THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF "RUMAH DATA" AS AN INSTITUTIONAL INNOVATION IN ELECTION SUPERVISION AT THE REGENCY LEVEL

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Abstrak

Pemilu merupakan ciri utama negara demokratis sebagai mekanisme legal untuk mengisi jabatan politik berdasarkan pilihan rakyat. Dalam pelaksanaannya, kredibilitas lembaga penyelenggara pemilu sangat bergantung pada pengelolaan data yang akurat dan transparan. Penelitian ini membahas pemanfaatan Rumah Data yang diinisiasi Bawaslu Provinsi Jawa Timur sebagai instrumen pendukung pengawasan pemilu, dengan fokus pada Bawaslu Kabupaten Bojonegoro. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh minimnya kajian mengenai Rumah Data sebagai inovasi lokal, berbeda dari penelitian sebelumnya yang lebih menyoroti aplikasi Siwaslu buatan Bawaslu RI. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui wawancara, dokumentasi, dan studi pustaka. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Rumah Data berperan strategis dalam meningkatkan transparansi, akuntabilitas, dan efektivitas pengawasan pemilu. Studi ini merekomendasikan penguatan kapasitas SDM dan digitalisasi sistem untuk optimalisasi Rumah Data di masa mendatang.

kata kunci: *Pengawasan Pemilu, Rumah Data, Transparansi dan Akuntabilitas, Bawaslu Bojonegoro.*

Abstract

Elections are a key feature of democratic states, serving as a legal mechanism to fill political positions based on the people's choices. In practice, the credibility of election management bodies largely depends on accurate and transparent data management. This study explores the use of the *Rumah Data* (Data Center), an initiative by the East Java Provincial Bawaslu, as a tool to support election oversight, with a focus on Bawaslu of Bojonegoro Regency. The research addresses a gap in existing studies, which have mostly examined the *Siwaslu* application developed by the national Bawaslu, whereas *Rumah Data* represents a regional innovation. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method, with data collected through interviews, documentation, and literature review. The findings reveal that *Rumah Data* plays a strategic role in enhancing transparency, accountability, and the effectiveness of election monitoring. The study recommends strengthening human resources and digital system development to optimize *Rumah Data* in the future.

Keywords: *Election Oversight, Rumah Data, Transparency and Accountability, Bawaslu Bojonegoro.*

Introduction

Departing from the concept of democracy, defined as government of the people, by the people, and for the people, this concept implies that state power rests in the hands of the people and all state actions are based on the people's will. One of the characteristics of a democratic state is the holding of general elections; a state cannot be termed a democracy if there is no general election process within it. To implement this democratic concept, elections are considered a means to actualize the people as the supreme holders of state sovereignty (Shobron, n.d.).

General Elections, commonly referred to as *Pemilu*, are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the House of Representatives (DPR), members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), the President and Vice President, and members of the Regional House of Representatives (DPRD). These elections are held directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Afifudin, n.d.).

The Election Supervisory Body, commonly known as Bawaslu, is an election management body tasked with supervising the conduct of elections throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (*Perbawaslu* No. 4, 2023). Many countries adhering to democratic systems apply election supervision as a parameter to indicate that the election implementation is proceeding well. In the Indonesian context, the authority for election supervision is delegated to a formal institution called the Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu). The history of Bawaslu's establishment was motivated by the will of the Indonesian people, who desired a formal institution to play a role in overseeing the conduct of general elections so that the democratic festival could proceed well and without fraud in its execution (Labolo & Ilham, n.d.).

Technological developments play a significant role in the advancement of human civilization; digital technology can facilitate and streamline human work and affairs across all aspects of life (Waruwu et al., n.d.). In the political sphere, the utilization of technology has a significant impact on the development of general elections in Indonesia. Digital transformation can facilitate the proper and efficient implementation of election stages, thereby creating elections of quality, integrity, transparency, and accountability.

In the election process, the acceleration of digital transformation is crucial to support and minimize risks during the pre-election, election implementation,

and post-election phases. Election digitalization is utilized as a tool to enhance the integrity, quality, transparency, and accountability of elections. Election management bodies must create, develop, and apply digital election methods as part of the election framework. This is important for four reasons: to reduce the workload of election organizers, reduce the number of stages and processes, and accelerate as well as simplify the process. However, the use of technology in the election system does not depend solely on administrative and technical aspects of basic activities and functions; election stakeholders also play a role. To accelerate the election process and safeguard the administration of elections, election management bodies must utilize digital-based technology.

The inception of the East Java Bawaslu *Rumah Data* (Data House) began in 2023, coinciding with the entry into the 2024 Election stages. The Chairperson and Members of the East Java Bawaslu had the initiative to create a repository for election supervision results in the East Java region, which was subsequently named *Rumah Data*. Referring to the number of election supervisors, totaling tens of thousands from the Regency/City level down to the Polling Station Supervisor (PTPS) level in East Java Province, the supervision of the 2024 Election stages by these supervisors is estimated to generate millions of "Form A" supervision reports. With the vast number of Form A reports generated from the supervision process, a robust and secure data storage platform is required.

Users of *Rumah Data* include the Provincial Bawaslu, Regency/City Bawaslu, District Election Supervisory Committees (Panwascam), Village/Sub-district Election Supervisors (Panwaslu Kelurahan/Desa), and subsequently, it will be used by PTPS. Every election supervisor in East Java will utilize *Rumah Data*. At the provincial level, the Provincial Bawaslu Chairperson, the Data and Information Division Coordinator, and one Data and Information staff member serve as operators running *Rumah Data*. At the regency/city level, the Chairperson, the Division Coordinator, and one Data and Information staff member act as operators running *Rumah Data* at the Panwascam level.

This article discusses the utilization of digital technology in election administration, specifically in the election supervision sector. In the 2024 Election, the East Java Provincial Bawaslu innovated to create a database serving as a central hub for election supervision data used by election supervisors from the provincial level down to the village/sub-district level in the East Java Province. This research focuses on the utilization of the East Java Bawaslu's *Rumah Data* in supporting the election supervision performance of the

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Bojonegoro Regency Bawaslu as the formal institution authorized to carry out election supervision in the Bojonegoro Regency area.

Research Methods

Data and information constitute vital components for the success of an institution or organization. Data and information serve to enhance institutional performance, enabling the institution to function more effectively and efficiently than before; this premise forms the background of this research.

This research was conducted within the jurisdiction of the Bojonegoro Regency Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu). In this study, the author employs a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Qualitative research results emphasize meaning interpretation over generalization, thereby providing a profound understanding of the studied phenomenon within its context (Ricky, 2022, p. 134).

The data sources for this research consist of primary and secondary data. The data collection procedures involved in-depth interviews with Bawaslu Bojonegoro officials, as well as documentation and literature studies derived from literature reviews and relevant key documents sourced from the data archives of the Bojonegoro Regency Bawaslu.

Literature Review

In Ricky's research titled *"Bimbingan Teknis Kinerja Pengawas Tempat Pemungutan Suara pada Pilkada 2020 di Era Pandemi Covid 19"* (Technical Guidance on the Performance of Polling Station Supervisors in the 2020 Regional Elections in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era), the use of the *Siwaslu* (Election Supervision System) application was effectively implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic as an effort to ensure transparency and accountability in election supervision, despite physical restrictions enforced throughout Indonesia. This application allowed election supervisors to monitor the voting process remotely through electronic reporting, which not only reduced the need for direct meetings but also supported a safer and more efficient election process amidst the pandemic. Furthermore, *Siwaslu* facilitated public participation in reporting election violations online, aligning with health protocols that limited physical interaction, thereby strengthening election supervision and integrity during this challenging period (Alhuda, 2022, p. 107).

Gulton, in his research titled *"Pemanfaatan Aplikasi Siwaslu 1.1.0 pada Pengawasan Kegiatan Pemilu 2024 di TPS 85 Kelurahan Binjai Kecamatan Medan Denai"* (Utilization of Siwaslu Application 1.1.0 in the Supervision of 2024 Election Activities at Polling Station 85, Binjai Subdistrict, Medan Denai District), states that the Election Supervision System application (SIWASLU 1.1.0) represents a digital breakthrough in election supervision, enabling the monitoring process of voting and vote counting to be conducted efficiently and rapidly through an online-based platform. The utilization of Android-based smartphones as the primary tool for running this application is highly relevant to the increasingly intensive communication needs within society. With the smartphone's capability to access real-time information, SIWASLU 1.1.0 allows all election stages, from voting to national recapitulation, to be monitored quickly and accurately. This application transforms election supervision methods, which were previously centralized and required manual processes, into a more integrated and digitally consolidated system (Law Number 7 of 2017).

One of the key features of SIWASLU 1.1.0 is its ability to provide information on voting results and vote counting in a short time, as well as to convey the results of vote recapitulation supervision in a tiered manner. This process is conducted online with a system that connects various levels of election supervisors, from Polling Station Supervisors (PTPS) to the Provincial Bawaslu. With this system, the information received becomes more accurate, rapid, and protected from data manipulation, as the system supports more transparent and centralized supervision. The success of this application also demonstrates the significant role of technology in improving the quality of election administration, particularly regarding the accuracy and speed of data collection and the distribution of election results (Penyusun et al., 2024, p. 5).

Hidayatullah, in his study titled *"Strażnicy Demokrasi Digital: Inovasi Bawaslu Menghadapi Tantangan Pemilu 2024"* (Digital Democracy Guardians: Bawaslu's Innovation Facing the 2024 Election Challenges), also explains that SIWASLU 1.1.0 holds a strategic role in strengthening the election supervision system in Indonesia, especially in facing the 2024 Election. This application enables a more coordinated integration of supervision, from the Polling Station (TPS) level to the national level. With an interconnected system, every report and finding related to election violations can be processed more quickly and transparently. This not only enhances the effectiveness of the election supervision team in detecting and handling violations but also encourages

accountability in the overall election administration. Furthermore, the existence of SIWASLU 1.1.0 also has a positive impact on public trust in the election process. Through the transparency offered by this application, the public can feel more confident that the election is proceeding honestly, fairly, and free from manipulation. The technology used in this application allows supervision to be carried out more thoroughly and in detail, thereby minimizing the potential for fraud. Thus, SIWASLU 1.1.0 functions as a vital tool in ensuring an election that is safer, more trustworthy, and in accordance with democratic principles.

The relevance of these studies lies in the application of SIWASLU in election supervision, which continues to evolve alongside technological advancements and the need to maintain transparency and accountability in the election process. Ricky's research demonstrates the effectiveness of SIWASLU in enhancing supervision during the COVID-19 pandemic, while Gulton underscores the application's efficiency in online vote monitoring at polling stations during the 2024 Election. Meanwhile, Hidayatullah's research highlights the importance of the SIWASLU application in strengthening supervision coordination across all election levels. Collectively, these three studies complement each other in demonstrating how this digital application plays a crucial role in optimizing supervision and the implementation of a more transparent and efficient election in Indonesia.

Result and Discussion

Initially, this *Rumah Data* (Data House) was utilized solely to store Form A documents during the 2024 Election. However, as developments progressed, the *Rumah Data* was enhanced to document supervision results on the voting and vote counting day held on February 14, 2024, including the documentation of C-Results forms, special incidents, attendance lists, and photos of Electronic ID Cards (KTP-EL) for Special Voters List (DPK) at polling stations. Based on this successful experience, *Rumah Data* was designed to store and manage the results of supervision and enforcement actions carried out by Bawaslu throughout East Java (Muharam, 2021, p. 14).

Bawaslu East Java is now developing and expanding the functions of *Rumah Data* for the 2024 Concurrent Regional Elections. This data house will store various critical documents, such as Form A, appeals, improvement suggestions, reports, findings, recommendations, and dispute records. Furthermore, *Rumah Data* will be interconnected with Bawaslu websites across East Java, allowing

the public to access and be informed about various activities and work results of election supervisors.

The *Rumah Data* will serve as a central repository and information hub for supervision and enforcement results by Bawaslu throughout East Java. This innovation aims to ensure that all data related to election supervision can be accessed easily and transparently, both by internal Bawaslu personnel and the public. The launch of *Rumah Data* is also part of Bawaslu East Java's effort to address the public's need for transparent and accurate information regarding the election supervision process. In recent years, transparency in the election process has become a major spotlight, with increasing demands from the public to ensure that elections are conducted fairly and honestly.

Types of Supervision Data Collected in Rumah Data

In a modern democratic system, general elections constitute one of the main pillars in realizing popular sovereignty. However, for this democratic process to proceed fairly, honestly, and transparently, an institution with independent and professional supervisory functions is required. In Indonesia, the task of election supervision is carried out by the General Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu), which has the authority to prevent, discover, handle, and resolve various forms of violations in election administration. In performing these duties, Bawaslu is equipped with various instruments and mechanisms, including Form A, Appeals (*Imbauan*), Improvement Suggestions (*Saran Perbaikan*), Reports (*Laporan*), Findings (*Temuan*), Recommendations (*Rekomendasi*), and Election Dispute Resolution mechanisms. These seven elements are not merely administrative procedures but serve as essential foundations in maintaining election integrity and public trust in the democratic process.

One of the earliest and most fundamental instruments in the supervision process is the Model A Form, commonly known as Form A. Form A is an official record used by election supervisors to document supervision results, whether conducted directly in the field or indirectly through various media information channels. This form records supervision activities in detail, including time, location, actors, and the activities observed. More than just documentation, Form A also serves as an initial instrument to identify suspected violations or potential election disputes. By systematically recording every finding, Form A enables supervisors to track violation patterns and develop more strategic preventive measures.

As an initial step in preventing violations, Bawaslu has the authority to issue appeals. An appeal is a form of written communication addressed to relevant parties, such as election participants, organizers, or other stakeholders, to warn or direct them to prevent violations. This appeal serves an important function as an early warning system. When supervisors observe indications that an action potentially violates election legal provisions, an appeal can be issued to stop or prevent the violation. Although not legally binding, appeals reflect Bawaslu's moral and institutional authority in directing the election process to remain consistent with democratic principles.

Additionally, Bawaslu possesses the instrument of improvement suggestions, which is used when errors or mistakes are found in the election administration process, particularly those committed by the General Election Commission (KPU) at various levels. Improvement suggestions serve as a form of correction from Bawaslu aimed at ensuring that every election stage proceeds in accordance with statutory regulations. Unlike appeals, which are general and preventive, improvement suggestions are more specific and directly respond to an administrative violation. For example, if during the voter data matching and research process there is an error in determining the final voter list, Bawaslu can issue an improvement suggestion for the KPU to immediately make corrections. These suggestions can be delivered in writing via letter or, in certain circumstances, verbally. Their function is to strengthen the accuracy and legality of each election stage.

Furthermore, in executing supervision, Bawaslu also receives reports from the public, election participants, and election observers. These reports serve as a participatory channel for the public to monitor the election. Reports typically cover suspected violations that have occurred, whether administrative, ethical, criminal, or other types of violations. By receiving and following up on these reports, Bawaslu demonstrates its commitment to guaranteeing citizens' rights to participate in overseeing the course of democracy. Reports can be submitted in writing or electronically, provided they meet formal and material requirements to be processed. Here, the public acts as a strategic partner to Bawaslu, and their involvement becomes a tangible manifestation of participatory supervision.

However, not all violations are revealed through public reports. Most are actually identified through direct supervision initiatives by Bawaslu, which are then categorized as findings. Findings are the results of active and independent monitoring conducted by supervisors during various election stages. Unlike

reports that originate externally, findings originate internally, from the supervisors themselves. These findings are crucial as they reflect Bawaslu's active role in carrying out supervisory functions, rather than merely waiting for reports from the community. In this context, findings often serve as the initial basis for further investigation, especially if they contain elements of suspected violations. Findings also demonstrate supervisors' sensitivity to field dynamics and their ability to detect violations that are often hidden or disguised (Penyusun et al., 2024).

Both reports and findings are then analyzed in depth by Bawaslu. The results of this analysis are articulated in recommendations, typically written in the Model A.11 Form. These recommendations may involve follow-up actions to forward the case to authorized agencies, such as the KPU, the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, or the Election Organizers Honorary Council (DKPP), depending on the type of violation found. On the other hand, if the study concludes that no proven violation occurred, the recommendation may also contain a decision to terminate the handling process. Recommendations are not mere administrative formalities but serve as a legal basis for Bawaslu to act. Therefore, every recommendation is drafted carefully, considering legal aspects, field facts, and their impact on the election stages as a whole.

Finally, in the dynamics of election administration, conflicts of interest often arise between election participants or between participants and organizers. Such conflicts are known as election disputes, which generally occur as a result of decisions issued by the KPU, whether at the national, provincial, or regency/city levels. Disputes can involve objections to administrative decisions, such as candidate determination, final voter lists, or vote counting results. In this context, Bawaslu holds a unique role as a dispute resolution institution through adjudication or mediation mechanisms. This authority positions Bawaslu not only as a supervisor but also as an administrative judge capable of resolving disputes quickly and fairly. Through this process, Bawaslu contributes to maintaining the stability and legitimacy of election results.

Thus, these seven supervision instruments form A, Appeals, Improvement Suggestions, Reports, Findings, Recommendations, and Dispute mechanisms constitute a unified and complementary supervision system. They work hierarchically and integratedly to ensure the entire election process proceeds according to the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair elections (*luber dan jurdil*). The existence and utilization of each instrument reflect Bawaslu's professionalism in addressing election supervision challenges

amidst the complexity of Indonesia's political and social systems. In the long run, the effectiveness of this supervision will determine the overall quality of our democracy.

Challenges and Obstacles in Utilizing Rumah Data

The utilization of information technology to support election supervision has become an absolute necessity in the digital era. One innovation initiated by the East Java Provincial Bawaslu is the presence of *Rumah Data*, a platform designed to manage, store, and present election supervision data systematically and transparently. *Rumah Data* is expected to be a vital instrument in realizing accountable and measurable supervision, including in Bojonegoro Regency. However, in its implementation, the utilization of *Rumah Data* still faces various obstacles, both technical and non-technical, rendering its function in supporting election supervision effectiveness not yet fully optimal (Gultom, 2024, p. 106).

From a technical perspective, *Rumah Data* is still classified as a new innovation requiring adaptation processes and further development. Its vulnerability to technical issues poses a distinct challenge for Bawaslu Bojonegoro. Several emerging problems relate to uneven data accessibility, particularly in sub-districts or villages with limited digital infrastructure. Internet network constraints become a primary issue, especially when data input is done online and requires a stable connection. Additionally, data security systems are a major concern, given that supervision result data is sensitive and strategic. Without a reliable security system, data may suffer leaks or even manipulation, potentially causing public distrust in the integrity of the election process (Abdussamad, n.d.). Therefore, technical aspects such as server system strengthening, data protection, and device reliability need to be prioritized in the future development of *Rumah Data* (Hidayatullah, 2024, p. 66).

Besides technical constraints, non-technical aspects also pose significant challenges. One major obstacle is the limited human resources who possess adequate understanding of the working mechanisms and objectives of *Rumah Data*. The presence of this platform demands digital literacy skills and an understanding of basic data management principles. Unfortunately, not all election supervisors at the regency, sub-district, down to the village/neighborhood levels have a background or experience in technology-based data management. This causes a gap in the effective operation and utilization of *Rumah Data*. Many field supervisors require intensive training and

technical assistance to integrate supervision activities with the available data system.

Furthermore, the adaptation process to using *Rumah Data* also requires time, patience, and institutional commitment. Not all supervisory ranks possess the mental and institutional readiness to shift work patterns from manual to digital. Therefore, continuous training strategies, comprehensive socialization, and the provision of motivational incentives are crucial steps to build a new work culture that is more data and technology-driven. By addressing technical and non-technical constraints simultaneously, the hope to make *Rumah Data* the backbone of modern and transparent election supervision in Bojonegoro will become closer to reality.

Benefits of Using Rumah Data in Bawaslu Bojonegoro's Supervision Performance

The use of *Rumah Data* in Bawaslu Bojonegoro's supervision performance has a significant impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the supervision process in both General Elections and Regional Head Elections (Rompas, 2009, p. 1). *Rumah Data* is a platform that allows for more structured and accessible data collection, processing, and analysis. With this system, Bawaslu Bojonegoro can monitor various election-related activities, such as administrative violations, black campaigns, and non-compliance with existing regulations. *Rumah Data* facilitates rapid and accurate information access, which greatly supports Bawaslu in taking appropriate and timely actions.

Moreover, *Rumah Data* enables Bawaslu Bojonegoro to conduct deeper data analysis, such as mapping potential violations based on specific regions or groups. With more organized data, supervision can be more focused on areas considered vulnerable or requiring more attention. The use of *Rumah Data* also improves coordination between Bawaslu Bojonegoro and other relevant parties, such as the police or the KPU, in efforts to handle violations and monitor campaign activities. This accelerates the response to violation findings and ensures effective follow-up actions.

Rumah Data also supports transparency and accountability in supervision. Integrated data allows the public to better understand the supervision process carried out by Bawaslu. With this transparency, Bawaslu Bojonegoro can strengthen public trust in the ongoing election process. The public can see how data is used to identify and address occurring issues, which in turn can reduce the potential for fraud and abuse of authority in election administration.

In the long term, the use of *Rumah Data* is expected to strengthen the election supervision system in Indonesia. With the growing development of information technology, *Rumah Data* offers an opportunity to optimize data-driven supervision. Bawaslu Bojonegoro, as one of the election supervisory bodies, can utilize *Rumah Data* as a tool to increase supervision capacity, respond to current issues, and anticipate potential violations in the future. Thus, *Rumah Data* becomes an essential tool supporting the creation of fairer, more transparent, and accountable elections.

Efforts by Bawaslu Bojonegoro to Increase Transparency in 2024 Election Supervision in Bojonegoro Regency

The Election Supervisory Body (Bawaslu) of Bojonegoro Regency has undertaken various efforts to enhance transparency in the supervision of the 2024 Election, aiming to ensure a more democratic and integrous election administration. One of the main steps taken is strengthening community engagement in the supervision process. Bawaslu Bojonegoro organizes various socializations and training sessions for the community to improve their understanding of the importance of election supervision. Through this training, the community is empowered to participate in monitoring the election proceedings, both at the polling station (TPS) level and at broader levels. With this active involvement, it is hoped that election supervision becomes more open and does not rely solely on official parties (Permatasari, 2020, p. 34).

In addition, Bawaslu Bojonegoro also utilizes digital technology to accelerate the reporting and supervision process. They have developed an online platform that makes it easier for the public to report suspected election violations directly and transparently. Through applications and websites, reports can be received immediately and processed quickly, providing space for more effective supervision. The utilization of this technology also aims to increase accountability in supervision, as every report and its follow-up are clearly recorded and accessible to the public. In this way, the community can observe the report handling process and ensure that no violations are overlooked.

Bawaslu Bojonegoro's efforts to increase election supervision transparency also involve strengthening relationships with the media and other monitoring institutions. Bawaslu collaborates with local media to disseminate information related to election supervision, including actions taken against violations. This collaboration not only enhances public knowledge but also motivates the

community to be more proactive in reporting potential fraud. Thus, transparency in the supervision of the 2024 Election in Bojonegoro Regency can be achieved, ensuring that the election proceeds fairly, cleanly, and without detrimental intervention.

Conclusion

Rumah Data Bawaslu holds significant potential to enhance the supervision performance of Bawaslu Bojonegoro, particularly concerning accuracy, speed, and transparency of supervision. However, to optimize its utilization, concerted efforts are required to address various technical, resource, and prevailing regulatory constraints. With improvements in infrastructure, policies, and training, *Rumah Data* can secure its position as an excellent supervision instrument for future elections that are honest, fair, and democratic.

The utilization of *Rumah Data* during the 2024 Election was deemed successful, capable of collecting hundreds of thousands of supervision data records throughout East Java. Building upon this success story, the usage and functions of *Rumah Data* have been further developed. Currently, it serves and functions as a repository for Form A, appeals, improvement suggestions, reports, findings, recommendations, and dispute resolution records.

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