



APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY

Dita Dwi Pratiwi¹
Sri Sutjiatmi¹
Agus Setio Widodo¹
Dewi Ayu Fadilah¹
Alam Mahadika²

¹Universitas Pancasakti Tegal
²Kazan Federal University, Rusia

Corresponding Author: ditadpratiwi@gmail.com

Article Info

Keyword:
Quality Party;
SIPOL Application;
Transparant and
Accountable.

Keywords:
Partai Berkualitas;
Aplikasi SIPOL;
Trasparan dan
Akuntabel.

Abstract: General elections are held with the intention of electing community representatives who can then form a government, continue the independence movement, and uphold the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Political parties themselves are a forum for association and gathering of people to participate in government guaranteed by the constitution. In becoming election participants political parties and members of political parties must register through the Political Party Information System (SIPOL) created by the election organizers, namely the General Election Commission in order to help make it easier for political parties to register and assist the KPU in carrying out the stages of verification and determination of political parties participating in elections as well as creating more transparent and accountable parties and increasing orderliness of political parties in the registration stage. The purpose of this research is to describe the application of political party information systems, especially in Tegal City, as well as to describe the quality of political parties. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research method, with data analysis techniques using Nvivo analysis to obtain systematic analysis results. The results of the study show that the application of the Political Party Information System at the Tegal City KPU and the Tegal City political parties is said to be quite good. Where from the KPU and political parties they feel very facilitated by the existence of SIPOL as a tool for registering, verifying, and determining political parties participating in elections, as well as the level of transparency and accountability of political parties has increased since the existence of SIPOL

Abstract: Pemilihan umum diselenggarakan dengan maksud untuk memilih wakil-wakil masyarakat yang kemudian dapat membentuk pemerintahan, melanjutkan gerakan kemerdekaan, dan menegakkan keutuhan Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. Partai politik sendiri merupakan wadah berserikat dan berkumpulnya orang-orang untuk ikut serta dalam pemerintahan yang dijamin oleh konstitusi. Dalam menjadi peserta pemilu partai politik dan anggota partai politik wajib mendaftar melalui Sistem Informasi Partai Politik (SIPOL) yang dibuat oleh penyelenggara PEMILU yaitu Komisi Pemilihan Umum guna untuk membantu mempermudah partai politik dalam melakukan pendaftaran dan membantu KPU

“APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY”

dalam melakukan tahapan verifikasi dan penetapan partai politik peserta pemilu serta terciptanya partai yang lebih transparan dan akuntabel dan meningkatkan ketertiban partai politik dalam tahapan pendaftaran. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan penerapan Sistem Informasi Partai Politik khususnya di Kota Tegal, serta medeskripsikan kualitas partai politik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif, dengan teknik analisis data menggunakan analisis Nvivo untuk mendapatkan hasil analisis yang sistematis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aplikasi Sistem Informai Partai Politik di KPU Kota Tegal dan partai politik Kota Tegal dikatakan sudah cukup baik. Dimana dari pihak KPU maupun pihak partai politik merasa sangat dimudahkan dengan adanya SIPOL sebagai alat untuk melakukan pendaftaran, verifikasi, dan penetapan partai politik peserta pemilu, serta tingkat transparansi dan akuntabilitas partai politik meningkat sejak adanya SIPOL.

Article History: Received 17-October, Revised 06-November-2023, Accepted: 15-December-2023

INTRODUCTION

From the beginning of the establishment of this country, Indonesia chose to implement a democratic system (Widianingsih, 2017). In Indonesia, the democratic system itself has undergone several changes from time to time, starting from the origin of parliamentary democracy, guided democracy, Pancasila democracy in the New Order era and Pancasila democracy in the reform era (Rachma Aprianty, 2016). Understanding democracy shows that the people hold power, take and choose the highest decisions and policies in the administration of the state and government and control the implementation of policies either carried out directly by the people or their representatives through representative institutions (Dewi et al., 2020). The most fundamental characteristic of a democratic state is that there are elections that become a succession of power (Sudrajat et al., 2019). Elections are closely related to democracy, and since 1955 (Peraturan, 2017), Indonesia has held elections based on direct, general, free, secret, honest and fair elections are held with the intention of electing representatives of the people who can then form a government, continue the independence movement, and uphold the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (Mahmudi, 2007). Elections are procedures for determining people's choices about who will represent citizens both at the center and in the regions, so that they must not cause turmoil in the life of society, nation, or state. (Subiyanto, 2020). Political parties themselves are a forum for association and gathering of people to participate in government guaranteed by the constitution (Ratmanto, 2006). Political parties are also a form of institutionalization as a form of expression of ideas, thoughts, views and free beliefs in democratic citizens. A quality political party is a political party that is accountable and transparent (Azzuhri, 2009). As a public institution, the accountability dimension is known that political parties are one of the pillars of a country's democracy, so the accountability dimension can measure the accountability of political parties (Suparman & Rahman, 2017). In addition to the accountability dimension, political parties are also required to be transparent in front of the public which is also regulated in the Public Information Disclosure Law (Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 14 of 2008). This law regulates public institutions to provide adequate access to news (Sirajuddin, 2016). The law views gossip as very important as a public institution, namely opening access to information to the people (Risnandar, 2014). Thus, as an election organizer, the KPU made a discovery using SIPOL (Political Party Info System) as one of the requirements in the registration process for candidates participating in the election regulated in PKPU No. 4 of 2022 concerning Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Participating in the General Election for Members of the People's Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council (Fahmi, 2016). Then it was strengthened by KPU Decree No. 195 of 2022 concerning the Determination of Political Party Information System Applications as Special Applications of the General Election Commission (Syafii, 2018). The use of SIPOL will increase the accuracy of political party data required by law. SIPOL itself is useful to facilitate the KPU in carrying out the registration and proof stages of political parties, having accurate data on political parties both in

“APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY”

terms of management, membership and office addresses of political parties from the central to regional levels. In addition, the benefits of using SIPOL for the KPU aim to bring order to the political party administration system and the implementation of SIPOL will cause this registration and verification stage to be more transparent and accountable (Rahayu, 2018). For political parties as participants in elections (Martin Luther Manao, 2022). The use of SIPOL has made it easier for political parties to manage management data and member data at the provincial and district / city levels, besides that political parties can also check and correct the data related to efforts to meet the requirements for management and membership of political parties (Lukito & Kusumastuti, 2014). This also proves that SIPOL can show transparency and accountability in implementing the verification stages of political parties (Wisanggeni, 2021)). In the city of Tegal itself, problems that occur in the use of SIPOL include, obstacles when entering or uploading data, namely when entering the name of the management, the full address, suddenly the data is lost. There are technical problems, which require time and duration of technical problems when uploading data to Sipol online, such as frequent technical repairs, information systems suddenly shut down, there are discrepancies between SIPOL input and uploads, there are still many typographical errors in input, there are still political parties that upload membership data while the person concerned is not a party member (Arifuddin, 2021). There are still political parties that use non-electronic ID cards, ID cards that are uploaded are blurry, there are blank documents uploaded, SIPOL has also not been able to detect duplicate documents. Based on the explanation of the background and problems above, the author raised it in a study entitled "Application of the Political Party Information System (Sipol) in Improving the Quality of the Election Selection Process at the Tegal City KPU".

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative methods with a descriptive approach that aims to gain a deeper understanding of the events experienced by informants (Gunawan & Pd., 2014). Data collection techniques were carried out by interviews, documentation and literature studies which were carried out in a planned manner by asking questions to 5 informants. In analyzing data, researchers use tools in the form of the Nvivo 12 application by visualizing data through word cloud, cluster analysis, and project map features with the aim of being easier to analyze so that NVIVO (Intan Putri, 2021) has the ability to present data related to the political party information system (sipol) application in improving the quality of the election selection process at the Tegal City KPU.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Political Party Info System as one of the requirements in the registration process for candidates participating in elections regulated in PKPU No. 4 of 2022 concerning Registration, Verification, and Determination of Political Parties Participating in the General Election for Members of the People's Representative Council and Regional People's Representative Council. Then it was strengthened by KPU Decree No. 195 of 2022 concerning the Determination of Political Party Information System Applications as Special Applications of the General Election Commission. The use of SIPOL will increase the accuracy of political party data required by law. SIPOL itself is useful to facilitate the KPU in carrying out the registration and proof stages of political parties, having accurate data on political parties both in terms of management, membership and office addresses of political parties from the central to regional levels.

In addition, the benefits of using SIPOL for the KPU aim to bring order to the political party administration system and the implementation of SIPOL will cause this registration and verification stage to be more transparent and accountable. However, during the implementation of Sipol, in fact, there are still many technical problems, which require time and duration of technical problems when uploading data to Sipol online, such as frequent technical repairs, sudden shutdown of information systems or shut down discrepancies between SIPOL input and uploads, there are still many typographical errors in input, there are still political parties that upload membership data while the person concerned is not Party members, there are still political parties

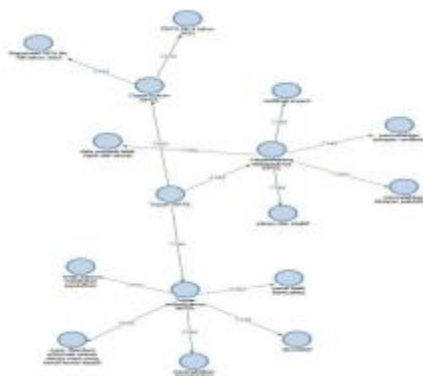
“APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY”

Researchers also use the cluster analysis feature to find out the relationship between interview data. Furthermore, by using cluster analysis, researchers can find out the relationship between interview data. Based on figure 2, it can be seen that there is a relationship between the word data and the word accountable, meaning that SIPOL can make data more accountable. There is also a relationship between the word transparent, being which means making transparent. Then there is the word ease related to the word registration. There is also a word come related to the helpdesk which means that when experiencing problems political parties come to the KPU helpdesk section. Likewise, the word very and facilitated, which means that both the KPU and political parties feel facilitated by the SIPOL application.

In addition, researchers will also discuss the results of research using project map visualization through Nvivo as follows:

1. Purpose of Applications

Figure 3 Project Map SIPOL Objectives



Source : Processed by the Author, 2023

The objectives of SIPOL include, the legal basis, the background of the formation of SIPOL and the purpose of the formation of SIPOL. With the SIPOL Objectives, it helps agencies to find out whether what is happening in the field is in accordance with the goals of the organization. Which in this subsection discusses thoroughly the results of the purpose of creating the SIPOL application. Before the formation of SIPOL, other than SIPOL, was considered able to help and facilitate the formation of SIPOL, including creating neatness in party data for election participants, and SIPOL was considered more effective and efficient in carrying out the registration stage than being carried out manual and collecting files physically.

The SIPOL application is one of the programs created by the General Elections Commission which is used at the stages of registration, verification, and determination of political parties participating in elections to help facilitate political parties in registering and assist the KPU in carrying out the verification and determination stages of political parties participating in elections as well as the creation of more transparent and accountable parties and improving the order of political parties in the registration stage.

Based on figure 3, the Tegal City Election Commission has used the legal basis to achieve the objectives of SIPOL. To achieve the objectives of SIPOL, the KPU has a legal basis used in the

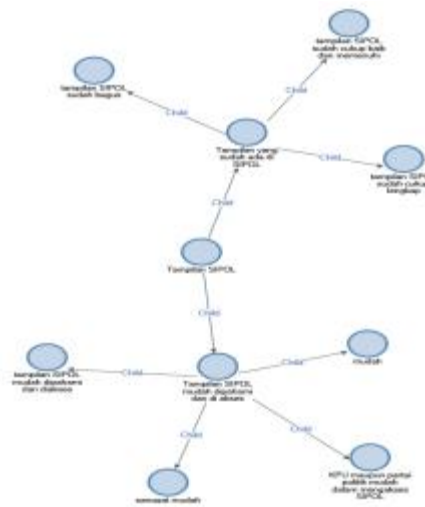
“APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY”

use of SIPOL, namely referring to PKPU 4 of 2022 and further strengthened by General Election Commission Decree Number 195 of 2022 concerning the determination of the Political Party Information System application as a special application of the General Election Commission used in the General Election Commission, Provincial General Election Commission, and or District or City General Election Commission.

Looking at the overall SIPOL Objectives as shown in figure 3 states that the SIPOL objectives that occur in the field are in accordance can be seen from the compatibility between the background of the formation of SIPOL and the SIPOL Objectives, this is also supported by a strong legal basis.

2. SIPOL Display

Figure 4. Project Map SIPOL View



Source : processed by the Author, 2023

The appearance of SIPOL is very influential in the use of the application. Applications that have an easy-to-understand interface will help users use or access an application. The SIPOL application is used to facilitate the KPU and political parties in carrying out the registration and verification stages, therefore the appearance of the SIPOL application must be made clear so that it makes it easier for users to use or access through the application.

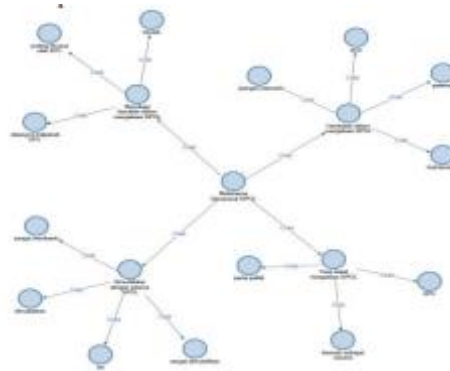
Based on figure 4, the existing display in SIPOL is considered good and complete because the SIPOL display already contains what things must be uploaded or accessed via SIPOL. The SIPOL display itself is made with the choice of two users, namely as a KPU or as a political party so that users can more easily use the SIPOL application because the display is available according to the user's function needs.

With a display that is considered good and complete because the SIPOL display already contains what things must be uploaded or accessed via SIPOL, SIPOL is also considered easy to access and understand. Of the 2 users, namely from the General Elections Commission and also from the oprator of the Political Party, it is easy to understand the appearance of SIPOL and easy to access SIPOL.

“APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY”

3. SIPOL Operational Mechanism

Figure 5. Project Map of SIPOL Operational Mechanism



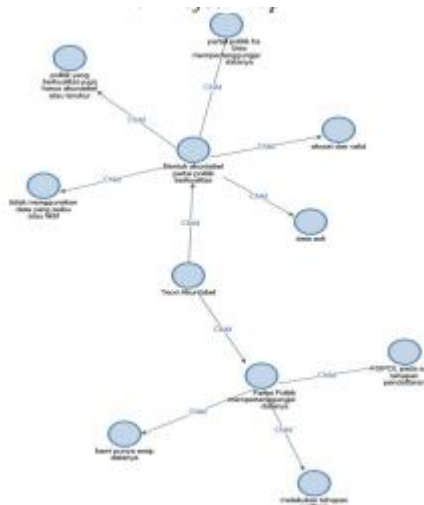
Source : processed by the Author, 2023

SIPOL operational mekanime relates to the process when using the SIPOL application, such as what are the obstacles when using the SIPOL application, steps taken when experiencing problems in using the SIPOL application, and who can access SIPOL. In the use of an application obstacles or problems are often found or experienced, as well as in the use of SIPOL applications. Although SIPOL is in the appropriate value and is good enough, it does not rule out the possibility of still experiencing obstacles. From figure 5, it is explained that SIPOL application users, both from the KPU and from political party oprators, experience error obstacles, gateways, maintenance, and problems with the internet network. As an election organizer, the General Elections Commission organizes lectures related to SIPOL operations by inviting SIPOL oprators from political parties. However, in its implementation, political parties still often encounter obstacles, therefore the General Election Commission takes a stance to invite specifically for political parties that still encounter obstacles to come to the General Election Commission office at the helpdesk.

Although there are still some obstacles, SIPOL makes it very easy for users, namely the KPU or political parties in the stages of registration, verification, and determination of political parties participating in elections. Thus, SIPOL is considered to be able to facilitate and assist the process of registration, verification, and determination of political parties participating in the election.

5. Accountable

Figure 7. Accountable Project Map



Source : processed by author, 2023

Figure 7 also illustrates that for a party to meet accountable indicators, a political party must be able to account for the data it uploads to SIPOL. In addition, political parties must also use accurate or valid data. Because it will also affect the party itself if it uses fictitious data, because the files or data uploaded by the election party will be verified by the KPU. This verification is also a form of accountability from the General Elections Commission. So if the data or files uploaded by political parties are still not appropriate, verification of improvements will be carried out, with a certain time limit. If it exceeds the predetermined time limit, it will have an impact on the party itself. Thus, the existence of SIPOL becomes a forum that can assist in the process of accountability accurately. The data owned by the organizer has become accountable data. So that not only in election organizers, namely the General Election Commission that is accountable, political parties can also uphold these accountable indicators as a form of a quality political party

CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained from the analysis of the application of the political party information system (SIPOL) in improving the quality of political parties in Tegal City. It can be concluded that the application of the Political Party Information System application in the KPU of Tegal City and political parties of Tegal City is said to be quite good. SIPOL's objectives can be said to be successful, seeing as a whole SIPOL's objectives state that what is happening on the ground is appropriate. This can be seen from the compatibility between the background of the formation of SIPOL and the objectives of SIPOL, this is also supported by a strong legal basis. The SIPOL display is also considered good and complete because the SIPOL display already contains what things must be uploaded or accessed via SIPOL, so SIPOL is also considered easy to access and understand. From the two users, namely from the General Elections Commission and also from the oprator of Political Parties, it is easy to understand the appearance of SIPOL and easy to access SIPOL. And the SIPOL operational mechanism can be considered good enough because it makes it very easy for users, namely the KPU or political parties in the stages of registration, verification, and determination of political parties participating in the election, although there are still several

“APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY”

obstacles even though the organizers, namely the General Elections Commission, continue to strive to minimize these obstacles.

Conclusions related to the SIPOL application being able to improve the quality of the selection process for election participants in the KPU in Tegal City are considered sufficient to improve the quality of political parties in Tegal City, where the level of transparency and accountability of political parties in Tegal City increased after the SIPOL application was implemented, and from the KPU and from political parties were satisfied with the implementation of the Political Party Information System application in Tegal City. And it can be seen from the efforts of the General Elections Commission to continue to provide transparency to the public without leaking data that is considered important or not for the general public.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This section is provided for the author to express his gratitude either for the research funders or the other parties who contribute into research realization.

REFERENCE

- Arifuddin, S. H. (2021). Political Party Information System in the Perspective of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning the 2017 General Election. *Indonesian Election Governance*, 2(2), 23–35.
- Azzuhri, M. (2009). QUALITY EDUCATION (Efforts towards the Realization of Civil Society). *Journal of Forum Tarbiyah*, 7(2), 143–146.
- Dewi, K., Sari, A., & Winarno, W. A. (n.d.). IMPLEMENTATION OF EGOVERNMENT SYSTEM IN AN EFFORT TO IMPROVE CLEAN AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN INDONESIA. *Journal of Management Accounting Economics*, XI(1), 1–19.
- Fahmi, K. (2016). The principle of popular sovereignty in determining the electoral system for members of the legislature. *Journal of the Constitution*, 7(3), 120–160.
- Imam Gunawan, s. Pd. , M. Pd. (2014). *Qualitative research methods Theory & Practice* (Syriac, Ed.; 1st ed.). PT Bumi Aksara.
- Intan Putri, N. (2021). Handle qualitative research data analysis using NVIVO program. *Jagoketik.Com*. <https://jagoketik.com/blog/menangan-i-analysis-data-research-qualitativeusing-program-nvivo/>
- Lukito, Penny, Kusumastuti, (2014), Grounding Transparency and Accountability of Public Sector Performance: Challenges for Democracy Ahead. *Journal of the Constitution*, 27(5)
- Mahmudi, (2017), *Public Sector Performance Management*. YKPN College of Management, Yogyakarta.
- Martin Luther Manao, A. P. (2022). Transparency of Political Parties in Membership Recruitment and Implementation of Factual Verification with a Sample System for the Public. *Scientific Journal of Work*, 16(1), 12–17. <http://ejournal.poltektedc.ac.id/index.php/tedc/article/view/548>
- KPU Regulation Number 11 of 2017, General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia (2017).
- Rachma Aprianty, D. (2016). IMPLEMENTATION OF E-GOVERNMENT POLICY IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC SERVICES AT THE WELCOME SUB-DISTRICT OFFICE OF SAMARINDA CITY. *EJurnal of Government Science*, 4(4), 1589–1602.
- Rahayu, D. T. (2018). SIPOL in the process of registering political party participants. <https://www.bagi-in.com/jumlahpenduduk-di-indonesia/>,

“APPLICATION OF POLITICAL PARTY INFORMATION SYSTEM (SIPOL) IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF THE SELECTION PROCESS FOR ELECTION PARTICIPANTS AT THE KPU TEGAL CITY”

- Ratmanto, T. (2006). E-Government di Indonesia. *MediaTor*, 7(1), 35–46.
- Risnandar. (2014). ANALYSIS OF EGOVERNMENT IN IMPROVING PUBLIC SERVICES AT THE COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATICS OFFICE OF CENTRAL SULAWESI PROVINCE. *E-Journal of Catalogues*, 2(7), 193.
- Sirajuddin. (2016). THE EXISTENCE OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SYSTEM IN INDONESIA 1 By: Sirajuddin 2. *Lex Administratum*, 4(1), 76–84.
- Subiyanto, A. E. (2020). Simultaneous Elections with Integrity as a Renewal of Indonesian Democracy. *Journal of the Constitution*, 17(2), 355. <https://doi.org/10.31078/jk1726>
- Sudrajat, R. K., Setyowati, E., & Sukanto. (n.d.). THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EGOVERNMENT AT THE INTEGRATED LICENSING SERVICE AGENCY OF MALANG CITY. *Journal of Public Administration*, 3(12).
- Suparman, A., & Rahman, G. (2017). Form quality political parties in accordance with the demands of democracy. *Scientific Journal of Government Science*, 200–216.
- Syafii, A. (2018). Expansion and Equitable Access to Regional Education3T (Frontier, Outermost, Disadvantaged). *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.12928/psikopedagogia.v1i2.4603>
- Widianingsih, Y. (2017). DEMOCRACY AND ELECTIONS IN INDONESIA. 1–19.
- Wisanggeni, A. S. T. (2021). Political Party Information System (SIPOL) in Verification of Political Parties Participating in the 2019 Election. *Indonesian Election Governance*, 2(2), 201–223.