ARTICLE

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ROLE OF THE EAST JAVA KPU'S INFORMATION AND LEGAL DOCUMENTATION NETWORK (JDIH) IN TRANSPARENCY AND MONITORING OF THE 2024 EAST JAVA REGIONAL ELECTIONS

Aisyah Retno Octavia[1)*], Ertien Rining Nawangsari[1)]
Universitas Pembangunan Nasional "Veteran" Jawa Timur, Indonesia[1)]
Email:22041010186@student.upnjatim.ac.id[*]

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the role of the East Java KPU Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) in supporting transparency and supervision of the 2024 East Java Pilkada. Limited access to legal information is often an obstacle to realizing accountability and transparency in elections. Through the existence of the East Java KPU JDIH, legal information related to the Pilkada, such as KPU regulations, decisions, and technical guidelines, can be easily accessed by the public, Pilkada participants, and other stakeholders. This study uses a qualitative methodology with a descriptive approach to examine the effectiveness of JDIH in supporting information disclosure. The results of the study show that the East Java KPU JDIH has succeeded in providing accurate, easily accessible legal information and supporting transparency in the Pilkada stages. By utilizing digital platforms and social media, the East Java KPU JDIH has also accelerated the distribution of information related to the 2024 Pilkada. In addition, the management of JDIH involving competent human resources and structured internal processes contributes to the effectiveness of the management and dissemination of legal information. JDIH KPU East Java plays an important role in ensuring more active public participation and facilitating more transparent and accountable Pilkada monitoring.

Keywords: Effectiveness, JDIH, Pilkada, Transparency

A. INTRODUCTION

Limited access to legal information is often an obstacle to realizing transparency and accountability in various government sectors, including in the implementation of general elections. Legal documents that are scattered across various institutions that are not integrated, or are difficult for the public to access, can create a significant information gap. The public will have difficulty understanding the applicable rules, while monitoring institutions and election participants face obstacles in carrying out supervision and participation effectively. This problem emphasizes the importance of a system that can document and provide legal information in an integrated, accurate, and easily accessible manner to the public (Rachmad et al., 2024).

The Indonesian government has established a policy that requires Public Agencies to provide, give, or publish public information periodically, including legal information, as stipulated in Article 7 of Law Number 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure. The purpose of this information disclosure is to encourage public involvement, increase the responsibility of Public Agencies, and strengthen democracy (Law of the Republic of

Indonesia Number 14 of 2008, 2008). In an effort to facilitate this, the Government through Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 established the National Legal Information and Documentation Network (JDIHN). Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 (Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012), JDIHN aims to improve the administration and provision of documents and legal information in an integrated manner so that the wider community can easily obtain the information they need.

Legal documents include legal products in the form of laws and regulations or legal products other than laws and regulations, such as court decisions, jurisprudence, legal monographs, legal magazine articles, legal books, legal research, legal studies, academic manuscripts, and draft laws and regulations, according to Article 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2014 concerning the Management of the Legal Information and Documentation Network of the Ministry of Home Affairs and Regional Governments (Permen No. 2 TH 2014, 2014). Given the importance of information transparency during the Regional Head Election (Pilkada), information transparency is very much needed so that the Pilkada as one of the instruments of democracy can run honestly, fairly, and responsibly. This information transparency is not only limited to the stages of the Pilkada implementation, but also includes various laws and other complementary materials that form the basis for the implementation. Through the Legal Information and Documentation Network (JDIH), the East Java General Election Commission (KPU) as one of the institutions tasked with organizing elections, also supports this information transparency. The public, election observers, and other interested parties can obtain legal documents such as KPU regulations, KPU decisions, technical instructions, and other Pilkada-related documents through the East Java KPU JDIH digital platform.

In addition, the function of JDIH is not only as a provider of legal information, but also plays an important role in assisting various parties in monitoring the election. The public and election observers can better monitor the stages of the Pilkada if legal products are easily accessible. Based on Article 28F of the 1945 Constitution and Article 7 of the KIP Law (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2008, 2008) which guarantees the right of every citizen to obtain information related to public decision-making, this is in line with the ideals of openness of public information. This study aims to analyze the role of JDIH KPU East Java in supporting the openness and supervision of the 2024 East Java Pilkada, and identify the challenges faced in carrying out its responsibilities. This study is expected to provide a contribution aimed at improving accountable and transparent election governance.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW
Effectiveness

Effectiveness according to Hasibuan in (Suharta & Firdausi, 2019) is the achievement of targets or objectives that have been previously set by an institution. He said that something has been implemented effectively, perfectly, correctly, and that the target has been achieved means saying that it is effective, precise, or successful. Furthermore, efficiency can be interpreted as precise, fast, efficient, and effective. If an action or program shows that the action is economical and effective, then the action or program is considered efficient. Gibson (in Pasolong, 2014) said that effectiveness is the achievement of targets from joint efforts. Sedarmayanti (2009) defines the concept of effectiveness as a measure that provides an overview of how far the target can be achieved. Subkhi and Jauhar (2013) define that effectiveness is the relationship between output and objectives (Najidah, 2019). Meanwhile, according to (Lubis & Huseini, 2009) revealed that in measuring effectiveness there are three approaches, namely:

a. Goals approach where the focus is on output, measuring the success of the organization to achieve results (output) in accordance with the plan.

b. Source approach (system resource approach) namely measuring the effectiveness of input. The approach prioritizes the success of the organization to be open in obtaining resources, both physical and non-physical that are in accordance with the needs of the organization towards its environment.

c. Process approach (internal process approach) is to see the extent of the effectiveness of program implementation from all internal process activities or organizational mechanisms.

Some of these opinions conclude that effectiveness does not only refer to the achievement of goals, but also includes the process, results, and impacts on stakeholders. The effectiveness of the Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) can be assessed from how this platform is able to provide relevant, easily accessible legal information and supports transparency and accountability.

The Role of JDIH KPU East Java

The East Java KPU Legal Information Documentation Network (JDIH) is a system built by the East Java Provincial Election Commission (KPU) to provide access to legal information related to the implementation of elections and regional elections (Dewi et al., 2020). The role of the East Java KPU Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) in the 2024 East Java Pilkada is very important as a form of implementing the mandate of Presidential Regulation Number 33 of 2012 (Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia, 2012). The East Java KPU JDIH functions to ensure the availability of complete, accurate, and quickly and easily accessible legal documentation and information by the public, Pilkada participants, and other stakeholders. As part of a larger structure, the KPU JDIH was formed based on KPU Decree Number 134/Kpts/KPU/Year 2016 (General Election Commission Regulation Number 16 of 2024, 2024), which regulates the legal documentation and information network in the field of elections. Through the existence of JDIH KPU, legal information related to the East Java Pilkada can be provided in a structured, integrated, and sustainable manner. JDIH KPU is also an important means of providing easily accessible, fast, and accurate legal information services, supporting transparency in the implementation of the Pilkada.

JDIH KPU is a system built to support the duties of the Legal Bureau of the KPU Secretariat General. JDIH KPU plays a role in managing legal documentation and information related to elections (Purwatiningsih, 2024). JDIH KPU East Java has been integrated with the National Legal Documentation and Information Network System (JDIHN) since July 15, 2019, which allows coordination and guidance for JDIH KPU membership nodes in 38 Provinces, 416 Regencies, and 98 Cities throughout Indonesia. In the context of the 2024 East Java Pilkada, the existence of JDIH KPU East Java greatly supports efforts to ensure transparency, accountability, and ease of access for the public who wish to obtain information related to the Pilkada process and stages. This makes JDIH KPU East Java a vital element in creating elections that are more open and can be monitored by all levels of society..

Transparency and Monitoring of Regional Elections

Transparency is one of the main principles of good governance. According to Yadiati and Mubarok in (Imamah et al., 2023) provide the opinion that Transparency is the provision of material and relevant information, whether regulated by statutory provisions or not, but important for decision making. According to (Juwita et al., 2023) Transparency in elections is the openness of information regarding the election process and results to the public.

Transparency in general elections can be in the form of disseminating complete and accurate information to the public and holding open and accountable elections (Rosmadita, 2025). Meanwhile, (Setiawan, 2024), transparency is the openness of information by the authorities to the public, which allows the public to know, understand, and monitor the decision-making process. Transparency aims to increase accountability, prevent corruption, and strengthen public participation in government.

The implementation of the stages of the election and regional elections, the transparency aspect is an important element to ensure public trust in the democratic process. According to Schmitter and Karl (1991) in (Schmitter & Karl, 2017), transparency in elections involves broad access to information, both regarding the rules of the game, stages of implementation, and election results. This is needed to ensure an honest, fair, and accountable process. In East Java, transparency in monitoring the 2024 regional elections is supported by the presence of the East Java KPU Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH). Through this platform, the public can access various legal documents related to the regional elections, such as regulations, decisions, and technical guidelines. By providing access to this information, JDIH supports more effective monitoring by the public and independent observers. In addition, transparency in monitoring the regional elections is also in line with the principle of openness of public information as regulated in (Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14 of 2008, 2008). With openness of information, the public has the right to know and monitor every stage of the Pilkada, so as to minimize the potential for violations and fraud (Rakhman, 2020).

C. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study used a qualitative research methodology with a descriptive approach (Sari et al., 2022). This method was chosen to examine in depth the extent to which the East Java KPU Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) supports transparency and monitoring of the 2024 East Java Pilkada. The data sources used in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews with related parties, including JDIH users and JDIH employees of the East Java KPU (Renaldi, 2024). Secondary data include legal documents, government reports, and literature relevant to the research topic. The purpose of the document study was to examine various regulations, technical manuals, and official publications that can be accessed on the JDIH platform. After a qualitative examination of the results of data collection using thematic analysis methodology, the researcher used Martini's (1987) theory of effectiveness to measure effectiveness through three approaches, namely the target approach (goals approach), the source approach (system resource approach), and the process approach (internal process approach). A comprehensive picture of how much JDIH supports transparency and supervision of the Pilkada in East Java is expected to be provided through this method.

D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

As previously explained, to determine the effectiveness of the role of JDIH KPU Jatim in supporting transparency and monitoring of the 2024 Simultaneous Pilkada, it can be analyzed using the effectiveness theory from (Lubis & Huseini, 2009). The measurement of effectiveness is carried out through three approaches, namely the target approach, the source approach, and the process approach. The three approaches are described as follows:

Goals Approach

The target approach emphasizes the external aspect by measuring the level of success of the organization in achieving the planned output level. So that the level of effectiveness is

seen from the extent to which the organization has succeeded in realizing the targets to be realized (Sulaiman, 2021).

The East Java KPU Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) aims to increase transparency and provide easy access to legal information related to elections. Providing accurate and up-to-date legal documents is one of the main strategies in ensuring that the public, election participants, and other stakeholders can understand the applicable regulations. The main function of JDIH is not only as a means of storing legal documents, but also as a medium for disseminating information that supports openness in the implementation of elections.
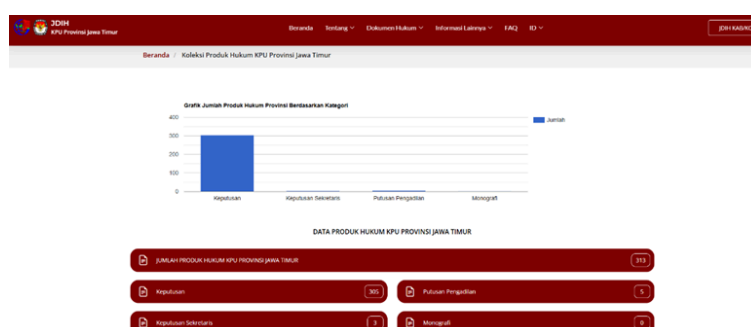

Figure 1. JDIH KPU East Java Website

Secondary data from the JDIH KPU Jatim website shows that JDIH has played a role in providing various legal documents related to the 2024 Pilkada. Regulations, KPU decisions, and technical guidelines are available to the public as a form of transparency in the implementation of the election. The availability of these documents reflects JDIH's efforts in realizing its goal of providing transparent and easily accessible access to legal information.

Social media is also one of the main means of supporting the dissemination of information related to the stages of the 2024 East Java Pilkada. Instagram, Facebook, and X display systematic content regarding the development of the Pilkada stages, so that the public can understand each ongoing process. JDIH KPU Jatim's social media activities are monitored consistently with daily uploads containing legal information, such as the content Lebih Tahu Hukum which discusses articles related to the Pilkada stages and New Legal Products which publish the latest KPU decisions. The Decree of the General Election Commission Number 1871 of 2024 concerning Technical Guidelines for the Settlement of Election Result Disputes is one of the documents that has been disseminated to support stakeholders' understanding of the Pilkada dispute resolution mechanism. Consistency in updating legal information through various digital platforms shows that the East Java KPU JDIH has carried out its function in supporting transparency and monitoring of the 2024 Pilkada.

System resource approach

The East Java KPU Legal Documentation and Information Network (JDIH) requires adequate resources to ensure effectiveness in managing and disseminating legal information related to elections (Sayuti, 2021). The availability of technological infrastructure, competent workers, and integrated system support are the main factors in supporting the sustainability of JDIH services. The management of the East Java KPU JDIH has been directly connected to one server with the JDIH KPU RI and JDIHN, which are forums for joint utilization of national legal documents. This integration allows data synchronization and accelerates the process of updating legal information available to the public. The East Java KPU JDIH has

ensured that the existing management team is sufficient to carry out JDIH management effectively. The East Java KPU JDIH management team consists of several positions that work in a coordinated manner, including the Head of the Technical Section for Election Implementation and Law who acts as the editor-in-chief, the Head of the Legal Sub-section who is responsible for implementing the editorial, and the Legal Sub-section staff who act as editorial staff. With this structured team composition, each member has a clear role in ensuring that legal documents are issued, managed, and published properly. The availability of a team that has the right competence and division of tasks is one of the key factors in ensuring that JDIH management runs efficiently, supports Pilkada transparency, and meets the needs of public access to legal information.

The workforce responsible for managing the East Java KPU JDIH consists of law graduates who are competent in managing and presenting legal products issued by the East Java KPU (Rosyda, 2024). The presence of experts with a legal education background is also an advantage in ensuring the accuracy and validity of the documents provided. In addition to the human resources aspect, technology also plays an important role in supporting the operations of the East Java KPU JDIH. Facilities such as computers, laptops, and cell phones are available to support the process of managing and publishing legal documents digitally (Ningsih, 2022).

Internal Process Approach

The management of legal product documents at the East Java KPU JDIH is carried out through a series of systematic and structured processes to ensure that all legal information provided is accurate, valid, and can be quickly accessed by the public. Based on interviews with Legal Division staff, the creation and publication of legal products always follow the ongoing Pilkada stages. Every legal product, such as KPU decisions, circulars, and technical guidelines, is uploaded to the East Java KPU JDIH page on time according to the predetermined schedule. The timeliness of this upload aims to ensure that the public, Pilkada participants, and other stakeholders can immediately obtain the information needed to support understanding and compliance with applicable regulations. This process is an important part of supporting transparency in the implementation of Pilkada and ensuring that every party has access to relevant legal documents at the right time (Cahyaningsih et al., 2019).

Every legal product uploaded to JDIH KPU Jatim has gone through a strict validation stage before being published. Through the results of interviews, all documents that have been uploaded are official documents that have been signed by the leadership of the KPU Jatim. The validity of this document is a top priority to avoid errors or mistakes that can cause misinformation for the public and Pilkada participants. Every legal product that has been uploaded is considered a final document and has valid legal force, so it can be used as a guideline in organizing each stage of the Pilkada. This validation process also aims to ensure that there are no revisions or improvements after the document is published, unless there are changes to regulations officially issued by the KPU RI or other related parties.

The systematic process in managing legal product documents at the East Java KPU JDIH also plays an important role in facilitating Pilkada monitoring. Each legal document issued includes articles that regulate the implementation of Pilkada stages, which can be used as a reference by various parties. The general public and supervisory institutions can use these documents as a reference to ensure that the Pilkada stages are carried out in accordance with applicable provisions. The existence of structured and easily accessible information allows them to actively monitor the Pilkada process (Putra & Umpi, 2024). In addition, by providing legal and valid legal documents, the East Java KPU JDIH provides a guarantee that the monitoring carried out is based on credible data. Therefore, an efficient internal process in

managing the East Java KPU JDIH also supports transparency and provides sufficient space for Pilkada supervision, which ultimately contributes to the success of implementing transparent and accountable Pilkada (Syahlendra, 2022).

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been described, it can be concluded that JDIH KPU Jatim plays a crucial role in supporting transparency and monitoring of the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections by implementing three effectiveness approaches from Martini's theory (1987), namely the target approach, the source approach, and the process approach. Through the target approach, JDIH KPU Jatim has succeeded in providing easy and transparent access to legal documents, both through websites and social media, which support the understanding of regulations and stages of the Regional Elections. The source approach shows that JDIH KPU Jatim is supported by competent human resources and adequate technological infrastructure, which ensures smooth management and efficient dissemination of legal information. Meanwhile, the process approach emphasizes the importance of systematization in the management of legal documents, by ensuring that all published legal products have been validated and are valid, and can be accessed by the public and supervisory institutions to monitor the progress of the Regional Elections accurately and transparently. Overall, the effectiveness of the role of JDIH KPU Jatim in supporting transparency and monitoring of the Pilkada can be seen from its ability to provide credible, timely, and easily accessible legal information, which contributes to the success of the implementation of transparent and accountable Pilkada.

Based on the discussion on the role of JDIH KPU Jatim in supporting transparency and monitoring of the 2024 Simultaneous Regional Elections, there are several suggestions that can improve the effectiveness of JDIH management. First, although JDIH KPU Jatim has provided accurate and transparent information, socialization regarding the use of the JDIH platform to the public, especially in areas that are less familiar with digital technology, needs to be improved. More intensive training or socialization can expand the reach of the information disseminated. Second, although there is already a strict validation system, increasing transparency regarding the process of creating, ratifying, and revising legal documents will provide a clearer understanding to the public regarding Pilkada regulations. Third, expanding integration with other platforms related to government and elections will ensure that the information presented is more complete and up-to-date. Finally, the development of features or applications that allow users to provide feedback or report discrepancies in existing information can improve the accountability and quality of JDIH KPU Jatim services, as well as strengthen JDIH's role in more effective Pilkada monitoring.

REFERENCE

Cahyaningsih, A., Wijayadi, H., & Kautsar, R. (2019). Penetrasi Teknologi Informasi dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Serentak 2018. *Jurnal PolGov, 1*(1), 1-34.

Dewi, R. K., Pramana, R. P., Sadaly, H., Dewi, R. K., Pramana, R. P., & Sadaly, H. (2020). Kendala mewujudkan pembangunan inklusif penyandang disabilitas. *The SMERU Research Institute.*

Imamah, N., Stai, H., & Pamekasan, A. M. (2023). Analisis Prinsip Transparansi Dalam Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 2014.

Juwita, Joefrian, M., & Rusta, A. (2023). Transparansi dan Integritas dalam Pemilihan Umum: Upaya Mencegah Kecurangan dan Manipulasi. 15.

Lubis, S. B. H., & Huseini, M. (2009). Pengantar Teori Organisasi: Suatu Pendekatan Makro.

ARTICLE

Najidah, N. (2019). Efektivitas Program Keluarga Harapan (Pkh) Di Kelurahan Rowosari Kecamatan Tembalang Kota Semarang.

Ningsih, R. S. (2022). *Respon Pemustaka Terhadap Inovasi Layanan Online "Anda Pesan Kami Siapkan" Di Pusat Dokumentasi Dan Informasi Aceh* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Ar-Raniry Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora).

Peraturan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Nomor 16 Tahun 2024, Pub. L. No. 16 (2024).

Peraturan Presiden Republik Indonesia, Pub. L. No. 33 (2012).

Permen No 2 TH 2014, Pub. L. No. 2, 2 (2014). www.djpp.kemenkumham.go.id

Purwatiningsih, B., & Polri, W. I. S. S. L. (2024). Optimalisasi Penanggulangan Konflik Sosial Guna Mendukung Pemilu Damai 2024 Dalam Rangka Memelihara Kamtibmas. *Jurnal Sanyata Sumanasa Wira*, *1*, 63-70.

Putra, Z., & Umpi, R. (2024). Peran Komisi Pemilihan Umum dalam Penataan Regulasi Pemilihan Umum dan Pemilihan Kepala Daerah. *Proceeding APHTN-HAN*, *2*(1), 463-494.

Rachmad, Y. E., Ilham, R., Indrayani, N., Manurung, H. E., Judijanto, L., Laksono, R. D., & Sa'dianoor, S. D. (2024). *Layanan Dan Tata Kelola E-Government: Teori, Konsep Dan Penerapan*. PT. Green Pustaka Indonesia.

Rakhman, S. (2020). Internalisasi Nilai-Nilai Pengawasan Partisipatif Di Masa Pendemi Covid-19. KATA PENGANTAR, 2, 5.

Renaldi, A. A. (2024). Strategi Warga Nahdlatul Ulama Dalam Pemilihan Kepala Daerah Langsung (Studi Pada Pemenangan Dawam Rahardjo Di Pemilihan Bupati Kabupaten Lampung Timur Tahun 2020) (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Raden Intan Lampung).

Rosmadita, S. (2025). *Analisis Keterbukaan Informasi Publik Pada Komisi Pemilihan Umum Kota Jambi* (Doctoral dissertation, Ilmu Pemerintahan).

Rosyda, M. K. (2024). *Implementasi Projek Penguatan Profil Pelajar Pancasila dalam Meningkatkan Karakter Kreatif dan Gotong Royong bagi Siswa di SMP Negeri 6 Ponorogo* (Doctoral dissertation, IAIN Ponorogo).

Sari, M., Rachman, H., Astuti, N. J., Afgani, M. W., & Abdullah, R. (2022). Explanatory survey dalam metode penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. *Metode*, 1.

Schmitter, P. C., & Karl, T. L. (2017). What democracy is ... and is not. In New Critical Writings in Political Sociology: Volume Three: Globalization and Contemporary Challenges to the Nation-State (pp. 155–168). Taylor and Francis. https://doi.org/10.1353/jod.1991.0033

Setiawan, I. (2024). *Pengawasan pemerintahan dalam ulasan teori dan praktek*. CV. Rtujuh Media Printing.

Suharta, R., & Firdausi, F. (2019). Efektivitas Sistem Informasi Kelurahan (Sik) Dalam Meningkatkan Pelayanan Publik (Studi Pada Kelurahan Sisir Kota Batu). 8(2), 64. Www.Publikasi.Unitri.Ac.Id

Sulaiman, E. S. (2021). Manajemen kesehatan: Teori dan praktik di puskesmas. Ugm Press.

Sayuti, A. (2021). *analisis gaya komunikasi Presiden Joko widodo saat berpidato melalui unggahan di media sosial Youtube* (Doctoral dissertation, UIN Ar-raniry).

Syahlendra, R. (2022). *Analisis Kegiatan Sosialisasi Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja Klaster Ketenagakerjaan Di Indonesia (Studi Pada Biro Humas Kementerian Ketenagakerjaan Republik Indonesia)* (Doctoral dissertation, UNIVERSITAS LAMPUNG).

Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2008, Pub. L. No. 7 (2008).