

# 9. The Transparency Honorary Board of Election Organizers in The Violations Trial of The Election Ethics Code Organizers in Indonesia

*by Lulu Qurrata A'yun1\*, Nuryanti Mustari 2, Ahmad Ha -*

---

**Submission date:** 03-Jun-2023 06:16PM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2108012258

**File name:** he\_Transparency\_Honorary\_Board\_of\_Election\_Organizers\_in\_The.pdf (2.86M)

**Word count:** 6896

**Character count:** 38796



ISSN 2579-4396  
E-ISSN 2579-440X

# Journal of Government & Civil Society

Journal of Government  
and Civil Society

Volume 6

No. 1

Pages 1 - 182

April 2022

ISSN 2579-4396



Published By:  
Government Science Study Program  
Faculty of Sosial and Political Sciences  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang



## Daftar Isi (Table of Content)

# Journal of Government & Civil Society

1 - 15	<p>Analysis of The Impact of Policy and Political Economics in The Development of The Rattan Craft Industry in Cirebon</p> <p><b>Haryono<sup>1</sup>, Titik Sumarti<sup>2</sup>, Didin S. Damanhuri<sup>3</sup>, Sofyan Sjaf<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>(<sup>1</sup> Mahasiswa Pascasarjana Program Studi Sosiologi Pedesaan IPB, Indonesia)</i> <i>(<sup>2</sup> Department of Communication and Community Development Sciences, Faculty of Human Ecology, IPB University, Indonesia)</i> <i>(<sup>3</sup> Department of Economics and Environmental Resources, Faculty of Economics and Management, IPB University, Indonesia)</i></p>
16 - 31	<p>Village Law, Village Government, and Community Empowerment: The Case Study in Sub-district of Kedawung, Cirebon</p> <p><b>Ros Awaliyah Rosadah<sup>1</sup>, Muhammad Iqbal Bin Samadi<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>(<sup>1</sup> D3 Hospitality Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Cirebon, Indonesia)</i> <i>(<sup>2</sup> Universiti Kuala Lumpur-Royal College, Malaysia)</i></p>
32 - 49	<p>Does COVID-19 Pandemic Transform the Performance Management of North Indralaya Sub-district Government?</p> <p><b>Faisal Nomaini<sup>1</sup>, Sofyan Effendi<sup>2</sup>, Oemar Madri Bafadhal<sup>3</sup>, Anang Dwi Santoso<sup>4</sup></b></p> <p><i>(<sup>1,3</sup> Department of Communication Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)</i> <i>(<sup>2,4</sup> Department of Public Administration, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Sriwijaya, Indonesia)</i></p>
50 - 70	<p>Transparency of Local Financial Management: Evidence from Local Governments in Indonesia</p> <p><b>Toni Nurhadianto<sup>1</sup>, Slamet Sugiri<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>(<sup>1</sup> Department of Accounting, Institut Informatika dan Bisnis Darmajaya, Indonesia)</i> <i>(<sup>2</sup> Department of Accounting, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)</i></p>
71 - 88	<p>Diffusion of Ideology and Role of Local Party Control to Understand Aceh Post-War</p> <p><b>Vellayati Hajad<sup>1</sup>, Susetiawan<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><i>(<sup>1</sup> Department of Public Administration, Universitas Teuku Umar, Indonesia)</i> <i>(<sup>2</sup> Department of Social Development, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Indonesia)</i></p>

89 – 103	<p>The Implementation of Pertisun as A Policy Innovation in Absorbing Public Aspirations in Merangin Regency</p> <p><b>Pahrudin HM<sup>1</sup>, Agus Mustawa<sup>2</sup>, Riant Nugroho<sup>3</sup>, Abdul Halim<sup>4</sup></b></p> <p><sup>(1)</sup> Departement of Governance Science, <sup>(2)</sup> Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Nurdin Hamzah, Jambi, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(2)</sup> Student of Post Graduate Program of Political Science, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Andalas, Padang, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(3)</sup> Masyarakat Kebijakan Publik Indonesia (MAKPI), Jakarta, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(4)</sup> Faculty of Ushuluddin and Religious Study, UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin, Jambi, Indonesia)</p>
104 – 120	<p>Non-Pharmaceutical Intervention Policies in Overcoming COVID-19 in Aceh: A Cross-Sectional Online Survey</p> <p><b>Saddam Rasanjani<sup>1</sup>, Aryos Nivada<sup>2</sup>, Ratnalia Indriasari<sup>3</sup>, Iqbal Ahmady<sup>4</sup></b></p> <p><sup>(1)</sup> Department of Government Studies, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(2,4)</sup> Department of Government Politics, Universitas Syiah Kuala, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(3)</sup> Jaringan Survei Inisiatif, Indonesia)</p>
121 – 137	<p>The Transparency Honorary Board of Election Organizers in The Violations Trial of The Election Ethics Code Organizers in Indonesia</p> <p><b>Lulu Qurrata A'yun<sup>1</sup>, Nuryanti Mustari<sup>2</sup>, Ahmad Harakan<sup>3</sup>, Nursaleh Hartaman<sup>4</sup></b></p> <p><sup>(1,2,3,4)</sup> Department of Government Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia)</p>
138 – 161	<p><sup>(4)</sup> Rent-seeking Practices in The Budget Policymaking Processes at Local Government: Case Studies in Indonesia</p> <p><b>Salahudin Salahudin<sup>1</sup>, Achmad Nurmandi<sup>2</sup>, Kisman Karinda<sup>3</sup>, Tinuk Dwi Cahyani<sup>4</sup></b></p> <p><sup>(1)</sup> Department of Government Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(2)</sup> Department of Government Affairs and Administration, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(3)</sup> Government Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(4)</sup> Department of Law, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia)</p>
162 - 182	<p>Muhammadiyah Social Movement: Networking and Philanthropy in Handling Covid-19 in Indonesia</p> <p><b>Dian Eka Rahmawati<sup>1</sup>, Cahya Wulan<sup>2</sup></b></p> <p><sup>(1)</sup> Departement of Government Affairs and Administration, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia)</p> <p><sup>(2)</sup> Master of Government Affairs and Administration, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Indonesia)</p>

## The Transparency Honorary Board of Election Organizers in The Violations Trial of The Election Ethics Code Organizers in Indonesia

Lulu Qurrata A'yun<sup>1</sup>, Nuryanti Mustari<sup>2</sup>, Ahmad Harakan<sup>3</sup>, Nursaleh Hartaman<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup> Department of Government Studies, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar, Indonesia

Email correspondence: luluqurrataayun02@gmail.com

### ABSTRACT

*The spirit of the Election Organizing Honorary Council in supporting the disclosure of public information in terms of handling violations of the election organizers' code of ethics has been seen since 2017. This study aims to determine the transparency carried out by the Election Organizers Honorary Council in Enforcement of the Code of Ethics for Election Organizers in Indonesia. The research method used is descriptive qualitative by conducting in-depth interviews with several key informants from election organizers in Indonesia with data analysis techniques using nvivo 12 plus software. The results of the study show that the Openness of the honorary election organizers council has maximized the disclosure of public information in the implementation of the trial for violations of the election organizers' code of ethics by doing live streaming in every trial process. Furthermore, informative indicators have also been applied in implementing the transparency of election organizers by providing easy and complete access to information. Then the disclosure of the court's decision on the enforcement of the code of ethics is carried out in real time according to the day the case decision is issued.*

**Keywords:** Transparency, election organizers, openness of public information

### ABSTRAK

15 sangat Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu dalam mendukung keterbukaan informasi publik dalam hal penanganan pelanggaran kode etik penyelenggara pemilu telah 12 lihat sejak tahun 2017. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui transparansi yang dilakukan oleh Dewan Kehormatan Penyelenggara Pemilu dalam Penegakan Kode etik penyelenggara pemilu di Indonesia. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan melakukan wawancara secara mendalam dengan beberapa informan kunci dari penyelenggara pemilu di Indonesia dengan Teknik analisis data menggunakan software Nvivo 12 plus. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan Openness (keterbukaan) Dewan kehormatan penyelenggara pemilu telah memaksimalkan keterbukaan informasi publik dalam pelaksanaan persidangan pelanggaran kode etik penyelenggara pemilu dengan melakukan live streaming disetiap proses persidangan. Selanjutnya indicator informative juga telah diterapkan dalam pelaksanaan transparansi penyelenggara pemilu dengan menyediakan akses informasi yang mudah dan lengkap. Kemudian indicator disclosure atau pengungkapan hasil putusan persidangan penegakan kode etik dilakukan secara real time sesuai dengan hari dikeluarkannya putusan perkara.

**Kata Kunci:** Transparansi, penyelenggara Pemilu, keterbukaan informasi publik

Citation : A'yun, L. Q., Mustari, N., Harakan, A., & Hartaman, N. (2022). The Transparency Honorary Board of Election Organizers in The Violations Trial of The Election Ethics Code Organizers in Indonesia. *Journal of Government and Civil Society*, 6(1), 121-137. <https://doi.org/10.31000/jgcs.v6i1.5776>

## INTRODUCTION

The openness of information will encourage public participation because public participation is very important in the smooth running of the election process (Aker et al., 2017; Gorbata, 2020). Disclosure of information requires transparency about the implementation of elections to the public, especially related to all information about the holding of elections that aims to create mutual trust between election organizers and the public through the provision of information and ensuring ease in obtaining information (Robertson, 2017; Sasseti, 2019). Transparency is needed so that public supervision of election organizers can be carried out objectively (Halberstam, 2015; Surbakti & Supriyanto, 2013). Therefore, it is necessary to provide information through an information system and documentation that can be accessed easily about the pattern of formulation and content of laws, regulations, and public policies and their implementation by each state institution.

Open government is one of the foundations of democratic accountability (Wang & Lo, 2015). The openness of public information in open government is necessary because with the openness of public information on, the government can take place transparently and public participation occurs optimally in the entire process of managing government (Isaura, 2020). The management process includes the entire resource process, which starts from the decision-making, implementation, and evaluation process so that to support it must be built a declaration to participate in collective life (Nurdin, 2019). The openness of public information is one of the indicators in the realization of good governance because Indonesia itself has guaranteed the right of every citizen to communicate and obtain information in accordance with the 1945 Constitution Article: "Everyone has the right to communicate and obtain information to develop his personal and social environment, and has the right to seek, acquire, possess, store, process, and convey information using all available channels."

The presence of Public Information Disclosure shows the government's commitment to realizing good governance based on the principle of transparency. Government transparency is the availability of information about one organization/actor that allows external actors to monitor the internal work and performance of public/government organizations (Dewi, 2018). Thus, the discourse of transparency or openness in the process of implementing the state is no longer only at the level of concept to develop good governance, but has become a practice that has the legal power that the government is obliged to open the widest state information to the public and the public is entitled to public information (Retnowati, 2012). Information disclosure is a state that allows the availability of information that can be provided and accessed by the wider community (Kapahang et al., 2020; Kaplan & Haenlein, 2010).

The low integrity of elections is a big problem today in Indonesia, it is caused by two things, namely the integrity of election participants and the integrity of election organizers. These two things contribute to lowering the degree of integrity of the election. This is seen in how the contestation process that is built is not based on the principles of fair elections (honest, democratic, and fair). The rise of the political practice of money, the use of illegal sources of funds as political capital for winning (Gomez, 2012). On the other hand, election organizers with the authority have to carry out abuse of power practices to benefit themselves or the parties to the contest. Practices of impartiality, impartiality also color the behavior of the organizer during the contestation process. Departing from these conditions, of course, the issue of integrity of election organizers becomes an important thing that must begin to be organized in asinn effort to build and improve the degree of integrity and quality of elections. instructor the integrity of election organizers, the Honorary Board of Election Organizers must be present as an open/transparent supervisor of election organizers in enforcing the credibility of election organizers.

The spirit of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in supporting the disclosure of public information in terms of handling violations of the election organizer's code of conduct has been seen since 2017 when the Honorary Board of Election Organizers began to aggressively open the acceptance of complaints and/ or reports of alleged violations of the code of ethics. Similarly, in the implementation of examination hearings conducted iby publicservice standards. The implementation of the duties, functions and authority of, the Honorary Board of Election Organizers, especially the examination of the code of ethics of election organizers, adheres to a system of openness. All examination hearings are broadcast live by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers, as in 2019 there were 199 live streaming trials, and in 2020 as many as 165 times. This allows people everywhere to witness the process of hearing the code of ethics in realtimee (DKPP, 2021).

**Table 1. The Number of Live Streaming Trials at The Election Organizing Honorary Council**

No	Number of Cases Handled	Year	Number of Live Streaming Sessions
1	312 Cases	2019	199 Cases
2	161 Cases	2020	165 Cases
3	215 Cases	2021	206 Cases

**Source: DKPP RI Accountability Report, 2019-2021**

The Honorary Board of Election Organizers has conducted public information disclosure in carrying out its duties as an ethical judicial institution of election organizers. The Honorary Board of Election Organizers has a website, social media in the form of Twitter, Instagram, and Facebook as well as youtube channels to convey information to the public. So that the public can fully assess the examination process at each session of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers.

Anything that generates the public interest requires professional management of public information. Public and community bodies alike must manage information to be more developed and useful for many people. Public bodies have a role in carrying out information distribution activities to the public because public bodies have a wider space in the management and distribution of information to the public, while the public only public is theks to develop information for the benefit of themselves and others. Information submitted by a public body certainly has a high level of relevance so that the information can be more influential on society, and the public must manage information to better develop its personality in social life (Rahmadana et al., 2020).

Research conducted by Sjoberg (2014) found that to reduce fraud in elections, rulers who are considered undemocratic use technology to minimize fraud in elections, it is necessary to apply the use of technology in the election process so that the results of election contestation are transparent and very useful to reduce fraud in elections. Furthermore, research was conducted by Lean & Don (2010). The results of the study showed that the election organizers in Malaysia have represented its performance as a fair and transparent institution. Starting from the preparation to the election process, then the election organizers must be fair to all parties in the election including competing political parties. Transparency of election organizers in Malaysia uses various media in the dissemination of information related to elections. In addition, research from Patrick (2018) explains that the lack of trust, suspi, cion and bickering among stakeholders encourages the government to make inroads in improving the electoral process and deepening the democratic process by using information technology to support the holding of elections.

Some of the previous research above discusses the openness or transparency of public information that is now an obligation for government organizers, but there has been no research that discusses the transparency of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers who be has a big role in maintaining the integrity of election organizers in Indonesia. So in this study, researchers chose the Honorary Board of Election Organizers as the object of research, because the Honorary Board of Election Organizers is one of the election organizing institutions that has applied the principle of transparency or openness of public information, which is carried out entirely by the information and documentation management officer (PPID) of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. Based on the



above presentation, researchers are interested in knowing and researching how successful the transparency of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in the trial of violations of the code of ethics of election organizers in Indonesia.

## RESEARCH METHOD

The research method used is qualitative descriptive by conducting in-depth interviews with several main informants from election organizers in Indonesia. The study used two data sources: primary and secondary. Primary data is data obtained directly from the research site, by conducting interviews and observations on informants related to data on Informativeness, Openness, and Disclosure at the Transparency of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in the Trial of Violations of the Code of Ethics of Election Organizers in Indonesia. Secondary data is data derived from field surveys and obtained by studying library materials in the form of books, literature, documents, reports, and official archives that can support the completeness of primary data, such as data on the description of research areas, journals, DKPP publications, and mass media and trial data on violations of the election organizer's code of conduct in 2019-2021.

This research was analyzed using Nvivo12 Plus software, namely by analyzing and describing the transparency of election organizers conducted by the Indonesian Election Organizers Honorary Council using the theory and concept of transparency. Research data that has been collected through interviews are processed through Nvivo, interview data is matched with predetermined research indicators. The coding process is adjusted to the theory that has been used. Classifying data as the process of retranslation of encoding data, classifying the classification process using Nvivo crosstabulation, an crosstabulation as the process of comparing each data. The last stage invideoinvivo analysis process is the display of data in the form of graphs and tables, the analysis model at Nvivo is called a five-step analysis (Woolf & Silver, 2017).

## RESULTS

The Honorary Board of Election Organizers (DKPP) is the only institution that enforces the code of ethics for election organizers in Indonesia even in the world through DKPP RI Regulation No. 3 of 2017 concerning Guidelines for The Code of Ethics of Election Organizers mentions the principle of a code of ethics trial that must be open, work quickly and simply.

Based on these considerations, the DKPP made a breakthrough. This is in line with the Policy Direction of the DKPP Period 2017-2022, which strengthens the role of the DKPP in maintaining the occurrence of violations of the code of ethics in election organizers and increasing transparency and institutional accountability through the use of information technology.

To support the DKPP in building a tradition of performance transparency in carrying out examination hearings and verdict hearings to the public as part of the accountability of state institutions as mandated by law, the DKPP must “one step ahead” by conducting a continuous series of programs and taking progressive, proactive and thorough measures about external parties related to the development of a positive image of the institution (public image building).

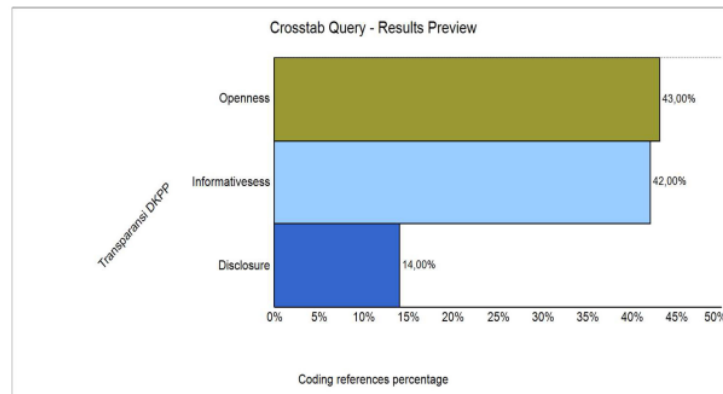
Through the Public Relations, Data, and Information Technology Section, DKPP is required to have the ability to manage social media so that the exposure of the performance of institutions can be conveyed well to stakeholders and the wider community. Currently, DKPP manages social media consisting of Facebook, Twitter, Youtube, and Instagram. The use of social media is to maintain and improve the positive image of the institution. DKPP can explore public aspirations through social media because of its interactive nature, besides that DKPP social media can also be used as online documentation.

Twitter @DKPP\_RI is one of the social media that has been used for a long time, namely since August 2012. The number of DKPP Twitter followers currently has reached 60,067 followers with 17 thousand tweets (data as of December 4, 2021). Meanwhile, Fanpage Facebook DKPP has 33 thousand friends. Fanpage DKPP is created when the account has reached the maximum friendship limit of 5000 people, thus DKPP must create a special page. Instagram DKPP is the last social media owned by DKPP in December 2016, but has now posted more than 2,144 content in the form of photos and videos and is followed by 30.2 thousand followers. Other social media Youtube that posted videos of the DKPP trial has 3,880 subscribers with 475 video uploads.

The dissemination of massive, directed, systematic, and structured information to the public, ultimately puts the DKPP as an enforcement agency for the election organizer's code of conduct, an institution that can be trusted by the public (public trust) in maintaining the independence, integrity, and credibility of election organizers. Thus the vision, mission, and work program of the DKPP can be realized. Increased knowledge and understanding of the wider community is only possible if the DKPP socializes, educates, and disseminates information with the right quality and quantity, effectively, and efficiently.

The publication and socialization of DKPP support the creation of mutual understanding in communication, understanding, acceptance, and cooperation between DKPP institutions and election stakeholders, and the wider community. In its implementation, the DKPP uses a communication model that aims to inform, influence, and change the knowledge, attitudes, and public behavior of its targets. The results to be achieved in the publication and socialization activities of the DKPP are how to form a good image as a code of ethics enforcement agency, then realize good faith, mutual understanding with election organizers, mutual respect, and create Tolerance in organizing elections in Indonesia.

The characteristics of transparency that must be considered according to Mardiasmo, (2018), which is operationalized in this study are Informativeness, Openness Disclosure.



**Figure 1. Transparency of DKPP**  
Source: Processed via Nvivo12 Plus, 2022

From the analysis of interview results using the Crosstab Query feature through Nvivo 12 plus, it was found that the Transparency of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in the trial of violations of the code of conduct of election organizers in Indonesia, the Openness indicator is the highest percentage indicator of 43%. This indicates that the Honorary Board of Election Organizers is a supervisory agency of the code of ethics and law enforcement that is open in every activity. Openness is carried out by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers by providing information related to law enforcement activities to violators of the election organizer's code of conduct to those who need information.

PPID Experts of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers, in carrying out the trial of violations of the code of ethics are indeed more focused on openness in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. The reason PPID DKPP experts make openness a leading indicator is because the Honorary Board of Election Organizers is the only institution tasked to solve all problems of the code of ethics of election organizers in Indonesia that has been strengthened by the Regulation of DKPP RI No. 3 2017 with a strong commitment to holding a transparent and equitable democratic contestation.

In the next item, there is an Informativeness indicator that gets a 42% coding reference percentage, this shows that in addition to the principle of openness, the Honorary Board of Election Organizers also applies informative principles in the implementation of trial violations of the election organizer's code of ethics.

The Honorary Board of Election Organizers also emphasized informativeness indicators in the implementation of trial violations of the election organizer's code of conduct, it is seen that the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in terms of awarding verdicts related to the results of the trial has been shared in full, informative and accessible in real-time by parties who need information.

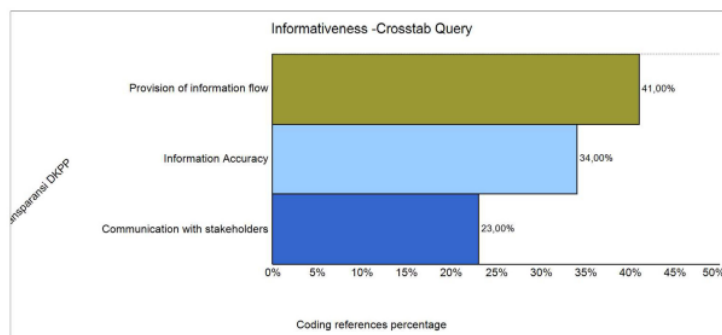
The last item on Disclosure is about the disclosure of the results of the trial verdict with a coding reference percentage of 14%, although it gets the least percentage the disclosure indicator remains an important part in the implementation of the trial violation of the election organizer's code of conduct because disclosure or disclosure of the results of the trial verdict must be carried out properly by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers.

The commitment of the DKPP as a code of conduct enforcement agency that always provides information quickly and accurately related to all its activities in the trial process until decision making. As a law enforcement agency, the informative steps taken by the DKPP are very good because they can open the widest opportunity to the general public to participate in overseeing the implementation of democratic contestation in Indonesia.

From the description above it can be concluded that on the Openness indicator the honorary board of election organizers has maximized the openness of public information in the implementation of trial violations of the election organizer's code of conduct. Informativeness indicators have also been applied in the implementation of code of conduct trials, especially in terms of providing verdict information related to the results of trial verdicts. Then disclosure or disclosure of the results of the trial verdict has also been applied by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers.

### **Informativeness**

Informativeness is the provision of information about all activities of DKKP ranging from the explanation of the mechanism to the entire trial process involving many of the main parties of the election organizers. The availability of this information is to be provided to all parties who need a clear description of the information and reliable validity of the activities of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. Informativeness by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers is seen based on the orientation of providing information flow, accurate information, and communication with stakeholders.



**Figure 2. Informativeness DKPP**  
**Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022**

Informative indicators or informative results of the nvivo crosstab query indicate that the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in providing information flow is greater than the accuracy of information and communication with stakeholders. Providing information flow gets a coding reference percentage of 41%. The provision of information flow can be seen from the flow of information provided by DKPP RI in terms of providing verdict information related to the results that are complete and informative and can be accessed in real-time. The data can be seen from updates on social media both on Facebook, Instagram, and DKPP tweets.

Then the accuracy of information and communication with stakeholders get coding reference percentages of 34% and 23% respectively. The accuracy of the information gets a greater percentage because the DKPP as an enforcer of the election organizer's code of conduct greatly maintains the accuracy of information shared with the public. Meanwhile, communication with stakeholders gets the least presentation which is only 23%. This is because the communication that occurs between the DKPP and stakeholders only when there is a trial of violations of the election organizer's code of ethics that concerns specific matters that need to be communicated.

<sup>8</sup> Based on the results and description above, it can be concluded that the Informative indicator in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers has been well realized, where the provision of information flow, news, explanation of mechanisms, procedures, data, facts to stakeholders who need information is very clear and accurate about the activities of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. DKPP spreading the flow of information using various media or communication channels, ranging from Social Media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and Youtube to the Dissemination of information through official websites that <sup>14</sup> are very active in releasing all activities of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. The use of social media in the dissemination of public information is

very effective to connect between the government and the community (Eom et al., 2018; Haro-de-rosario et al., 2018). Then the presence of social media gives positive impact on transparency and open government, the bureaucracy can respond quickly to the information needs of the public (Bertot et al., 2010). So DKPP's choice to use social media in updating information is an innovative step to increase participatory supervision.

### Openness

Openness is the disclosure of public information that entitles everyone to obtain information by accessing data in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers, and asserts that any information about the Honorary Board of Election Organizers must be transparent and easily accessible to all parties who need, while maintaining the confidentiality of confidential information in accordance with the law.

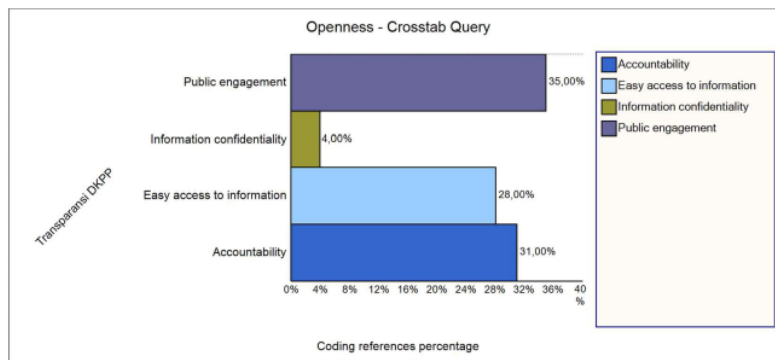


Figure 3. Openness DKPP  
Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022

Data from nvivo analysis shows that public engagement gets the most dominant value of 35% on public openness conducted by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. Public involvement can be seen from the intensity of the election on the official website of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers with an average of 400 visits per day.



**Figure 4. Latest Visit Data on DKPP RI Website**

**Source: DKPP RI, 2022**

Active visits on the DKPP RI website from the latest data show that daily visits average 400 per day. Public involvement in the search for information from the DKPP shows how important information about the activities of the agency is in enforcing the code of ethics for holding elections in Indonesia. The DKPP website has been active for 8 years and 340 days as of January 14, 2022, with a total of 45,000 page views carried out by DKPP RI website visitors.

Then accountability and ease of access to information get a percentage of 31% and 28% respectively. Accountability gets a greater percentage because the DKPP as an enforcer of the election organizer's code of conduct greatly maintains the credibility of information shared with the public. Accountability of state institutions is very much needed in realizing the goals of good governance (Harrison & Sayogo, 2014). As the honorary board of DKPP, it has shown this by publishing an annual accountability report. The accountability of election organizers must be carried out on an ongoing basis. This increases the accountability stakes of government institutions especially to maintain public trust (Bhat, 2021).

Meanwhile, information confidently gets the least percentage of only 4%. This is because the existence of a verdict that is kept secret by the DKPP is not much, only a trial about immorality that should not be opened to the public. Information confidently referred to in this study is a closed trial like immoral, with the results of the processed nvivo 4% makes it clear that the closed trial case in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers is indeed very few. The trial of the case about immorality is very minimal, in 2021 the case on Immoral can be seen in figure 5 as follows:

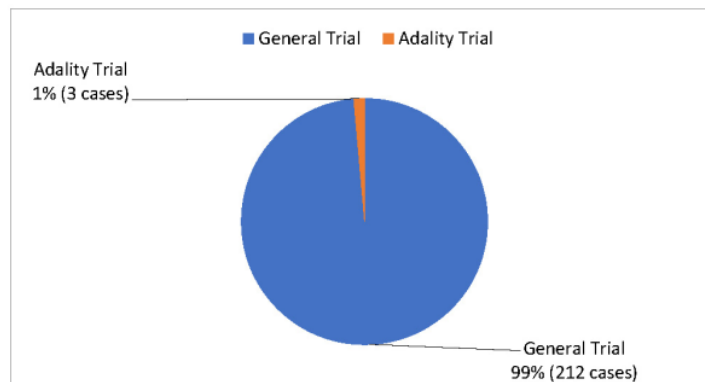


Figure 5. Comparison Data of General and Immoral Case Trials in 2021  
Source: Author, 2022

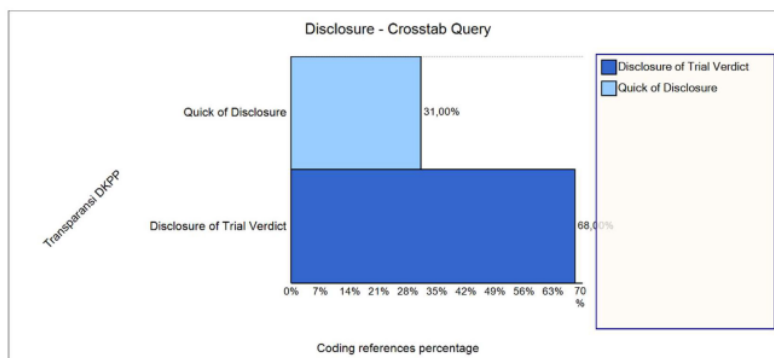
The data above shows that the trial cases related to immorality only amounted to 1% or 3 cases out of 215 cases as a whole in 2021. This is by the results of the analysis through the nvivo Application which provides a percentage for confident information of 4%. DKPP RI has shown an ideal public openness, recorded in 2021 the entire trial was opened widely to the public to participate in overseeing the course of the trial.

From the results of the above description, it can be concluded that the Openness indicator in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers has been well realized, where public involvement is very high in finding and accessing information issued by the DKPP. Open data initiatives will have an impact on increasing public participation (Evans & Campos, 2013; Lee & Kwak, 2012). Recorded within 8 years after the DKPP website was released there were 45,000 page views carried out by DKPP RI website visitors. This shows that the DKPP gets excellent public attention, of course, this is the result of openness that is run as an enforcement agency for the code of ethics of election organizers in Indonesia.

#### Disclosure

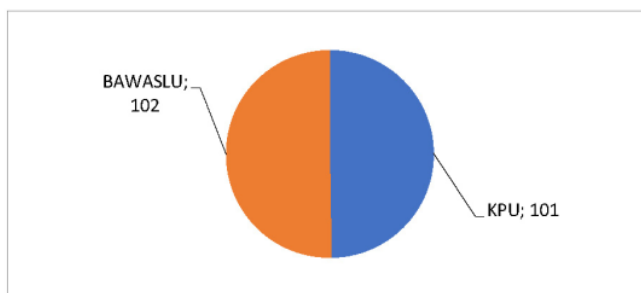
Disclosure is the openness to the public about the decision of the results of the trial of violations of the code of ethics of election organizers in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers.





**Figure 6. Disclosure DKPP RI**  
**Source: processed by researchers, 2022**

Data from nvivo analysis shows that disclosure of the trial verdict received the most dominant value of 68% on the disclosure of the results of the trial conducted by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. Disclosure of trial results is an important part of openness as a law enforcement agency, the speed of disclosure of verdict results is one form of success in realizing transparency. Disclosure of the results of the trial can be seen through the DKPP website which has been loaded very openly or transparently by displaying the verdict of the results of the trial.



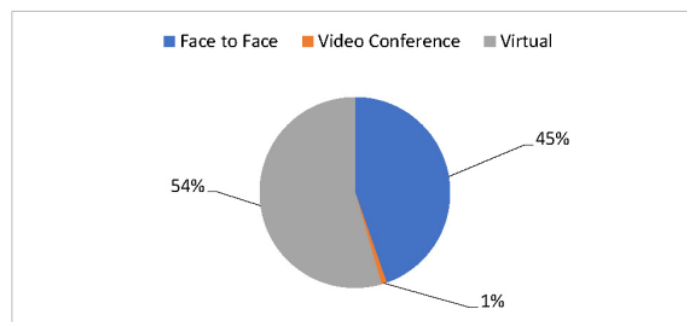
**Figure 7. Disclosure of the Results of the DKPP RI Trial in 2021**  
**Source: Processed by Researchers, 2022**

From the data figure, 7 shows that the disclosure of the trial case is very updated because in 2021 the DKPP released all the results of the trial decision both video and documents of the verdict disseminated through the DKPP’s website and social media. Cases revealed include violators of the code of ethics of the Election Supervisory Agency

in as many as 102 cases, while violators of the code of ethics from the Election Commission in as many as 101 cases.

Then quick disclosure only gets a percentage of 31%. This is because the results of trial verdicts are often not in accordance with the release schedule because of the many cases heard by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers.

In some of the sources' statements there are differences in explaining the speed of disclosure, but data from the 2021 DKPP accountability report shows that 215 Code of Ethics Trials as a whole have been conducted live streaming except for 3 cases related to immoral acts.



**Figure 8. Open Trial Methods in DKPP**  
Source: Data processed from LAPKIN DKPP 2021

The trial data above shows that the trial method used by the DKPP is most virtually, and the entire trial except the immoral case conducted by the enforcement agency is broadcast live through facebook and youtube so that the public can watch in real time the trial process.

From the results of the above description, it can be concluded that the Disclosure indicator in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers has been well realized on the disclosure of the results of the trial verdict because the entire trial has been opened as widely as possible to the public to be supervised by the process. As a law enforcement agency, of course, this is something very innovative. Disclosure of the results of the trial to the public provides guarantees of the independence and independence of the DKPP in carrying out its duties as an institution that maintains the Election Organizers in Indonesia. However, there are still obstacles in the Disclosure process, namely at the speed of disclosure is less than optimal due to the many results of the trial verdict that are not in accordance with the publishing schedule.

## CONCLUSION

<sup>16</sup> Based on the results of research related to transparency of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in the Trial of Violations of the Code of Ethics of Election Organizers in Indonesia, the author uses transparency characteristics consisting of Informativeness, Openness and Disclosure with the following conclusions:

1. Informativeness in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers has been well realized, where the provision of information flow, news, explanation of mechanisms, procedures, data, facts to stakeholders who need information is very clear and accurate about the activities of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. DKPP in spreading the flow of information using various media or communication channels, ranging from Social Media such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter and Youtube to the Dissemination of information through official websites that are very active in releasing all activities of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers.

2. Openness in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers has been well realized, where public involvement is very high in seeking and accessing information issued by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers. Recorded within 8 years after the DKPP website was released there were 45,000 page views carried out by DKPP RI website visitors. This shows that the DKPP gets excellent public attention, of course this is the result of openness (openness that is run as an enforcement agency for the code of ethics of election organizers in Indonesia).

3. Disclosure in the Honorary Board of Election Organizers has been well realized on the disclosure of the results of the trial verdict because the entire trial has been opened as widely as possible to the public to be supervised by the process. As a law enforcement agency, of course, this is something very innovative. Disclosure of the results of the trial to the public provides guarantees of the independence and independence of the DKPP in carrying out its duties as an institution that maintains the Election Organizers in Indonesia. However, there are still obstacles in the Disclosure process, namely at the speed of disclosure is less than optimal due to the many results of the trial verdict that are not in accordance with the publishing schedule.

<sup>17</sup> Based on the results of research and conclusions regarding the Transparency of the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in the Trial of Violations of the Code of Ethics of Election Organizers in Indonesia. The author provides recommendations to further research to further analyze in depth the results of decisions submitted by the Honorary Board of Election Organizers in various information dissemination media.

## REFERENCES

- Aker, J. C., Collier, P., & Vicente, P. C. (2017). Is Information Power? Using Mobile Phones and Free Newspapers during an Election in Mozambique. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 99(2), 185–200. [https://doi.org/10.1162/REST\\_a\\_00611](https://doi.org/10.1162/REST_a_00611)
- Bertot, J. C., Jaeger, P. T., Munson, S., & Glaisyer, T. (2010). Social Media Technology and Government Transparency. *Computer*, 43(11), 53–59. <https://doi.org/10.1109/MC.2010.325>
- Bhat, M. M. A. (2021). Governing Democracy Outside the Law: India's Election Commission and the Challenge of Accountability. *Asian Journal of Comparative Law*, 16(S1), S85–S104. <https://doi.org/10.1017/asjcl.2021.30>
- Dewi, E. P. (2018). Good Governance Dan Transparansi Rencana Strategi Terwujudnya Akuntabilitas Kinerja Pemerintah. *Jurnal Lentera Bisnis*, 7(2), 81. <https://doi.org/10.34127/jrlab.v7i2.236>
- DKPP, H. (2021). *Live Streaming Sidang Dkpp, Alfitra: Dkpp Siap Diawasi Masyarakat*.
- Eom, S.-J., Hwang, H., & Kim, J. H. (2018). Can social media increase government responsiveness? A case study of Seoul, Korea. *Government Information Quarterly*, 35(1), 109–122. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2017.10.002>
- Evans, A. M., & Campos, A. (2013). Open Government Initiative: Challenges of Citizen Participation. *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*, 32(1), 172–185.
- Gomez, E. T. (2012). Monetizing politics: Financing parties and elections in Malaysia. *Modern Asian Studies*, 46(5), 1370–1397.
- Gorbata, L. P. (2020). Foreign Experience Of Information Openness In The Activities Of Public Authorities. *Austrian Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 2(1–2), 51–57. <https://doi.org/10.29013/AJH-20-1.2-51-57>
- Halberstam, M. (2015). *Beyond Transparency: Rethinking Election Reform from an Open Government Perspective*.
- Haro-de-rosario, A., Sáez-martín, A., & Caba-pérez, M. C. (2018). *Using social media to enhance citizen engagement with local government/: Twitter or Facebook/?* <https://doi.org/10.1177/1461444816645652>
- Harrison, T. M., & Sayogo, D. S. (2014). Transparency, participation, and accountability practices in open government: A comparative study. *Government Information Quarterly*, 31(4), 513–525. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2014.08.002>
- Isaura, G. (2020). Kemitraan Global untuk Transparansi Pemerintah: Rencana Aksi Open Government Indonesia. *PETANDA: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi Dan Humaniora*, 2(2), 58–66.
- Kapahang, S. E., Mingkid, E., & Kalesaran, E. R. (2020). KETERBUKAAN INFORMASI PUBLIK PADA DINAS KOMINFO PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN MINAHASA TENGGARA. *ACTA DIURNA KOMUNIKASI*, 2(1).

- Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010). Users of the world, unite! The challenges and opportunities of Social Media. *Business Horizons*, 53(1), 59–68.
- Lean, M. L., & Don, Z. M. (2010). “ Ink Me “: A Representation of Transparency in Election Administration 2 . A Brief History of the Political Scene in Malaysia. *Chhss*, 26–28.
- Lee, G., & Kwak, Y. H. (2012). An Open Government Maturity Model for social media-based public engagement. *Government Information Quarterly*, 29(4), 492–503. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2012.06.001>
- Nurudin, A. H. M. (2019). Menuju Pemerintahan Terbuka (Open Government) Melalui Penerapan E-government. *JURNAL MP (MANAJEMEN PEMERINTAHAN)*, 5(1), 1–17.
- Patrick, A. (2018). *The Role of Information and Communication Technology ( ICT ) in the 2015 Presidential Election of Nigeria*. 38, 1–7.
- Rahmadana, M. F., Mawati, A. T., Siagian, N., Perangin-angin, M. A., Refelino, J., Tojiri, M. Y., Siagian, V., Nugraha, N. A., Manullang, S. O., & Silalahi, M. (2020). *Pelayanan Publik*. Yayasan Kita Menulis.
- Retnowati, E. (2012). Keterbukaan informasi publik dan good governance (antara das sein dan das sollen). *Perspektif*, 17(1), 54–61.
- Robertson, G. (2017). *Political Orientation , Information and Perceptions of Election Fraud/ : Evidence from Russia*. May, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007123415000356>
- Sasseti, F. (2019). *Social Media and Crowdsourced Election Monitoring/ : Prospects for Election Transparency in Sub-Saharan Africa*. 42(September), 7–39.
- Sjoberg, F. M. (2014). Autocratic adaptation: The strategic use of transparency and the persistence of election fraud. *Electoral Studies*, 33, 233–245. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.electstud.2013.08.004>
- Surbakti, R., & Supriyanto, D. (2013). *Partisipasi warga masyarakat dalam proses penyelenggaraan pemilihan umum*.
- Wang, H., & Lo, J. (2015). Adoption of open government data among government agencies. *Government Information Quarterly*, 33(1), 80–88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.giq.2015.11.004>
- Woolf, N. H., & Silver, C. (2017). *Qualitative analysis using NVivo: The five-level QDA® method*. Routledge.

# 9. The Transparency Honorary Board of Election Organizers in The Violations Trial of The Election Ethics Code Organizers in Indonesia

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

5%

SIMILARITY INDEX

3%

INTERNET SOURCES

3%

PUBLICATIONS

2%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1

[adoc.pub](http://adoc.pub)

Internet Source

2%

2

Afrizal Afrizal, Otto Hospes, Ward Berenschot, Ahmad Dhiaulhaq, Rebekha Adriana, Erysa Poetry. "Unequal access to justice: an evaluation of RSPO's capacity to resolve palm oil conflicts in Indonesia", Agriculture and Human Values, 2022

Publication

<1%

3

Transforming Government: People, Process and Policy, Volume 10, Issue 2 (2016)

Publication

<1%

4

Submitted to University of Sheffield

Student Paper

<1%

5

[www.samarinda.lan.go.id](http://www.samarinda.lan.go.id)

Internet Source

<1%

6

Sumardjo, A Firmansyah, L Dharmawan. "Ecological adaptation of coastal communities

<1%

based on social energy: A case of natural disasters potential on the north coast of West Java", IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science, 2019

Publication

7

Aviliani, Aviliani, Hermanto Siregar, and Heni Hasanah. "Addressing the Middle-Income Trap: Experience of Indonesia", Asian Social Science, 2014.

Publication

<1 %

8

[journal.ugm.ac.id](http://journal.ugm.ac.id)

Internet Source

<1 %

9

Submitted to Politeknik STIA LAN

Student Paper

<1 %

10

[digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu](http://digitalcommons.kennesaw.edu)

Internet Source

<1 %

11

Muhammad Hatta, Ramalinggam Rajamanickam, Dahlan Abdullah, H Hartono et al. "Efforts to Overcome Cyber Crime Actions in Indonesia", Journal of Physics: Conference Series, 2018

Publication

<1 %

12

Submitted to State Islamic University of Alauddin Makassar

Student Paper

<1 %

13

Sunarto, Tri Sulistyanyingsih. "Integrated sustainable waste management in Malang

<1 %

# City, East Java, Indonesia", AIP Publishing, 2018

Publication

---

14	<a href="http://bircu-journal.com">bircu-journal.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
15	<a href="http://andredarmawansh.wordpress.com">andredarmawansh.wordpress.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
16	<a href="http://ejournal.ipdn.ac.id">ejournal.ipdn.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
17	<a href="http://seajbel.com">seajbel.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
18	<a href="http://www.mdpi.com">www.mdpi.com</a> Internet Source	<1 %
19	<a href="http://www.refworld.org">www.refworld.org</a> Internet Source	<1 %
20	<a href="http://repository.ubharajaya.ac.id">repository.ubharajaya.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %
21	<a href="http://researchportal.bath.ac.uk">researchportal.bath.ac.uk</a> Internet Source	<1 %
22	<a href="http://research.unived.ac.id">research.unived.ac.id</a> Internet Source	<1 %

---

Exclude quotes On

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On



