

Analysis of the Impact of SIREKAP on the Recapitulation of Votes for the 2024 Election in Sungai Sungai Penuh City

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Abstract

This study examines the impact of the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) policy on the vote recapitulation process in the General Election in Sungai Penuh City. The research uses descriptive analysis with a quantitative approach, employing a simple linear regression test and the PIECES Framework as analytical tools. The findings indicate that SIREKAP significantly influences the vote recapitulation process, with a significance value smaller than the established error level. The coefficient of determination shows that most of the vote recapitulation variables are affected by SIREKAP, while the remaining factors are influenced by other variables. According to the PIECES Framework analysis, the service indicator has the lowest value compared to other indicators, suggesting that improvements are needed in the service aspect. Overall, users are satisfied with the effectiveness and efficiency of SIREKAP in the vote recapitulation process. The study recommends further system development to optimize services and suggests future research to explore other election-related information systems.

Keyword: *SIREKAP, vote recapitulation, General Elections, Pieces Framework, data analysis.*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji dampak kebijakan Sistem Informasi Rekapitulasi (SIREKAP) terhadap proses rekapitulasi suara dalam Pemilihan Umum di Kota Sungai Penuh. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis deskriptif dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, serta uji regresi linear sederhana dan Kerangka PIECES sebagai alat analisis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa SIREKAP berpengaruh signifikan terhadap proses rekapitulasi suara, dengan nilai signifikansi lebih kecil dari tingkat kesalahan yang ditetapkan. Koefisien determinasi menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar variabel rekapitulasi suara dipengaruhi oleh SIREKAP, sementara faktor lainnya dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain. Berdasarkan analisis Kerangka PIECES, indikator layanan memiliki nilai terendah dibandingkan dengan indikator lainnya, yang menunjukkan perlunya perbaikan pada aspek layanan. Secara keseluruhan, pengguna merasa puas dengan efektivitas dan efisiensi SIREKAP dalam proses rekapitulasi suara. Studi ini merekomendasikan pengembangan lebih lanjut terhadap sistem untuk mengoptimalkan layanan serta menyarankan penelitian di masa depan untuk mengeksplorasi sistem informasi lain yang berkaitan dengan pemilu.

Kata Kunci: *SIREKAP, Rekapitulasi suara, Pemilihan Umum, Kerangka PIECES, Analisis data*

Introduction

Elections are a very important democratic process in a particular country, which is conducted periodically to elect leaders or representatives of the people (B et al., 2023). Elections are an important form of participation in a democratic system, where people have the right to vote to elect leaders who will represent their interests. Elections in Indonesia are regulated in Law Number 7 of 2017 (Pemilu et al., 2022). Article 1, paragraph 1 provides the definition of general elections, stating that general elections are a means for the people to exercise their sovereignty by electing members of the People's Representative Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, the President and Vice President, and members of the Regional People's Representative Council. These elections are conducted directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Hardiyanti et al., 2022).

In the election process, the public must have access to information. The General Election Commission (KPU), as outlined in Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure (UU KIP), is a law that enhances transparency and accountability in the Indonesian government (Chaverlin et al., 2022). UU KIP is obliged to provide, give and publish public information under its authority to applicants for public information, this allows the public to obtain information needed to monitor and supervise the government in carrying out its duties (Gauru et al., 2022). Government policy towards public information disclosure means that the government has an obligation to provide the widest possible access to information to the public in order to achieve good governance (Gauru et al., 2022).

Information system is a system within an organization that meets the needs of daily transaction management, supports operations, is managerial and strategic activities of an organization and provides certain external parties with the reports needed (Pradesa, 2024). Furthermore, it refers to the process of recording and presenting the results of the vote count in the election. KPU Regulation Number 5 of 2024 concerning Recapitulation of Vote Counting Results and Determination of Election Results (Inzana et al., 2024). This is one aspect of the PKPU that strengthens transparency and accountability in elections in Indonesia (JASMINE, 2014). The recapitulation of vote count results includes the process of recording and presenting the results of the vote count by PPK, KPU / KIP Regency / City (Murniyati Yanur et al., 2023). The results of this recapitulation will be used to determine the election results. This regulation strengthens transparency and accountability in elections in Indonesia (Setyanto & Sasongko, 2024).

The implementation of the 2020 simultaneous regional elections has been problematic for the government and the community, this is due to the threat of Covid-19 which has caused concern for the government and the community in all regions (Azzahri, 2024). The implementation of simultaneous regional elections in the midst of a pandemic is also accompanied by changes in the use of the information system used, from the Vote Counting Information System hereinafter referred to as (SITUNG), to the Recapitulation Information System hereinafter referred to as (SIREKAP). According to (Azzahra et al., 2024) there is a difference between SITUNG and SIREKAP technology, SITUNG, whose main source uses the results of scanning the C1 model form and the numbers or results contained in the form are inputted by KPU operators, while SIREKAP itself processes data sent directly from the Polling Station (TPS) by the Voting

Organizing Group Officer (KPPS) by photographing the model C form (Hagi & Rarasati, 2024). Results-KWK through the SIREKAP Mobile application. After the data is sent, the KPU RI server equipped with Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) technology will read and automatically recapitulate the data contained in the form (Amelia Yoga Lestari & Joy Nashar Utamajaya, 2024).

The use of sirekap itself continues in the 2024 elections held on February 14, which are held throughout Indonesia where there are 38 provinces, 98 cities, and 416 regencies. Sungai Penuh City is one of the cities in Indonesia where the KPU of Sungai Penuh City has determined the 2024 election Permanent Voter List (DPT) of 72,598 voters. The voters will be facilitated in 299 polling stations (TPS) in 8 sub-districts and 69 villages/sub-districts. Still similar to the previous election, the highest number of voters was in Pondok Tinggi sub-district with 13,361 voters, followed by Hamparan Rawang sub-district with 11,611 voters.

Table 1 Data on the number of DPT

No	District	Number of polling stations	DPT		Number of DPT
			Man	perempuan	
1	Sungai Penuh	30	3.784	3.835	7.619
2	Pesisir Bukit	38	4.433	4.746	9.179
3	Hamparan Rawang	50	5.784	5.883	11.611
4	Tanah Kampung	35	3.957	4.043	8.000
5	Kumun Debai	35	3.901	3.958	7.859
6	Pondok Tinggi	52	6.629	6.732	13.361
7	Koto Baru	28	3.478	3.634	7.112
8	Sungai Bungkal	31	3.897	3.960	7.857

Source :kota-sungaipenuh.kpu.go.id

The Sungai TFull City KPU has finished holding a plenary meeting for the Recapitulation and Determination of the results of the 2024 Election at the Sungai TFull City level. The Plenary Meeting was held from February 26 to 28, 2024 at the Mahkota Hotel Kota Sungai penuh by presenting related parties. The results of the votes obtained by the political parties of the Sungai penuh City DPRD are as follows:

Table 2 Vote Acquisition Data of DPRD Political Parties

Number and Name of Political Parties Participating in the Election		Rincian			Sum
		1	2	3	
		Dapil 1	Dapil 2	Dapil 3	
1	PKB	1.207	98	34	1.339
2	Gerindra	1.437	1.617	85	3.139
3	PDIP	2.611	3.544	2.433	8.588
4	Golkar	2.517	6.223	3.470	12.210
5	NasDem	1.750	1.510	33	3.293
6	Partai Buruh	0	0	0	0
7	Gelora	167	11	5	183

8	PKS	4..767	3.342	76	8.185
9	PKN	20	2	0	22
10	HANURA	614	64	1.925	2.603
11	GARUDA	0	0	0	0
12	PAN	1.797	2.604	1.659	6.060
13	PBB	0	0	0	0
14	Demokrat	1.583	1.204	1.235	4.022
15	PSI	17	9	4	30
16	PERINDO	438	51	45	534
17	PPP	3.549	2.009	1.758	7.316
24	Partai Ummat	6	2	26	34

Source :kota-sungaipenuh.kpu.go.id

Based on preliminary studies and direct observations related to sirekap in its use in the 2024 election in Sungai Penuh City experienced several obstacles. In field observations, it was found that there are various common problems that occur in relation to the implementation of the sirekap application. Among other things, namely: that not all areas have the same access to internet or electricity networks, there are still many areas that have blank spot areas, and not all officers have the ability to manage applications or smartphones.

The study aims to find out whether there is an impact of the use of the recapitulation information system (sirekap) on the vote recapitulation process in the 2024 general election (Election) in Sungai penuh City. To find out how much impact the use of the recapitulation information system (sirekap) has on the vote recapitulation process in the 2024 general election (Election) in Sungai TFull City.

Method

Research Approach

This research uses a quantitative approach. a study that aims to obtain accurate data, based on empirical and measurable phenomena. This research uses statistical techniques to identify patterns, relationships, or differences between the variables studied. Quantitative research relies on data that can be measured and calculated in the form of numbers. This data can be in the form of numbers from measurements or calculations that are processed through statistical analysis.

Research Location

The research location is the place where the research will be conducted. In this study, researchers took a location in Sungai Penuh City because at the selected research location there were phenomena such as the lack of an internet network to access sirekap in one of the villages in Sungai Penuh so that it affected the results of the vote recapitulation.

Population and Sample

The population in this study were KPPS officers who operated the sirekap application in the 2024 election in Sungai Penuh City, totaling 299 people, 24 sub-district operators, 4 KPU operators. The total population in this study was 327 people. . The sample in this study was determined by the cluster sampling

method which is used to determine the sample when the object to be studied or the data source is extensive Sugiyono (2022: 83). And processed using the slovin formula with a margin of error set at 10% or 0.1.

$$\begin{aligned} n &= N / (1 + (N \times e^2)) \\ &= 327 / (1 + (327 \times 0,1^2)) \\ &= 327 / (1 + (598 \times 0,01)) \\ &= 327 / (1 + 3,27) \\ &= 76 \end{aligned}$$

From the Slovin formula with a margin of error above, the number of samples in this study amounted to 76 people consisting of KPU operators, sub-district operators, and KPPS members who held the SIREKAP application in the implementation of the 2024 elections in Sungai Penuh City.

Data Collection Techniques

The data collection techniques in this research include three main methods. First, library research was conducted by reviewing literature, scientific journals, and other publications relevant to analyzing the impact of the SIREKAP policy on the vote recapitulation of the 2024 General Election in Sungai Penuh City. Second, internet research was used to obtain additional references from various related sites. Third, field research was conducted using observation and questionnaire methods. Participatory observation allows researchers to be directly involved in the activities of the object of research, while questionnaires are used to collect data from respondents through structured questions.

Research Instruments

In this study, the research instrument used a Likert scale. Likert scale is a scale used to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. These social symptoms are determined specifically by the research which are hereinafter referred to as research variables from the questionnaire list or answers from respondents are classified as follows:

Tabel 3 Question Answer Score List

No	Alternative Answer	Shoes
1	Strongly disagree (STJ)	1
2	Disagree (TS)	2
3	Simply Agree (CS)	3
4	Agree(s)	4
5	Strongly Agree (SS)	5

From the table it can be explained that the list of question answer scores from the questionnaire, namely if the alternative answer is Strongly Disagree (STS) then the score given is 1, if the alternative answer is Disagree (TS) then the score given is 2, if the alternative answer is Less Agree (KS) then the score given is 3, if the alternative answer is Agree (S) then the score given is 4, and if the alternative answer is Strongly Agree (SS) then the score given is 5, This data processing is done using the SPSS application.

Data analysis techniques

The data analysis methods in this study include descriptive analysis and the PIECES Framework. Descriptive analysis is used to summarize data statistically through tables, graphs, medians, means, standard deviations, and percentages without generalizing. On the other hand, the PIECES Framework is used to classify problems, opportunities, and directions in system analysis and design, considering six main aspects: Performance, Information/Data, Control/Security, Efficiency, and Service. The data analysis tools used include simple linear regression analysis, determination coefficients, and hypothesis testing. Simple linear regression analysis examines the relationship between independent variables (SIREKAP) and dependent variables (vote recapitulation process). The determination coefficient measures the extent of the independent variable's influence on the dependent variable, calculated using standardized coefficient beta and zero-order correlation values via SPSS software. Hypothesis testing is conducted using a t-test (partial test), aimed at testing the partial influence of independent variables on dependent variables. The t-test uses the student distribution with an error tolerance rate of 5%. The results of the test are compared to the t-table value, where if the calculated t is greater than the t-table, the alternative hypothesis is accepted, while if it is smaller, the null hypothesis is accepted.

Result and Discussion

1. Validity Test and Reliability Test

A. Validity Test

This validity test was carried out on Kpu Operators, District Operators and Kpps Members who operated the sirekap application in the 2024 general election in Sungai Penuh City with 76 respondents with a table r value of $df = n - 2$ ($76 - 2 = 74$), then the table r value is 0.225. After the results obtained are valid, the questionnaire can be distributed to the sample on the object of research.

For the results of the Validity test calculation using SPSS, it can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 4
Results of the Validity Test of the Recapitulation Information System (X)

Statement	R-Calculate	R-Table	Information
X1	0,234	0,225	Valid
X2	0,418	0,225	Valid
X3	0,440	0,225	Valid
X4	0,476	0,225	Valid
X5	0,252	0,225	Valid
X6	0,474	0,225	Valid
X7	0,312	0,225	Valid
X8	0,534	0,225	Valid
X9	0,525	0,225	Valid
X10	0,328	0,225	Valid

X11	0,274	0,225	Valid
X12	0,626	0,225	Valid
X13	0,418	0,225	Valid
X14	0,444	0,225	Valid

Based on the table above, it can be seen that each statement of the Recapitulation Information System variable has $r_{count} > r_{table}$, where r_{table} is 0.225. So it can be concluded that each Indicator of the Recapitulation Information System variable statement is Valid.

The results presented show the validity test for a number of statements used in the measurement instrument, focusing on the independent variable marked as "X". Validity is important to ensure that the instrument used is reliable and can measure what should be measured. All R-Count values for statements X1 to X14 are greater than the R-Table (0.225). This indicates that each item in the measurement instrument is valid and can be relied upon for the measurement of the variable in question. each statement (X1 to X14) has an R-Count greater than the R-Table (0.225), which indicates that all items can be relied upon to measure the variable in question. with all statements valid, this measurement instrument shows good internal consistency. This is important to ensure that the data collected is accurate and can be used for further analysis.

The results of the validity test on the Vote Recapitulation Process variable are as follows:

Tabel 5
Results of the Validity Test of the Voice Recapitulation Process (Y)

Pernyataan	R-Hitung	R-Tabel	Keterangan
Y1	0,425	0,225	Valid
Y2	0,434	0,225	Valid
Y3	0,373	0,225	Valid
Y4	0,350	0,225	Valid
Y5	0,309	0,225	Valid
Y6	0,503	0,225	Valid
Y7	0,418	0,225	Valid
Y8	0,356	0,225	Valid
Y9	0,522	0,225	Valid
Y10	0,254	0,225	Valid
Y11	0,511	0,225	Valid
Y12	0,538	0,225	Valid
Y13	0,566	0,225	Valid

Source: Data Primer

Based on the table above, it can be seen that each statement of the Vote Recapitulation Process variable has $r_{count} > r_{table}$, where r_{table} is 0.225. So it can be concluded that each Indicator of the Vote Recapitulation Process variable statement is Valid.

All R-Count values for statements Y1 to Y13 are above the R-Table (0.225). This indicates that each statement in the measurement instrument has good validity. Each statement Y1 to Y13 is valid, because the R-Count for each statement is greater than the R-Table (0.225). This means that all items in the instrument can be relied upon to measure the variable in question.

The results of this validity test provide confidence that the instruments used in this study are quite good and reliable. The high validity of all statements allows researchers to continue the analysis and make stronger conclusions based on the data obtained. In addition, these results also show that researchers can use the same instrument in further research with a high level of confidence.

B. Reliability Test

The reliability test used in this study is the *Cronbach Alpha* analysis technique by looking at *Reliability Statistics*. According to Ghazali (2014) a construct or variable is said to be reliable if it gives a Cronbach Alpha value ≥ 0.60 .

The results of the reliability test calculation using SPSS can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 4.12
Reliability Test Results

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	Reliability Standards	Information
Recapitulation Information System (X)	0,622	0,6	Reliabel
Sound Recapitulation Process (Y)	0,635	0,6	Reliabel

Sumber: Data Primer

From the table, it can be explained that each statement from the Recapitulation Information System Variable has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.622 with a reliable statement. The Vote Recapitulation Process variable has a Cronbach's alpha of 0.635 with a reliable description. The explanation can be explained as follows:

- The Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.622 indicates that the measurement instrument for the Recapitulation Information System variable has fairly good internal consistency. This value is higher than the established reliability standard, which is 0.6. Because the Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than 0.6, this variable is considered reliable, meaning that the measurement instrument can be relied upon to measure this variable consistently. With a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.622, the measurement instrument for this variable is considered reliable because this value is higher than the reliability standard of 0.6. This indicates that the items in the measurement instrument have fairly good internal consistency.

- b. The Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.635 indicates that the measurement instrument for the Vote Recapitulation Process variable also has fairly good internal consistency. This value is higher than the reliability standard set, which is 0.6. As the Cronbach's Alpha value is higher than 0.6, this variable is also considered reliable, meaning that the measurement instrument can be relied upon to measure this variable consistently. With a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.635, the measurement instrument for this variable is also considered reliable because this value is higher than the reliability standard of 0.6. This indicates that the items in the measurement instrument have fairly good internal consistency.

Overall, both variables tested, namely the Recapitulation Information System and the Vote Recapitulation Process, have reliable measurement instruments. This means that the data collected through these instruments are consistent and reliable for further analysis.

2. Descriptive Analysis and Pieces Framework

A. Descriptive Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2022:147), descriptive statistics are used to analyze data by describing or summarizing the collected data as it is, without aiming to make generalizations or conclusions. Descriptive statistics include presenting data through tables, graphs, medians, means, standard deviations, and percentage calculations. In this study, the dependent variable is the vote recapitulation process, while the independent variable is the Recapitulation Information System. A description of each variable is presented in the table below:

Tabel 6 Descriptive Statistical Analysis
Descriptive Statistics

	N	Minimu m	Maximu m	Mean	Std. Deviation
Recapitulation Information System	76	42.00	70.00	50.8684	5.85911
Voice Recapitulation Process	76	37.00	65.00	45.8026	5.66632
Valid N (listwise)	76				

Source: Data Primer

- a. From the results of the descriptive statistical analysis above shows N The amount of data or samples used for both variables is 76. This shows that this analysis is based on 76 observations or samples. Furthermore, the explanation of each variable is explained as follows:
- b. The recapitulation information system variable (X) shows a minimum value of 42.00. While the maximum value is 70.00. the average or mean for the Recapitulation Information System is 50.8684. This means that, on average, the value of the Recapitulation Information System is around 50.87. Standard deviation measures how far the data is spread out from its average. The standard deviation for the Recapitulation Information

System is 5.85911, which indicates that the data for this variable is spread about 5.86 units from its mean.

The Vote Recapitulation Process variable (Y) shows a minimum value of 37.00. While the maximum value is 65.00. the average or mean for the Vote Recapitulation Process is 45.8026, which means that on average the value of the Vote Recapitulation Process is around 45.80. The Voice Recapitulation Process standard deviation is 5.66632, which indicates that the data for this variable is spread about 5.67 units from the average.

B. Analisis Pieces Framework

The Likert scale is used to determine the level of user satisfaction with SIREKAP from the results of the questionnaire distributed to 76 respondents according to the answers and scores, so that the average level of user satisfaction with the system can be known by the formula.

$$RK = JSK / JK$$

Explanation:

RK: Average Satisfaction Level

JSK: Total Questionnaire Score

JK : Number of Questionnaires

Determining the level of satisfaction can use the model stated by Kaplan and Norton with the following satisfaction levels:

Table 7. Level of Satisfaction

Value Range	Category
1 – 1,79	Very Dissatisfied
1,8 – 2,59	Dissatisfied
2,6 – 3,39	Nervous
3,4 – 4,19	Satisfied
4,2 – 5	Highly satisfied

The provisions in the table above, it is known that the level of user satisfaction with SIREKAP based on the six variables owned by *the Pieces Framework* is as follows:

Tabel 8. Questionnaire Performance Indicators

No	Statement
Recapitulation Information System Variable (X)	
1	SIREKAP is easily accessible to users.
2	On the sirekap, easy cancellation access is available if needed
3	The menus available on the sirekap, can instantly display information according to the desired.

Source: Primary Data

Tabel 9 Tabulation of Questionnaire Data on Performance Indicators

Performation					
Answer	SS	S	CS	TS	STS

Shoes	5	4	3	2	1
Total answers	260	308	186	62	6

Source: Primary Data

$$RK = \frac{260+308+186+62+6}{(3*67)}$$

$$= \frac{822}{201} = 4,08$$

According to the calculations on the Performance indicator obtained a value of 4.08. It can be concluded that the statement of the Performance indicator falls into the Satisfied category. Which means that respondents consider that sirekap is easily accessible to users, sirekap provides access to cancelation quite easily, sirekap also provides various menus that can display the information needed instantly.

Tabel 10 Indicators *Information/data*

No	Statement
Recapitulation Information System Variable (X)	
1	The information generated by sirekap is in accordance with what is needed.
2	The information produced by Sirekap can be trusted.
3	The information generated by the sirekap is easy to understand

Source: Primary Data

Tabel 11 Data Tabulation Questionnaire Indicator *Information/data*

Information/data					
Jawaban	SS	S	CS	TS	STS
Skor	5	4	3	2	1
Total jawaban	190	368	207	48	5

Sumber: Data Primer

$$RK = \frac{190+368+207+48+5}{(3*67)}$$

$$= \frac{818}{201} = 4,06$$

According to the calculation on the Information / Data indicator, it obtained a value of 4.06. It can be concluded that the statement of the Information / Data indicator falls into the Satisfied category. Which means that the information produced by Sirekap is in accordance with what is needed, the accuracy of the information presented is the key to the good / bad of an application, in this case respondents agree that the information produced by Sirekap can be trusted. The information generated by sirekap is also easy for users to understand.

Table 12 Economic Indicator Questionnaire

No	Statement
Recapitulation Information System Variable (X)	
1	SIREKAP makes it easier for users both in terms of cost and time.
2	The cost needed to access sirekap is quite cheap

Data Source : Questionnaire

Tabel 13 Tabulation of Economic Indicator Questionnaire Data

Economic					
Answer	SS	S	CS	TS	STS
Shoes	5	4	3	2	1
Total answers	175	208	114	42	6

Data Source : Questionnaire Results

$$RK = \frac{175+208+114+42+6}{(2*67)}$$

$$= \frac{545}{134} = 4,06$$

According to calculations on Economic indicators obtained a value of 4.06. It can be concluded that the statement of the Economic indicator falls into the Satisfied category. This means that SIREKAP relieves users both in terms of cost and time. When compared to the previous application, KKPS officers must incur costs for transportation and time that must be taken to deliver copies of the C-KPU model. However, with the SIREKAP application, the KPPS can send a copy of the C-results directly from the polling station location. Respondents also agreed that the cost required to access SIREKAP was quite cheap.

Tabel 13 Control/security Indicator Questionnaire

No	Statement
Recapitulation Information System Variable (X)	
1	There is centralized control over the use of application access.
2	There are different access rights restrictions between witnesses and KPPS.

Data Source : Questionnaire

Tabel 14 Data Tabulation Questionnaire Indicator Control/security

Control/Security					
Answer	SS	S	CS	TS	STS
Shoes	5	4	3	2	1
Total answers	185	264	114	22	0

Data Source : Questionnaire Results

$$RK = \frac{185+264+114+22+0}{(2*67)}$$

$$= \frac{585}{134} = 4,36$$

According to the calculation on the Control / security indicator, it gets a value of 4.36. It can be concluded that the statement of the Control / security indicator falls into the Very Satisfied category. This means that the existence of centralized control over the use of application access shows that this application is safe, because there is supervision of who has the right to use this application. There are different access rights restrictions between witnesses and KPPS, referring to existing regulations so that this application can distinguish which rights must be obtained by witnesses and which obligations must be carried out by KPPS.

Tabel 15 Efficiency Indicator Questionnaire

No	Statement
Recapitulation Information System Variable (X)	
1	KPU provides assistance to KPPS in the use of SIREKAP in general.
2	Sirekap provides benefits for users

Data Source : Questionnaire

Tabel 16 Tabulating Efficiency Indicator Questionnaire Data

Efficiency					
Answer	SS	S	CS	TS	STS
Shoes	5	4	3	2	1
Total answers	200	196	129	17	3

Data Source : Questionnaire Results

$$RK = \frac{200+196+129+17+3}{(2*67)}$$

$$= \frac{545}{134} = 4,06$$

According to the calculation on the Efficiency indicator, it gets a value of 4.06. It can be concluded that the statement of the Efficiency indicator falls into the Satisfied category. This means that the respondents think that the KPU of Sungai Penuh City provides assistance to KPPS in using sirekap in general, as well as helping officers to activate and use the application properly. Respondents think that sirekap provides benefits because sirekap allows quick access to information on vote count results.

Tabel 17 Service Indicator Questionnaire

No	Statement
Recapitulation Information System Variable (X)	
1	SIREKAP is easy to learn and understand.
2	SIREKAP is easy to use.

Data Source : Questionnaire Results

Tabel 18 Tabulation of Service Indicator Questionnaire Data

Service					
Answer	SS	S	CS	TS	STS

Shoes	5	4	3	2	1
Total answers	135	232	120	42	6

Data Source : Questionnaire Results

$$RK = \frac{135+232+120+42+6}{(2 \times 67)}$$

$$= \frac{535}{134} = 3,99$$

According to the calculation on the *service* indicator, it obtained a value of 3.99. It can be concluded that the statement from the *service indicator* falls into the Satisfied category. This shows that sirekap is easy to understand, organizers at the *ad-hoc* level do not find it difficult to learn the use of the application. sirekap is an application that is easy to use in its operation.

3. Simple Liner Regression Analysis

The regression equation can be seen from the table of the results of the coefficients test based on the output of SPSS on the independent variable, namely the sirekap on the Vote Recapitulation Process in the 2024 Election in Sungai TFull City, shown in the following table:

Tabel 18 Simple Linear Regression Analysis

Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.595	4.020		2.635	.010
	Recapitulation Information System	.692	.079	.716	8.815	.000

a. Dependent Variable: The Process of Sound Recapitulation

Source: Primary Data

From the table above, the regression equation can be made as follows:

$$a = 10,595$$

$$b = 0,692$$

So the regression equation is:

$$Y = a + bX + e$$

$$Y = 10,595 + 0,692X + e$$

The constant shows the value of the Vote Recapitulation Process when the Recapitulation Information System is zero. This means that if there is no influence from the Recapitulation Information System, the base value of the Vote Recapitulation Process is 10.595. The regression coefficient indicates that for every one unit increase in the Recapitulation Information System, the Vote Recapitulation Process will increase by 0.692 units. The Beta coefficient measures the strength and direction of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables in standard deviation units. The value of 0.716 indicates a strong and positive relationship between the Recapitulation Information System and the Vote Recapitulation Process. The t value for the constant shows how far the constant value is from zero. The t value of 2.635 with a significance of 0.010 indicates that this constant is statistically significantly different from zero. The t-value for Recapitulation Information

System shows how far this coefficient differs from zero. The t value of 8.815 with a significance of 0.000 indicates that this coefficient is highly statistically significant. The significance value indicates the probability that the observed result occurred by chance. A value of 0.010 less than 0.05 indicates that this constant is statistically significant. The significance value of 0.000 is much less than 0.05, indicating that there is a highly significant impact between the Recapitulation Information System and the Vote Recapitulation Process.

In conclusion, the results of the linear regression analysis show that the Recapitulation Information System has a significant impact on the Vote Recapitulation Process. Improvements in the Recapitulation Information System significantly improve the efficiency and accuracy of the Vote Recapitulation Process, as shown by the high coefficient value and very strong statistical significance.

4. Coefficient of Determination

In this case, to find out how much impact the Recapitulation Information System has on the Vote Recapitulation Process in the 2024 General Election (PEMILU) in Sungai TFull City, it can be seen in the following table:

Tabel 19 Coefficient of Determination
Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.716 ^a	.512	.506	3.984

a. Predictors: (Constant), Sistem Informasi Rekapitulasi

Source: Primary Data

The correlation coefficient R measures the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the Recapitulation Information System and the Vote Recapitulation Process. An R value of 0.716 indicates a strong and positive impact between the two variables. The closer the value is to 1, the stronger the positive linear relationship. R Square represents the proportion of variability in the dependent variable (Vote Recapitulation Process) that can be explained by the independent variable (Recapitulation Information System). With an R Square value of 0.512, it means that approximately 51.2% of the variability in the vote recapitulation process can be explained by the Recapitulation Information System.

Adjusted R Square adjusts the R Square value based on the number of predictors in the model and the sample size, offering a more accurate measure for models with multiple predictors. An Adjusted R Square of 0.506 indicates that, after accounting for model complexity, approximately 50.6% of the variability in the vote recapitulation process can still be explained by the Recapitulation Information System. The standard error of the estimate represents the average distance between the true value of the dependent variable and the value

predicted by the regression model. With a value of 3.984, it indicates the magnitude of the average deviation from the model's predictions. The smaller this value, the better the model is at predicting the dependent variable.

The R Square value (Determination) of 0.512 indicates that the Recapitulation Information System has an impact of 51.2% on the Vote Recapitulation Process in the 2024 General Election (PEMILU) in Sungai Penuh City. The remaining 48.8% is influenced by factors that were not examined in this study.

5. Test t (Partial Test)

Uji t digunakan untuk mengetahui dampak masing-masing atau secara parsial variabel dari Sistem Informasi Rekapitulasi Terhadap Proses Rekapitulasi Suara pada Pemilihan Umum (PEMILU) Tahun 2024 di Kota Sungai Penuh. Hal ini dapat dilihat pada tabel berikut:

**Tabel 20 Test t (Partial Test)
Coefficients^a**

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	10.595	4.020		2.635	.010
	Recapitulation Information System	.692	.079	.716	8.815	.000

a. Dependent Variable: The Process of Sound Recapitulation

Source: Primary Data

If the sig value > α (0.05) then H_0 is accepted and vice versa if the sig value < α (0.05) then H_a is accepted. From the table above, the sig value = 0.000 and α = 0.05. Then sig < α so H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that there is a significant impact between the Recapitulation Information System and the Vote Recapitulation Process at the 2024 General Election (PEMILU) in Sungai Penuh City.

Based on the statistical tests carried out and the interpretation of the results, it can be concluded that the use of the Recapitulation Information System (Sirekap) has a significant impact on the vote recapitulation process in the 2024 General Election in Sungai Penuh City. This shows that Sirekap is effective in improving efficiency, accuracy, and transparency in the recapitulation of election votes.

Discussion

Impact of the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) on the Vote Recapitulation Process in the 2024 General Election (PEMILU) in Sungai Penuh City. The results of hypothesis testing in table 4.29 show that there is a significant impact between the recapitulation information system on the vote recapitulation process in the 2024 general election in Sungai Penuh City. It can be seen based on the results of the analysis on the recapitulation information system data on the vote recapitulation process, where the coefficient (B) is 0.692 and a significant level of $0.000 < 0.05$. The results of the analysis show that the use of the Recapitulation Information System has a significant and positive impact on the vote recapitulation process in the 2024 General Election in Sungai Penuh City. This is evidenced by a positive coefficient and a very small significance value (0.000), indicating that the H_a hypothesis is accepted and the H_o hypothesis is rejected. More intensive use of recapitulation information systems can improve the accuracy and efficiency of the vote recapitulation process, which in turn can increase public confidence in election results. Therefore, it is recommended that the use of recapitulation information systems be optimized and complemented by adequate training for election officials to maximize their benefits.

The Magnitude of the Impact of the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) on the Vote Recapitulation Process in the 2024 General Election (PEMILU) in Sungai Penuh City. Based on the results of the coefficient of determination in table 4.20, it can be seen that the magnitude of R Square (Determination) is 0.512, meaning that the impact given by the Recapitulation Information System on the Vote Recapitulation Process in the 2024 General Election (PEMILU) in Sungai Penuh City is 51.2%, while the remaining 48.8% is influenced by factors not examined in this study. This means that more than half of the changes that occur in the vote recapitulation process are significantly influenced by the recapitulation information system. The Recapitulation Information System plays an important role in ensuring accuracy, efficiency and transparency in the vote counting process. With the recapitulation information system, manual errors can be reduced, data can be processed faster, and recapitulation results can be accessed in real-time by interested parties. It can also increase public confidence in election results, as the recapitulation process is more open and auditable. However, despite the significant positive impact of the Recapitulation Information System, there is 48.8% variability in the vote recapitulation process that cannot be explained by this system. This suggests that there are other factors that also influence the vote recapitulation process. These factors could include other technical aspects, human resources, operational procedures, the political environment, or other aspects that affect the vote recapitulation process. Thus, while the Recapitulation Information System had a significant impact on the vote recapitulation process, this research also shows that there are many other aspects that need attention and improvement to ensure the overall process runs better. This leaves room for further research to identify and address other factors that affect the effectiveness and accuracy of the vote recapitulation process in General Elections in Sungai Penuh City.

Conclusion

The results of the study show that the Recapitulation Information System (SIREKAP) has a significant impact on the vote recapitulation process in the 2024 Election in Sungai TFull City, which is evidenced through the t-test with a

sig value = 0.000 and $\alpha = 0.05$, so that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. In addition, the determination coefficient (R Square) of 51.2% showed that more than half of the dependent variables were affected by SIRECAP, while the remaining 48.8% were influenced by other factors that were not studied. Based on the Pieces Framework, the user satisfaction indicator shows the "satisfied" category, with the highest score in the Control/security aspect (4.36) and the lowest in Service (3.99), indicating that the service still needs to be improved. The advice for policymakers is to maximize the Service indicator to improve the quality of application services. Meanwhile, for future researchers, it is recommended to research other information system policies as well as develop more diverse analysis methods for more in-depth evaluations.

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