators."

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia clearly states that "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop their personality and social environment, and has the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process, and convey information using all available channels" (Article 28 F of the 1945 Constitution). It illustrates that every Indonesian citizen has the right to obtain ordinary information about the government through various sources.

The enactment of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (KIP) in the DPR Plenary Meeting on April 3, 2008, means that all Indonesian citizens are guaranteed the right to information. This law is essential because it is a legal basis related to the fulfillment of the rights of every citizen to obtain various information regarding state administration activities. After all, every public body, such as a government institution, must provide and serve public information requests. If the information is not included in public information, that is excluded because it is confidential.

Transparency of Public Services. There are at least three indicators that can be used to measure the transparency of public services, namely:

- a. The first indicator measures the level of openness of the public service delivery process. The assessment of the level of openness here includes the entire public service process, including the requirements, costs and time required, as well as the service mechanisms or procedures that must be met. Service requirements must be published openly and easily known by users. Service providers must explain to users the requirements that must be met and why these requirements are needed in the service process.
- b. At least double-check when interacting with users. The second indicator of transparency refers to how easily users and other stakeholders can understand the service regulations and procedures. The meaning of being understood here is in the literal sense, as well as the meaning behind all the procedures and regulations. Users need to explain the requirements, procedures, costs and time required. If users can know and accept the rationality of all these things, then compliance with the procedures and rules will be easy to achieve.
- c. The third indicator of service transparency is the ease of obtaining information on various aspects of public service delivery. The more accessible users can obtain information on various aspects of public service delivery, the higher the transparency.

The Importance of Transparency in Public Services. Public service is always associated with an activity carried out by a person, group of people, or a particular agency to provide assistance and convenience to the community to achieve specific goals. Lonsdale and Enyedi define service as assisting or benefitting individuals by making valuable things available. While public service is available to the whole population and involves things that people can not usually provide for themselves, people must collaborate (Lonsdale and Enyedi, 1984 in Eko, 2007).

Thus, public service is an effort to help or provide benefits to the public through the provision of goods and services they need. In the public sector, the term government service is interpreted as part of the provision of services by government agencies through their employees (the delivery of a service by a government agency using its own employees, Savas; 1987). This public service is becoming increasingly important because it is always in contact with the general public, who have diverse interests and goals.

Transparency is a fundamental concept and is becoming increasingly important, along with the increasing desire to continue developing suitable governance practices that require a unique space for transparency in organizing government and community services. In other words, the government at every level, especially at the service level that is in direct contact with the recipients of the benefits of the service, is required to be open and guarantee a space where stakeholders can access various sources of information about the public policy process, budget allocation for the Implementation of the intended

policy and monitoring and evaluation of the Implementation of the policy. Assess the extent to which the government's partisanship has accommodated the basic needs that have been the hopes of the community. For example, regarding budget allocation, the community and stakeholders have the right to obtain information from where the budget is obtained, how much funds are allocated and whether the Government spends such a budget for the benefit of the wider community or only for a particular group of people who provide recycling benefits for themselves or only for the interests of certain service officials.

METHODS

This study uses a qualitative approach to describe the problem and focus of the study. Qualitative methods are social research steps to obtain descriptive data through words and images. A qualitative approach is a study that displays assessment procedures that produce descriptive data in written or spoken words from people and observed behavior. In this case, researchers interpret and explain the data obtained by researchers from interviews, observations, and documentation to obtain detailed and precise answers to the problems. With a qualitative descriptive approach, the analysis of the data obtained (in the form of words, images or behavior) is not expressed in the form of numbers or statistical figures but by providing an explanation or description of the situation or condition being studied in the form of a narrative description.

Data collection instruments and techniques following methods of data collecting are used to ensure validity:

- One method of gathering data that can be done directly with the interview subjects is interviewing them. The Author asks questions that are in accordance with the data needed, namely about Transparency, Supporting factors, and Inhibiting Factors in the Compilation of Voter Data in the 2020 Sabu Raijua Regent and Deputy Regent Election.
- Documentation is a data collection technique that clearly shows the original data, which is in accordance with the archives at the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU.
- Document review is a data collection technique that involves reviewing various references to find the concepts needed in this study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Transparency in the Compilation of the Permanent Voter List (DPT) for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Regent and Deputy Regent Elections. Transparency in updating the Permanent Voter List (DPT) for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada is an essential requirement for developing suitable governance practices, especially in implementing a democratic system. In reviewing the transparency of the preparation of the DPT for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada, it is essential to know the general picture of Sabu Raijua Regency and the organizers, in this case, the Raijua Regency KPU before discussing transparency from several indicators, namely process, information, media, and accessibility. In organizing the Election, the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU has the duties, authorities and obligations as regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, including: Explaining programs and implementing budgets; Implementing all stages of Implementation in the Regency based on the provisions of laws and regulations; Coordinating and controlling the stages of Implementation by the PPK, PPS, and KPPS in their work areas; Submitting the voter list to the Provincial KPU; Updating Voter data based on the latest Election data by taking into account population data prepared and submitted by the Government and determining it as a voter list; Conduct and announce the recapitulation of the results of the vote count for the DPR, DPD, Presidential and Vice Presidential Elections, and members of the Provincial DPRD and members of the relevant Regency DPRD based on the minutes of the vote recapitulation results at the PPK; Make a vote count report and vote count certificate and must submit it to witnesses for Election Participants, the Regency Bawaslu, and the Provincial KPU; Announce the elected candidates for Regency DPRD according to the allocation of the

number of seats for each Electoral District in the relevant Regency and make a report; Immediately follow up on the findings and reports submitted by the Regency Bawaslu; Socialize the Implementation of the Election and/or matters relating to the duties and authorities of the Regency KPU to the public; Evaluate and make reports on each stage of the Election implementation, and Carry out other tasks assigned by the KPU, Provincial KPU, and/or statutory provisions.

Based on Article 77 of Law Number 7 of 2017, it is explained that to support the smooth Implementation of the duties and authorities of the KPU, Provincial KPU and Regency/City KPU, the KPU Secretariat General, Provincial KPU Secretariat, and Regency/City KPU Secretariat are formed which are hierarchical. Employees of the KPU, Provincial KPU Secretariat, and Regency/City KPU Secretariat are in one personnel management unit. In carrying out its duties, authorities and obligations, the Regency KPU is assisted by the Regency KPU Secretariat, which the Regency KPU Secretary leads. The 2020 Sabu Raijua Regent and Deputy Regent Election (Pilkada) is the second simultaneous Pilkada held in Sabu Raijua Regency concerning the provisions of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law as amended several times, most recently by the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 6 of 2020.

If compared with the indicators measuring transparency, it can be seen that:

- a. Transparency of the process: The matching and research process is carried out openly and directly to the primary source, namely the voters. The Sabu Raijua KPU has been open with its ad hoc ranks, from PPK and PPS to PPDP. The transparency of this process dramatically guarantees public trust in what the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU has done in updating voter data. One proof that this process is carried out openly is the presence of a cockpit sticker attached to the door of the voter's house, which is cool.
- b. Ease of procedure: Even though it was carried out using conventional methods (face-to-face) during the COVID pandemic, which requires social distancing, the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU, through the PPS and PPDP, was able to prove to the public/voters in Sabu Raijua that the cockpit process was carried out safely (implementing health protocols) and with very easy and fast procedures.

Disclosure of Information. According to Adrianto (2007), transparency is genuine, comprehensive openness that allows active participation from all levels of society in managing public resources. In that case, the process of disseminating DPS information by the KPU of Sabu Raijua Regency has encouraged active participation from all levels of society, both voters and candidate pairs, to improve voter data.

In addition, in the context of the openness of voter data information to the public, the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU guarantees the protection of voters' data by referring to Law No. 27 of 2022 concerning Personal Data Protection (PDP). This can be seen from the copies of the DPS and DPT announced to the public, which use an asterisk to cover the last three digits of the Voter's NIK.

Voters are directly or indirectly invited to be involved in the data updating process so that there is a process of checks and balances in the sense of mutual control between the organizers, voters, and stakeholders. If seen from the benefits of transparency through this openness of information, the KPU of Sabu Raijua Regency actually benefits the most because voters participate directly in improving the data, and if it is more transparent, then public trust in the performance of the election organizers increases.

Voter Data Presentation Media. The use of media as a means of transparency in public policy, in this case, the Sabu Raijua Pilkada, does play a vital role. The public also wants to ensure this process is carried out with compatible and accessible media. The ease of voters in accessing (checking whether they are/are not) registered is an essential requirement in this updating process. The Sabu Raijua Regency KPU has also opened a voter data post/helpdesk to serve voter improvement proposals and public complaints. This helpdesk serves face-to-face (health protocol) and provides a telephone number for services.

Transparency of DPT can also be seen from the Implementation of SIDALIH by the KPU of Sabu Raijua Regency, where SIDALIH can be accessed by Bawaslu and monitored periodically by the KPU RI and the KPU of NTT Province so that it can be ensured that no process is covered up by the KPU of Sabu Raijua Regency and its ad hoc ranks. SIDALIH is also used to print copies of DPT that will be announced to the public (Model A. KWK). In publishing DPS and DPT, the KPU of Sabu Raijua Regency still guarantees the confidentiality of personal information based on the provisions of Information Disclosure as regulated in Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure, where in publishing copies of DPT, the Population Identification Number (NIK) of Voters will be made starred in the last 3 to 4 digits.

Accessibility in Compiling DPT. Accessibility in compiling the Permanent Voter List (DPT) for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada is about ensuring that everyone, regardless of their ability or disability, can access DPT information in an inclusive and equal manner. In compiling the DPT, starting from receiving DP4 and determining the DPS to the DPT, the Sabu Raijua KPU is required to ensure that not only voters can easily access the DPT, but stakeholders such as Bawaslu and Candidate Pairs can also access the information periodically. The level of success in compiling the DPT for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada can be measured by the percentage of voters who are not registered in the DPT but are present and missed the updating process, namely voters who, on Election Day, come to the TPS using an Electronic KTP. According to the data obtained in Table 4.5, 577 voters out of a total of 54,546 voters registered in the DPT (1%); it can be concluded that the preparation of the DPT has gone according to expectations and is very transparent.

Supporting Factors for Transparency in Preparing the Permanent Voter List (DPT).

- a. **Legal Certainty of the DPT Preparation Process.** Transparency of a process must begin with legal certainty of the process. In the preparation of the DPT for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada, the Sabu Raijua KPU, along with the ad hoc organizers (PPK, PPS and PPDP), carried out the process by the flow of the process stipulated in the KPU Regulation. According to Sabarno (2007:38), transparency is "one of the fundamental aspects for realizing good governance. The realization of good governance requires openness, involvement, and easy access for the public to the process of implementing Government Government. Clarity of regulations is a supporting factor in the level of transparency in preparing the DPT for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada. Process indicators must be distinct from the regulations governing the process to ensure transparency.
- b. **Transparency of Information.** The ease with which the public obtains information and voter data is a supporting factor in realizing transparency in compiling the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT. In addition, the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU has an Information and Documentation Management Officer (PPID) as required by the Law on Transparency of Public Information. PPID must be able to provide public information quickly, on time, at a low cost, and efficiently. In addition, PPID must also be able to serve requests for public information from the public in a professional and friendly manner. Thus, the public, especially stakeholders wishing to obtain the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT, can apply to the Sabu Raijua KPU PPID. The data provided still guarantees privacy or pays attention to the protection of voters' personal data.

Factors Inhibiting Transparency in the Preparation of the Permanent Voter List (DPT). The compilation of Voter Data in the Sabu Raijua Pilkada is inseparable from the obstacles experienced by the organizers, in this case, the Sabu Raijua Regency KPU, in ensuring transparency of the DPT. Voter Data is very dynamic, and the Sabu Raijua KPU must ensure the accuracy of voter data accessed by the public and stakeholders, especially the candidate pairs who will compete. Updating and checking field data requires several preparations, from procedures to things that must be done to overcome obstacles. Every officer who registers matches and researches (pencoklitan) voter data, after which the houses that have been recorded are given a marker in the form of a sticker. There are several obstacles in checking for PPDP, namely by considering the topographic category of the area and the possibility of population mobility, which is significantly ahead of the Pilkada. PPDP has difficulty updating voter data in the village/sub-district category in remote areas; if the location of the voter's house is difficult to

reach, the house is only occupied by family/maids/occupants who change, making it difficult for PPDP officers to match their voter data.

CONCLUSION

Transparency in the Preparation of DPT. Transparency in compiling the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT is measured by 4 (four) indicators, namely:

- Process indicators. In terms of process, the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT has been prepared according to the specified regulations and mechanisms. From the receipt of synchronized DP4, matching and research (cockpit), determination of DPS, and determination of DPT, the entire process of compiling the DPT can also be followed by the public, especially Sabu Raijua Pilkada voters.
- Information Indicator. The openness of information on the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT can be seen. All parties, the public, voters, Bawaslu and candidate pairs can follow all stages of updating the voter list until the DPT is determined and still guarantee the protection of voters' personal data.
- Media Indicators. Transparency from the media side can be seen from the use of Sidalih in updating data, conventional media (bulletin boards) in spaces that are easily accessible to the public and the ease with which the press can obtain and disseminate information related to the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT.
- Accessibility Indicator. The KPU of Sabu Raijua Regency ensures transparency in the Compilation of the DPT for the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada by allowing all parties to easily access information related to the DPT using conventional methods (without COVID-19) that can be accessed in public spaces, PPID KPU Sabu Raijua or electronically through the application or site to protect voting rights.

Supporting and Inhibiting Factors of Transparency. In the preparation of the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT, several factors support or hinder the transparency of the DPT in question. Legal certainty over the updating process through regulations stipulated through KPU Regulations and openness and ease of public access to information on the Pilkada DPT through easily accessible media support transparency. The COVID-19 pandemic conditions that require social distancing, activity restrictions and the Implementation of strict health protocols during the DPT preparation process and also very dynamic voter data that correlates with data validity/accuracy are inhibiting factors in the transparency of the preparation of the 2020 Sabu Raijua Pilkada DPT.

Suggestion. From a policy perspective, transparency in the Implementation of the General Election or Regional Election should be given special attention, even if necessary, stated explicitly in regulations (KPU Regulations) at each stage; this is because the quality of the results of an Election/Regional Election is not only about the level of voter participation but also about the extent to which the public can access all information related to the Election/Regional Election. From a technical implementation perspective, the use of technological facilities should be a medium for announcements and a means for organizers to register voters without having to go from house to house. It is considered a practical breakthrough in ensuring transparency in preparing the DPT in all conditions (for example, during a pandemic, natural disasters, and others.). Socializing to the public to be more active in finding information/public policies is necessary so that the public can know all public policies and correct them through public proposals/responses before Implementation.

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