

The Effectiveness of the SIREKAP Application in the 2024 Sidoarjo Regional Elections as an Effort to Ensure Transparency in Vote Recapitulation Results

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.61796/icossh.v2i2.525>



Sections Info

Article history:

Submitted: June 14, 2025
Final Revised: July 24, 2025
Accepted: August 10, 2025
Published: September 25, 2025

Keywords:

SIRECAP
Effectiveness
Transparent
General election commission
Regional election

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aims to examine the effectiveness of the SIREKAP application in the implementation of the 2024 Sidoarjo Pilkada in an effort to ensure transparency in the results of the vote recapitulation, and researchers want to examine the results of using the SIREKAP application. **Method:** Researchers used a descriptive qualitative method, conducting in-depth interviews with specific informants and gathering the information and data needed for the study. They then presented the research findings in the form of descriptive sentences. **Results:** The results of this study indicate that SIREKAP has been effective in streamlining time, effort, and human resources in the regional elections. However, there are still challenges that can be addressed in the coming period. Improvements such as strengthening the internet network, tightening data security systems, and ensuring data confidentiality will bolster public trust and enhance bureaucratic transparency. **Novelty:** Villages as the spearhead of policy, this study examines the implementation of the SIREKAP application at polling station 02 in Tanjek Wagir village, Krembung sub-district, Sidoarjo regency. The researchers aimed to assess the application's effectiveness and whether the results achieved the objectives of its creation. They also examined the socialization process prior to the regional elections.

INTRODUCTION

Regional Head Elections (PILKADA) are an important part of Indonesia's democratic system because this is where the people are given the opportunity to participate directly in choosing their own leaders. Pilkada is an election aimed at electing governors and deputy governors, mayors and deputy mayors, regents and deputy regents. This process will determine the direction of policy in the region based on the elected leaders, at this moment it also shows how active the community is and believes in the democratic system. Based on PKPU NO 2 of 2024, PILKADA will be carried out in stages from program planning in January 2024, to the voting process on November 27, 2024 throughout Indonesia, followed by vote counting and recapitulation from November 27 to December 16, 2024. The implementation of this Pilkada is based on Law Number 10 of 2016 which explains the election of governors, regents, and mayors. This law regulates all matters regarding the nomination procedures, requirements, technical implementation and determination of victory in the Pilkada results. In addition, there are regulations from the General Election Commission (PKPU) which regulate the technical implementation, campaigning, voting, and vote recapitulation. For example, KPU Regulation Number 10 of 2024 serves as the basis for the nomination of regional head candidates after adjusting the threshold and age requirements based on the Constitutional Court ruling. The Elections Supervisory Agency (Perbawaslu) also plays a crucial role in overseeing the prevention of violations and handling of disputes in regional elections. These include Bawaslu Regulation Number 6 of 2024, which regulates

oversight of voter list preparation, and Bawaslu Regulation Number 9 of 2024, which strengthens the mechanism for handling election violations.

Based on BPS data, Indonesia's population in 2024 was 281,603.8 thousand. Quoting from the BPS website, data also shows a very high productive age group, which encourages technological innovation to accelerate information and service efficiency. Various studies in the Journal of Public Policy Studies show that digital literacy and citizen transformation towards 'digital citizens' are important aspects in accelerating public information and democratic participation [1]. The digitalization of public services has been proven to increase efficiency, transparency, and Accountability [2] Digital services continue to be developed to meet the needs of an increasingly dense society that requires continuous innovation.

The Electronic Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) is a digital application developed by the General Elections Commission (KPU) to support the vote recapitulation process in the General Elections and Regional Elections. Through SIREKAP, C Plano forms from polling stations are photographed using a mobile application, then uploaded to a server and can be monitored in real-time by the public – this increases transparency, efficiency, and public trust in the election process [3]. The presence of this application is regulated and based on the provisions of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections with the principle of holding free, fair, and transparent elections, and stipulates that election organizers must use technology to ensure transparency and accuracy of elections [4], as well as KPU Regulation Number 19 of 2019 regulates voting and vote counting, as well as the use of information technology in recapitulation. An important tool to ensure transparency stipulated by the General Elections Commission (KPU Regulation Number 19 of 2019) is SIREKAP [5].

However, various problems often hamper the implementation of this democracy, including the possibility of fraud, transparency issues, and a lack of public trust in election results [6]. Therefore, technological advances are very important to improve the integrity and accountability of the election process. One innovation that has been implemented is the use of the SIREKAP application, which is intended to simplify and accelerate the vote recapitulation process and provide real-time and transparent data to the public. By using this technology, SIREKAP is expected to reduce the possibility of data misuse, increase the accuracy of election results, and increase public trust in the democratic process [5]. The digitalization process can prevent fraud and increase the accountability of organizers [6]. In this situation, SIREKAP functions as a link between the public and election organizers, allowing them to gain direct access to information about election results. According to research conducted by the National Development Planning Agency, election transparency increases public participation. If people can get the information they need, they are more likely to get involved and monitor the election process. This is very important for the 2024 Sidoarjo election because public trust must be maintained to legitimize the elected leaders [7].

The word effectiveness has several meanings, in the Big Indonesian Dictionary mentions three meanings of effectiveness, the first meaning is the existence of an effect, consequence, influence and impression. The second meaning is efficacious or efficacious and the third meaning can bring results or useful results. The word effective is taken from

the word effect which means result or influence and the word effective which means the influence or result of an element. So effectiveness is the influence or success after doing something. Effectiveness according to Drucker is doing something right and achieving the desired goal [8]. The extent to which this application achieves its goals in increasing transparency, accuracy, and public trust in the results of the vote recapitulation is the best way to measure organizational effectiveness in the context of SIREKAP. Drucker argues that organizational effectiveness must focus on results and prioritize activities that make the greatest contribution to achieving goals. [8] In the context of SIREKAP, this means that the application's priority can provide the expected data with timely, accurate, and easily accessible recapitulation to increase public trust in the election process.

Berelson in Hasibuan defines the term effectiveness as "a measurement in terms of achieving predetermined goals." Hidayat states that effectiveness is a benchmark that describes the extent to which targets covering aspects of quality, quantity, and timeliness can be realized. In principle, the greater the percentage of target achievement, the higher the level of effectiveness. Meanwhile, Effendy defines effectiveness as an indicator of success in achieving predetermined goals or targets, which is measured by the achievement of targets according to the plans that have been prepared [9].

The use of technology in Indonesian elections has been discussed in several studies. The General Elections Commission (KPU) conducted research showing that information technology can increase transparency and accountability [6]. A study conducted by the International Foundation for Electoral Systems in 2012 found that the possibility of fraud can be reduced if information is more open [10]. However, not many studies have examined how effective SIREKAP is in elections. The purpose of this study is to fill this gap by examining the extent to which SIREKAP can increase transparency and accountability in vote recapitulation and also identifying the components that influence its performance.

Gauru analyzed the implementation of the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) in the 2020 regional head elections (Pilkada) in Semarang Regency. SIREKAP, as an information technology-based application, serves as a means of publishing vote count results and recapitulation of election results. Through a qualitative research approach, researchers found that although SIREKAP had been implemented well, there were several weaknesses that needed attention, such as dependence on an adequate internet network and challenges in adapting human resources to new technologies. SIREKAP's strengths, including increased transparency and accountability, as well as time efficiency in the election process, show great potential for improving the election system in Indonesia.

Furthermore, the researchers emphasized the importance of support from various aspects, including technology development, the formulation of appropriate regulations, and effective public outreach, to ensure the future success of SIREKAP. Although SIREKAP has succeeded in increasing public confidence in election results, challenges such as uneven internet network availability and the need for training for election officials remain major concerns. The conclusions of this study indicate that SIREKAP has significant potential to improve the election process in Indonesia, but continuous

improvement and development are needed to overcome existing obstacles and ensure the success of its implementation in the future [11].

Sari's research examines the effectiveness of the SIREKAP (Recapitulation Information System) application developed by the General Elections Commission (KPU) to improve transparency, accuracy, and efficiency in vote recapitulation in the 2024 Election in Pekalongan Regency. This research uses a qualitative approach with data collection techniques in the form of observation, interviews, literature studies, and documentation. The results show that the implementation of SIREKAP has been effective based on indicators of program understanding, timeliness, accuracy of targets, achievement of objectives, and the presence of real changes in the election process [12].

Although SIREKAP has demonstrated effectiveness, this article also identifies several obstacles that affect its effectiveness, such as technical challenges and training needs for users. This research aims to provide insights and input for the future development of the SIREKAP application, so that it can better support the implementation of better and more transparent elections [12].

Wigita's research analyzed the implementation of the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) in the 2020 simultaneous regional head elections in Dumai City. This study aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of SIREKAP in the vote recapitulation process and identify obstacles encountered during its implementation. The method used was descriptive qualitative, with data collection through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of the study showed that the implementation of SIREKAP was not optimal, with several major obstacles such as unstable internet networks, inadequate mobile devices, and limited human resource capacity [13].

In addition, this study also highlights the importance of improvements in technological infrastructure and training for election officials to improve the understanding and use of SIREKAP. Although SIREKAP makes it easier to recapitulate and publish election results, existing challenges need to be addressed so that this application can function optimally in the future. This research is expected to contribute to the development of a better election system in Indonesia [13].

Fitri's research examines the use of the Vote Recapitulation System (SIREKAP) in the 2024 Election at TPS 077, Bukit Tunggal Village, Palangka Raya City. This research uses qualitative methods with a literature and empirical approach to analyze the implementation of SIREKAP based on KPU Regulation Number 25 of 2023 and social phenomena that occurred during the election. The results show that although SIREKAP aims to increase the efficiency and transparency of elections, its implementation faces various challenges, including limited human resources, lack of adequate training, technical issues such as server errors, and unprepared infrastructure in some areas.

Researchers recommend improvements in officer training, strengthening technological infrastructure, and increasing public digital literacy to optimize the use of SIREKAP in the future. While SIREKAP has great potential to speed up the vote counting process and improve the accuracy of results, its success depends heavily on the ability to overcome existing challenges and build public trust in the election system [14].

Pradesa's research analyzed the use of the Vote Recapitulation System (SIREKAP) in the 2024 Indonesian Election, which aims to improve efficiency, security, and

transparency in the voting and vote counting process. This study used a qualitative method with a literature review approach, collecting data from various sources to evaluate SIREKAP's effectiveness. The results showed that SIREKAP can accelerate the announcement of election results and improve the accuracy of vote counting, but also faces serious challenges related to data security, lack of transparency, and potential threats to election integrity.

Although SIREKAP offers many benefits, such as reducing human error and increasing public trust, the challenges faced require serious attention from election organizers and policymakers. This article recommends the need to strengthen security systems, increase transparency, and improve oversight mechanisms to ensure SIREKAP's success in supporting a democratic and fair election process [15].

Lestari's research presents the results of an audit of the SIREKAP application developed by the General Elections Commission (KPU) to assess the security and efficiency of the system in the Indonesian election process. This study aims to identify potential vulnerabilities and assess the performance of the SIREKAP application, which plays a crucial role in managing and disseminating real-time election results data.

The methodology used included risk analysis and system testing, which revealed several strengths and weaknesses in the application. The findings indicated that although SIREKAP had robust security controls, there were exploitable vulnerabilities, such as vulnerabilities to SQL injection and XSS attacks. Furthermore, an efficiency analysis revealed that the application's response time varied across modules, with the data processing module exhibiting significant delays.

Researchers recommend improvements in security measures and operational efficiency to enhance the performance of the SIREKAP application. This research is expected to make a significant contribution to improving the election information system in Indonesia and supporting the implementation of more transparent and reliable elections [16].

Chaverlin's study evaluated the implementation of the SIREKAP application in the 2020 Manado City Pilkada, which aimed to publish and recapitulate vote count results. The study used qualitative methods with interviews with KPU officers, PPK members, KPPS, and the public. The main findings showed that KPU communication was considered good, although there was dissatisfaction from some parties. Resources at the KPU were adequate, but training needed to be improved. The disposition of officers showed commitment, but technical training was still lacking. The bureaucratic structure ran according to regulations, although there were operational constraints. In conclusion, SIREKAP made recapitulation easier, but needed to be improved in socialization and training for officers. Improvements in infrastructure and regulations were needed to support the application's future success [17].

The SIREKAP application, developed by the General Elections Commission (KPU), aims to accelerate the collection of voting results in elections. Thus, researchers want to analyze the effectiveness of SIREKAP in the 2024 elections at TPS 02 Tanjek Wagir Village, Krembung District, Sidoarjo Regency. With a research focus on 4 key indicators from Peter Drucker, namely 1. Clarity of objectives, SIREKAP is used to ensure a more transparent, fast, and accurate vote recapitulation process. 2. Utilization of resources,

digital infrastructure is utilized optimally to make resources efficient. 3. Productivity and results, vote acquisition data is expected to be valid and publicly accessible in real time. 4. Quality of decision-making, with structured procedures, is expected to accelerate recapitulation and minimize errors in data publication.

Therefore, this study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the SIREKAP application in increasing the transparency of vote recapitulation results in the 2024 Sidoarjo regional elections using indicators relevant to Peter Drucker's effectiveness theory. The purpose of this analysis is to identify elements influencing SIREKAP's effectiveness, including technical, social, and political elements. Furthermore, based on the analysis and research findings, recommendations are made to improve application innovation in future elections.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative type. According to Sugiyono (2019) , descriptive qualitative research is a research method used to describe and explain a phenomenon systematically, factually, and accurately, without manipulating variables. The focus is to provide an in-depth picture of the subject or event being studied. Another definition according to Moleong, descriptive qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, and actions, holistically, by describing them in the form of words and language in a natural context. Therefore, researchers delve into this event by conducting interviews with informants directly to dig deeper information about the phenomena that occur. The in-depth interview collection technique is used in qualitative research instrument data sources [18]. Researchers conduct interviews on instruments to find valid data related to the focus of the research. This sample determination used a purposive sampling technique. According to Sugiyono, the sample was taken based on certain categories that met the requirements of the researcher's focus. Here, the researcher took two informants: one member of the PPS and a member of the KPPS TPS 02, who held the SIREKAP application during the regional elections. The data obtained consisted of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained directly from informants through interviews. Secondary data came from files and attachments to the SIREKAP application.

The analysis technique uses Miles Huberman's analysis model, where the collected data is reduced, presented, and then conclusions are drawn. This process selects and organizes the data until a systematic analysis is obtained based on the problem and a conclusion is reached. After that, a descriptive summary is compiled, emphasizing only the important points in the form of a descriptive narrative. Appropriate data will be compared with data from other sources to assess its suitability, and the final stage will draw conclusions from the triangulation of the data [19].

This research was conducted at TPS 02, Tanjekwagir Village, Krembung District, Sidoarjo Regency. The study focused on user usage of the SIREKAP application during the 2024 regional elections to determine its effectiveness and transparency. This research will serve as a valuable tool for further evaluation of the government's digital innovation development in the election and regional election systems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Theoretically and practically, effectiveness is defined as a thorough examination of a research, as effectiveness is essentially a condition where success is influenced by an action and the achievement of a predetermined target. Using Peter Drucker's theory, this study analyzes the achievements of the SIREKAP application in the 2024 Sidoarjo regent election, with reference to four key indicators. Interviews were conducted to meet the researcher's expectations, and the results are as follows:

Clarity of Purpose and Focus

Researchers interviewed informants directly, asking them about the purpose of the SIREKAP application, whether it had been socialized, and how much the application helped with vote recapitulation in terms of accuracy and efficiency. Interviews with the organizing committee revealed:

"The purpose of this application is clear, namely to support the election and regional election process to be more transparent, accurate, efficient, and accountable. The SIREKAP application makes vote counting more accurate and efficient, reducing the time and expense of manual methods. Furthermore, SIREKAP is used to generate valid data, ensuring reliable results that can be used as a basis for decision-making."

"This socialization has been carried out from the sub-district to the village level. During the initial technical guidance, it was specifically taught to selected SIREKAP application holders. In the village, during the opening meeting, a follow-up technical guidance was held to evaluate and reaffirm the duties and functions of SIREKAP at all KPPS." (Interview, August 11, 2025).

Mr. Mujahidin, familiarly called Mr. Ujad explained that the socialization related to the objectives of SIREKAP had been well conveyed to all KPPS, with the achievement of this objective the SIREKAP application would be effective and optimal in achieving its objectives, namely making this Pilkada more efficient, transparent, accurate, and accountable. From other sources, researchers also asked KPPS members, especially the holder of the SIREKAP application, namely Siti Rahardini familiarly called Dini, the question was slightly changed based on the source, what was sought was the response from subordinates from the committee, whether it had been conveyed and understood by all KPPS members and SIREKAP users. Ms. Dini revealed:

"From the technical guidance that has been implemented, the socialization delivered is easy to understand for both experienced and inexperienced users. To achieve the goals of the SIREKAP application, it is quite helpful in simplifying and streamlining the recapitulation process. The application directly contributes to accelerating reporting to the General Elections Commission (KPU)," said Ms. Dini (Interview, August 12, 2025).

Efficient Use of Resources

SIREKAP uses a digital-based application to streamline various resources, real-time uploads accelerate quick counts, and public publication. The next indicator asks what efficiencies have been achieved through the use of the SIREKAP application, what benefits it provides to election organizers, and what challenges were encountered during its use or implementation during the election, along with how these were addressed and addressed.

Mr. Ujad stated that *"the SIREKAP application certainly helps significantly in saving time and effort compared to time-consuming manual processes. This application is also very*

helpful for the committee. With its digital-based system, data is directly entered into the central database. This digitalization also saves costs, eliminating the need for numerous printouts or copies of data to be given to various parties. The scanned output from SIREKAP can be used as valid evidence for sanctions, supervisors, and villages." (Interview, August 11, 2025). This information shows that SIREKAP's contribution to the regional elections is significant, with significant success and complex benefits.

The researchers also asked about the obstacles and challenges in using this application. *"There have been obstacles from the start, such as the names of SIREKAP holders being mixed up between villages, then the software is not compatible with all types of phones, when used, there is an overload that triggers a slow data upload process, the software is still not capable when used simultaneously. The cause of this long upload can be due to a weak signal, then photos taken on the phone are not well lit, the results are not read clearly by the system, resulting in a long loading process. Temporary solutions are usually to exit the application first, then clear the SIREKAP application cache, then re-upload. If the same thing still happens, it is recommended to upload it later in an hour or two, because everyone will be uploading the recapitulation results simultaneously,"* explained Mr. Ujad. (Interview August 11, 2025)

Essentially, all government-run applications suffer from the same problem: inadequate performance when accessed en masse, resulting in errors on all mobile phone systems. While SIREKAP's menus are easy to understand, there are still system issues that need to be addressed.

From the SIREKAP application owner herself, Ms. Dini, said that *"the SIREKAP application experienced massive slowdowns during the recapitulation results collection time, around 4 to 5 pm, the worst thing was that there was a loading delay when filling in the name files in the application, previously it was smooth without any delay. And the peak was when uploading files, waiting for half an hour without completing the upload, reported to the committee suggesting closing the application and re-uploading, but the results were still the same. Therefore, uploads were carried out periodically, until 6 pm before they could be uploaded to the system. The results of the files were distributed to the committee group to convey the results of the data being successfully uploaded validly from the KPU."* Ms. Dini explained (Interview August 12, 2025). The data will be detected by the KPU and included in the quick count results. From the statements of the sources, they both said that there were obstacles in the SIREKAP system during the implementation, especially when uploading files which took quite a long time, the server was down because it was accessed simultaneously. This is a common problem. It's time for the government to improve server quality to accommodate more users for optimal digital government implementation, for example, vote recapitulation.

Productivity and Results

As the researcher asked the informant, whether the data displayed on SIREKAP with C results is consistent, what if there is a difference in results with manual recapitulation. The first informant, Mr. Ujad said *"the results of the recapitulation will not be different, because in SIREKAP it is by data, by name. What is meant is that SIREKAP reads the scan on C results, the displayed data will not be able to be manipulated, the automatic system will appear red if it does not match which results in the data not being able to be sent. Therefore, this SIREKAP system has helped 80-90% of data accuracy and accelerated the productivity of implementers for quick counts."* (Interview August 11, 2025)

Next, a comparison was made between the use of the SIREKAP application and the manual method, which was more effective. Information provided by Mr. Ujad, who holds SIREKAP, leaned toward SIREKAP because it was considered more effective in terms of accuracy, transparency to the public, and time efficiency in distribution, allowing for real-time broadcast of the election's quick count after the election.

"So, if you use SIREKAP, all C results, attendance lists, recapitulation results, will all be entered into the SIREKAP system, so it will be systemized faster," said Mr. Ujad (Interview, August 11, 2025).

"Using the SIREKAP application expedites the vote count at the central office. The vote count at polling stations is still manual, but it's collected through SIREKAP. This simplifies the quick count process, as physical evidence is still collected by each village and sub-district, which takes a lot of time, especially when it comes to examining each vote individually at the central office," Mr. Ujad continued (Interview, August 11, 2025).

Quality of Decision Making

In this indicator, the researcher revealed the findings in the field, by asking the Pilkada committee what would happen if the SIREKAP application was used or implemented, the impact of decision-making would be faster and could be proven real. Mr. Ujad explained that *"the use of the SIREKAP application in the Pilkada is a very solution from the KPU to speed up quick count updates to the public. But the KPU did not immediately accept it, in the SIREKAP application there is a scan on the C sheet of results, that is the concrete evidence of the Pilkada results. That way, the results are obtained in real time and can be accounted for based on evidence."* (Interview August 11, 2025)

Discussion

Clarity of Purpose and Focus

According to Peter Drucker, clarity of purpose and focus are the primary foundations for assessing a program's effectiveness. Without a clear direction, a program's success is difficult to measure. In the context of the 2024 regional elections, SIREKAP has a clear goal: to accelerate the vote recapitulation process, increase transparency, and ensure the accuracy of the vote count results. The focus of this application is to reduce the potential for vote manipulation, shorten the bureaucratic chain of manual recapitulation, and provide transparent results that are quickly accessible to the public. This clarity of purpose is crucial for the election to run according to the principles of honest, fair, and transparent democracy. Field results also show that the use of SIREKAP can accelerate and save many resources and time, in line with the application's purpose. Election data in Tanjek Wagir village at TPS 2 is as follows:

Table 1. Voter and Attendance Data.

Description	Man	Woman	Amount
Number of Voters in the Permanent Voter List (DPT)	228	244	472
Number of Voters on the Permanent Voter Attendance List (DPT)	189	219	408

Source: Report on the SIREKAP Application (2024)

The table shows voter data at TPS 02, which was processed by the district system, along with a printed attendance list. Voter attendance was nearly optimal for the polling booth. Absenteeism of less than 15% of the total voter base is a good achievement.

Efficient Use of Resources

According to Drucker, efficient use of resources is related to how manpower, costs, time, and technology can be maximized to produce the best output. In the 2024 Regional Elections, SIREKAP was designed to reduce large operational and logistical costs in the manual recapitulation process, such as paper use, form distribution, and the involvement of workers at many levels. With digitalization, the recapitulation becomes more concise and resource-efficient. However, this efficiency still faces challenges, such as limited internet networks in some areas, varying hardware readiness, and uneven quality of operator human resources [20]. This means that efficiency can only be maximized if infrastructure support and technical competence are adequate in all regions. Example of results from the Regional Election polling station 02:

HALAMAN DATA FORM C HASIL			
Halaman 1			
I. DATA PEMILIH DAN PENGGUNA HAK PILIH			
A. DATA PEMILIH	L	P	Jumlah (L+P)
Jumlah Pemilih dalam Daftar Pemilih Tetap (DPT) (terdapat dalam Model A-Kab/Ko Daftar Pemilih)	228	244	472
B. PENGGUNA HAK PILIH			
1. Jumlah pengguna hak pilih dalam Daftar Pemilih Tetap (DPT)	189	219	408
2. Jumlah pengguna hak pilih dalam Daftar Pemilih Pindahan (DPTs)	0	0	0
3. Jumlah pengguna hak pilih dalam Daftar Pemilih Tambahan (DPTA)	0	0	0
4. Jumlah Pengguna Hak Pilih (B.1 + B.2 + B.3)	189	219	408
II. DATA PENGGUNAAN SURAT SUARA			
1. Jumlah surat suara yang diterima, termasuk surat suara cadangan 2,5% dari DPT di TPS			484
2. Jumlah surat suara yang digunakan oleh pemilih			408
3. Jumlah surat suara yang dikembalikan oleh pemilih, karena rusak atau keliru coblos			0
4. Jumlah seluruh surat suara yang tidak digunakan/tidak terpakai, termasuk sisa surat suara cadangan			76
III. DATA PEMILIH DISABILITAS			
Jumlah seluruh Pemilih disabilitas yang menggunakan hak pilih	L	P	Jumlah (L+P)
	0	0	0

Figure 1. SIREKAP Data Attachment.

Source: SIREKAP Operator (2024)

The following is an example of a file published by SIREKAP. After scanning the Form C results, the SIREKAP application reconfirms the scanned numbers to see if they are correct. If there are errors, they can be adjusted using the C scan results. Results may vary depending on position, lighting, phone camera quality, and internet connection. Once this evidence is in PDF format, it will be shared with the committee, witnesses, and election supervisory committee as valid evidence from the SIREKAP holder and the SIREKAP application in real time. However, obtaining the PDF from SIREKAP is still hampered by a very long time, as the application is overloaded, resulting in slow system performance.

Productivity and Results

Productivity, in Drucker's framework, refers to the extent to which a program produces tangible outputs that align with its objectives. In the 2024 regional elections,

SIREKAP's productivity was evident in the accelerated publication of vote recapitulation results, which previously took days to complete, but can now be accessed in near real time. The results displayed by the application also strengthen transparency, allowing the public and election participants to directly monitor vote developments. However, the quality of these results must still be measured by the level of data accuracy, minimal system errors, and consistency between digital and manual results. In other words, SIREKAP's productivity is not only about speed, but also the quality of the information produced and its impact on public trust. Data can now be directly viewed by the public through online media or official government portals about what has been implemented. For example, the vote recapitulation process. The General Elections Commission (KPU) uploads these results to its website to ensure public confidence in the transparency and accuracy of the data.



Figure 2. Example of Scan Error Results.
Source: KPU Website

The image above shows that if the scanning in the SIREKAP application finds an error, a red mark will automatically appear and the edits will be made according to the numbers listed in the C result. Therefore, the SIREKAP results are valid data. Data that matches the C result cannot be changed at will. However, it is based on the data listed and verified in the application. Data will not be submitted if it still differs from the C result.

Quality of Decision Making

Drucker's final indicator is the quality of decision-making, emphasizing that good decisions must be data-driven, timely, and accountable. In the 2024 regional elections, the data provided by SIREKAP will be a crucial basis for the General Elections Commission (KPU), Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and election participants in responding to the dynamics of vote results. With more transparent and timely data, decisions related to vote validation, dispute resolution, or result clarification can be made more effectively. The quality of these decisions also impacts the legitimacy of the election results, as the public will be more receptive to final decisions based on accurate and transparent information. However, if there are technical disruptions or limited public access, the

quality of the decisions made can be questioned. Therefore, SIREKAP needs to be ensured to operate stably to maintain decision quality.

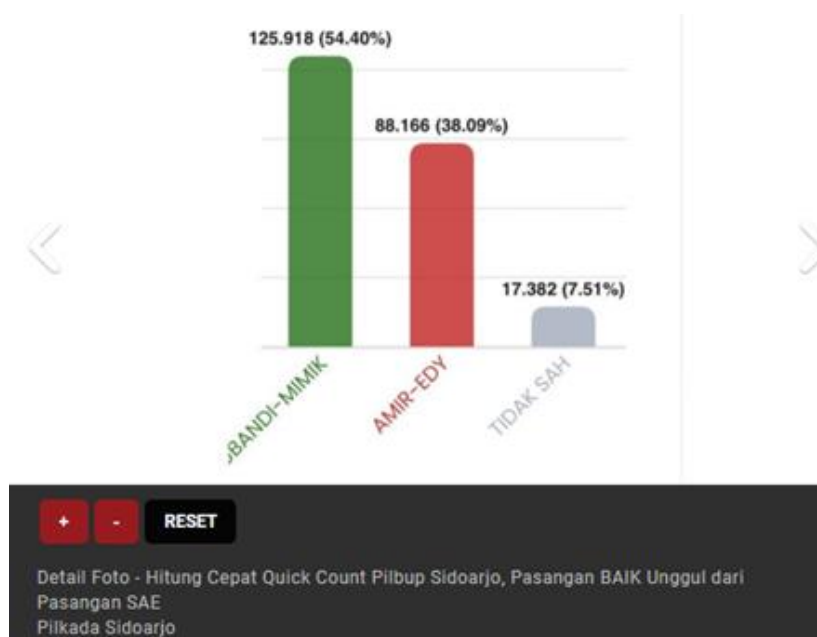


Figure 3. Quick Count Results.

Source: TvOne Website

The following are the quick count results for the 2024 Sidoarjo regental election, according to tvOne. The graph above shows that the Subandi and Mimik candidate pair received the highest number of votes, with 125,918, winning 54.40% of the vote. Uploading to the SIREKAP system will simplify and streamline the publication of results, as shown below. The application strongly supports public transparency and ensures continued monitoring of a fair and transparent democracy.

CONCLUSION

Fundamental Finding : This study concludes that the SIREKAP application is ready to be used as an official counting tool by the General Elections Commission (KPU), but needs to consider developing better systems, such as e-voting, to improve election integrity and transparency. Major improvements are needed for this application to function optimally in supporting a democratic election process. **Implication :** The results of this study indicate that the use of SIREKAP in the 2024 Sidoarjo Regional Election had a positive impact on transparency and speed of vote recapitulation, but still left technical obstacles and limited human resources. This finding implies the need for system strengthening, officer training, and more equitable infrastructure support so that future SIREKAP implementation can run more optimally and further increase public trust in election results. **Limitation :** The main objective of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of the SIREKAP application in the 2024 Sidoarjo Pilkada, by explaining the findings on each key indicator. The limited locus of the village as the goal of policy implementation limits the generalizability of the research results. **Future Research :** Digital development has been directed very rapidly, maintaining quality and continuing to innovate to facilitate use in all regions is the dream of all communities. A strong

network is needed to support the speed of data transfer. Data protection also needs to be strengthened through digitalization, all data by the system is very vulnerable to viruses or breaches by other parties. By equalizing all access will facilitate elections in the coming period. From here, the General Elections Commission (KPU) can increase the convenience and improve the quality of the SIREKAP application for sustainable use. From providing qualified infrastructure to continuing to maintain active socialization in various media. This research is expected to be able to contribute and provide good implications and become a continuous study in the next period.

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