

## ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY IN VOTE RECOUNT SS GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICE IN SIDENRENG RAPPANG

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### ABSTRAK

Menerapkan akuntabilitas dan transparansi dalam proses penghitungan suara ulang (PSU) merupakan hal yang krusial untuk memastikan tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik dan integritas pemilu. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penerapan prinsip-prinsip tersebut di Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang, khususnya pada proses penghitungan suara ulang sebagai respons terhadap pelanggaran pemilu. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif-analitis, penelitian ini menggunakan wawancara mendalam dengan informan kunci, analisis dokumen, dan observasi partisipasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun upaya transparansi telah dilakukan melalui penyebaran informasi melalui jalur resmi, banyak warga negara yang masih mengandalkan sumber-sumber informal untuk mendapatkan informasi terbaru. Selain itu, proses akuntabilitas juga menghadapi berbagai tantangan, seperti kurangnya pelaporan standar dan lemahnya komunikasi antara otoritas pemilu dan masyarakat. Studi ini menyimpulkan bahwa terlepas dari prinsip-prinsip normatif tata kelola pemerintahan yang baik, praktik aktual PSU di Kabupaten Sidenreng Rappang masih jauh dari kata cukup dalam hal transparansi dan akuntabilitas. Penting untuk meningkatkan kapasitas teknis penyelenggara pemilu, meningkatkan partisipasi publik, dan memperkuat mekanisme pengawasan untuk memastikan legitimasi dan kepercayaan publik terhadap proses pemilu.

**Kata kunci:** Transparansi; Akuntabilitas; Penghitungan Suara; Tata Kelola Pemerintahan; Integritas Pemilu.

### ABSTRACT

Applying accountability and transparency in the vote recount (PSUs) process is crucial in ensuring good governance and electoral integrity. This study aims to analyze the implementation of these principles in Sidenreng Rappang District, particularly during the recount process in response to electoral violations. Using a qualitative approach with descriptive-analytical methods, the research involved in-depth interviews with key informants, document analysis, and participatory observation. The results show that while transparency efforts were made through information dissemination via official channels, many citizens still relied on informal sources for updates. Furthermore, the accountability process faced challenges, such as a lack of standardized reporting and weak communication between election authorities and the public. The study concludes that despite normative principles of good governance, the actual practice of PSUs in Sidenreng Rappang District falls short regarding transparency and accountability. It is essential to improve the technical capacity of election organizers, enhance public participation, and strengthen oversight mechanisms to ensure legitimacy and public trust in the electoral process.

**Keywords:** Transparency; Accountability; Vote Counting; Governance; Electoral Integrity.

## INTRODUCTION

Elections are the central pillar of democracy in building the legitimacy of power and people's participation in the government system (Fernando Henky et al., 2024); (Mariana & Husin, 2017). However, the quality of democracy is determined not only by election procedures but also by the integrity and

transparency of the entire process (Puadi et al., 2025). One of the instruments to ensure such integrity is the Vote Recount (PSUs) policy, which is often applied when there are administrative violations or allegations of fraud in the vote-counting process (Husin et al., 2021). In this context, two fundamental principles that are very decisive are accountability and transparency. Accountability demands that all election organizers be accountable for their actions and decisions in the electoral implementation process (Didik Suhariyanto et al., 2024). Meanwhile, transparency ensures adequate information disclosure so the public can know and assess the electoral process (Didik Suhariyanto et al., 2024). According to (Neina et al., 2022), transparency in elections should cover three main aspects: information, process, and results. Meanwhile, (Institute, 2021) asserts that public accountability requires an evaluative mechanism that allows the public to assess the performance of the government and the organizing body.

Applying these principles in the context of elections is very important, especially in the PSUs policy, which functions as a remedial policy against potential voting irregularities (Karolan, 2020). When PSUs are not implemented transparently and accountable, public trust in the election results can be jeopardized, which ultimately undermines the legitimacy of the electoral government (Neina et al., 2022). The PSUs policy is not new in Indonesia's electoral landscape. Several regions have conducted PSUs in response to election violations. For example, in Gowa Regency, the PSUs was carried out due to administrative errors in the distribution of ballot papers; in Bone Regency, there was a PSUs due to alleged political intervention; and in Takalar, the PSUs was carried out on reports of fraud in vote recapitulation (M Darwin Fatir, 2024);(Haeruddin, 2024); (Gunawan, 2024). In Sidenreng Rappang District, a significant PSUs case occurred at TPS 4 Arawa Village, Watang Pulu Subdistrict, after the practice of double voting by a resident with the initials ES was revealed. This case highlighted the weak supervision and lack of transparency in the initial voting process (Abduh, 2024); (Irfandi, 2024).

Good governance, as a principle of good governance, requires transparency, accountability, participation, effectiveness and compliance with the law (Malik, 2024). In the context of elections, these principles must be integrated in all stages, including during PSUs. When PSUs are carried out with the principles of good governance, the election results are not only legally valid, but also have legitimacy in the eyes of the public (Anneke Zehan et al., 2023). Conversely, the absence of transparency and accountability in the PSUs can be a source of delegitimization and distrust of electoral institutions (Swastika et al., 2024). This research examines the extent to which the principles of accountability and transparency are implemented in the PSUS policy in Sidenreng Rappang District. This study is important because PSUs practices that are not based on the principles of good governance have the potential to cause electoral conflict and undermine public trust in local democracy. In democratic electoral practices, transparency and accountability are not only technical indicators but moral foundations that determine the legitimacy of the results. The case of Re-voting (PSUs) in Sidenreng Rappang District opens up space to examine more deeply the extent to which the principles of good governance are truly realized in the local context, especially at critical phases such as vote recounts.

Although the PSUs has been regulated through legal mechanisms and formal procedures, the practice in the field often faces various challenges ranging from lack of access to information and weak public involvement to poorly documented reporting (Tosalenda et al., 2021). This raises important questions

about the quality of governance in implementing PSUS in the regions. Based on this, the problem formulation in this research is: How are accountability and transparency realized in the re-vote counting process in Sidenreng Rappang District?.

This research aims to analyze the application of accountability and transparency principles in the vote recount (PSUs) process in Sidenreng Rappang District, focusing on the planning, implementation, and reporting stages. It will examine how information disclosure and accountability mechanisms are institutionalized in local elections and the role of the General Election Commission (KPU) and the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) in maintaining electoral integrity. The study's theoretical contribution lies in advancing literature on electoral governance at the local level, especially regarding sound governance principles. Practically, the findings will offer insights for improving PSUs policies, enhancing monitoring institutions, and strengthening civil society's role in ensuring democratic practices in the region. This research aims to support quality democracy and inform transparent and accountable election strategies.

## **METHODS**

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design (Marlina et al., 2024);(Kök & Paker, 2023), which aims to describe and analyze in depth the application of the principles of accountability and transparency in the process of vote recount (PSUs) in Sidenreng Rappang Regency as a case study (Knott et al., 2022). This approach was chosen based on the need to explore the phenomenon contextually and understand the experiences of electoral actors directly (Huaytan et al., 2024). Data were collected through several techniques, including in-depth interviews with key informants such as members of the KPU and Bawaslu, witnesses from political parties, local media journalists, and representatives of NGOs that monitored the implementation of the PSUs (Osarenkhoe & Fjellström, 2022). In addition, researchers also analyzed documentation on election regulations, news, and official reports related to PSUs. Participatory observation was also carried out to capture the dynamics in the field directly (Siri & Chantraprayoon, 2017). The data obtained was then analyzed using thematic analysis through coding, categorizing, and identifying the main themes that emerged from the field data (Gangneux & Joss, 2022); (Swastika et al., 2024). To maintain the validity and reliability of the findings, this research applied source and method triangulation by comparing information from different types of data and sources to ensure consistency and depth of analysis.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

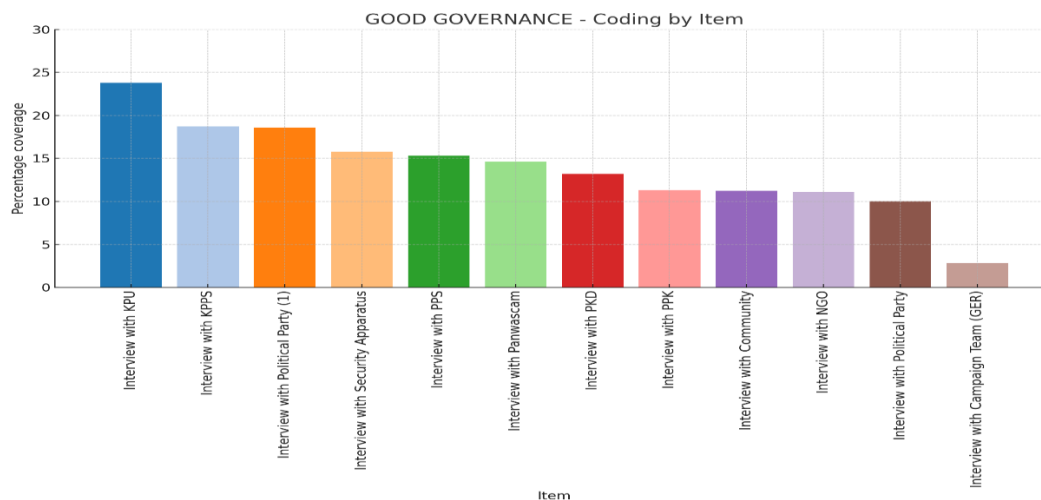
This section presents the research results obtained through in-depth interviews, documentation, and thematic analysis using NVivo software on implementing the PSUs in Sidenreng Rappang District (Sindhu & Gupta, 2024); (Mohammed et al., 2023); (Shankar & Ramsaroop, 2024). The discussion focuses on how the principles of accountability and transparency were applied during the PSUs process and the challenges faced in its implementation. The analysis was conducted by mapping the roles of key actors, such as the KPU, Panwascam, PKD, and KPPS, to the community and NGOs in realizing the principles of Good Governance. In addition, data visualization in the form of graphs and word clouds is also included to strengthen field findings and explain the extent to which the PSUs implementation is open, accountable, and trustworthy by the public. The discussion in this section will be organized thematically, starting from the

transparency aspect, followed by accountability, implementation challenges in the field, and the impact on public trust in election results.

**Transparency in the Recount Process.** Transparency is an important element of good governance that ensures openness of information and public access to all stages of election administration (Lubis et al., 2024); (Sabrina & Ristawati, 2021). In the Vote Recount (PSUs) context in Sidenreng Rappang District, this principle was pursued through various media, such as the KPU's official website, social media, announcements at polling stations, and village offices. However, the implementation of transparency is not yet ideal. Interview results showed that most people learned about the PSUs results through informal channels such as neighbors or social media. At the same time, access to official announcements was often late or unevenly available.

This limited access to information impacted community participation, which tended to be passive (Cuadrado-Quesada & Gupta, 2019). Some polling stations did not provide open announcements, and not all citizens understood that the PSUs was taking place (Pujianto & Mursyidah, 2022). This reflects that transparency regarding socialization and technical information distribution has not been implemented thoroughly (Akbar & Choiriyah, 2021). Based on thematic analysis using NVivo software, it was found that the KPU played a dominant role in implementing the principle of transparency, followed by KPPS and political parties. The NVivo processed graph shows that the KPU recorded the highest code coverage in the "transparency" theme, at 24%, signifying the institution's primary responsibility in ensuring openness during the PSUs process.

**Image I: Percentage of Actor Involvement in Transparency in PSUs**



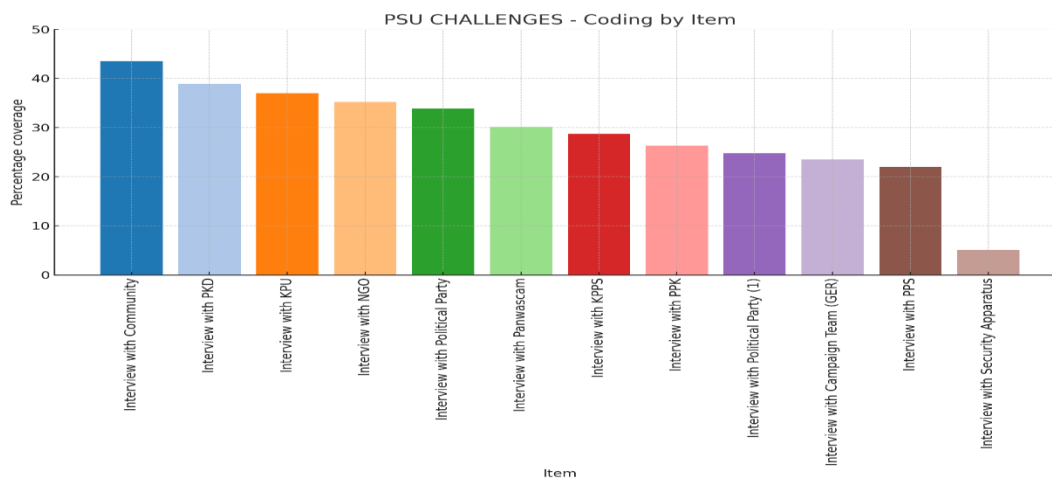
**Source:** Author's NVivo Process, 2025

Image 1 shows the extent to which actors such as the KPU, KPPS, PARPOL, and the community contribute to supporting PSUs transparency. The involvement of PARPOL at 18% indicates that openness also depends on the participation of political stakeholders in encouraging the openness of the electoral process. However, there are still obstacles, such as the lack of public complaint channels, the absence of post-PSUs discussion forums, and the unoptimal use of digital technology in delivering results. This poses a

serious challenge in ensuring that the principle of transparency is not just a formality but functions as an instrument of public control.

**Accountability and Implementation Challenges.** Accountability in PSUs includes a systematic reporting process, accountability of organizing institutions, and community involvement in supervision (Tosalenda et al., 2021); (Puteri et al., 2023). This research shows that accountability has been implemented through internal reports from the KPU and Bawaslu. However, in the field, implementing accountability faces obstacles such as the low understanding of polling station officers of the PSUs mechanism, non-standard reporting formats, and weak communication between organizers and the community. In-depth interviews revealed that sub-district level supervisors (Panwascam) and village supervisory officers (PKD) often experienced problems preparing reports that the public could understand. Reports from PPK and PPS were sometimes not synchronized, causing doubts about the validity of the PSUS result data.

**Image II: Mapping of Actor Involvement on PSUS Accountability**



*Source: Author's NVivo Process, 2025*

Image 2 shows that PKD (16%) and Panwascam (14%) are the leading actors in accountability monitoring. However, these percentages also illustrate a workload not matched by adequate resources and training. The public contributes only 11% to oversight, reflecting weak public engagement in the accountability process. This creates a gap between normatively prescribed accountability procedures and practices. In addition, political pressure on officers in the field is also a factor that reduces the neutrality and quality of reports.

**Impact of Accountability and Transparency on Public Trust.** The interviews with the community found that the public trust level in the PSUs was highly dependent on the extent to which the process was open and accountable. Some people felt that the PSUs did not adequately explain the technical stages and did not provide a space for open feedback. The Word Cloud visualization of the interview results reinforces this. Words such as “PSUs,” “community,” “information,” “trust,” “results,” and “monitoring” were dominant, indicating the primary focus of public perceptions of the PSUs process.



a gap between normative regulations and factual practices in the field. Generally, the principle of good governance has become a normative framework for implementing PSUs, but its implementation is still procedural and not fully substantive. Limitations in public involvement, two-way communication, and weak documentation are the main challenges in building elections that are transparent, accountable, and have integrity.

Therefore, several strategic recommendations can be made to strengthen the implementation of good governance principles in implementing PSUs in the future. First, election organizers such as KPU, Bawaslu, Panwascam, and PKD must increase their technical capacity through periodic training and the preparation of clear standard procedures related to reporting, documentation, and information delivery. Socialization of the community must be carried out more systematically and inclusively by utilizing information technology to reach community groups that were previously less accessible. Second, policymakers and electoral regulators must evaluate PSUs' legal framework to emphasize transparency, public engagement, and institutional accountability. Regulations should stipulate information disclosure obligations at every stage of the PSUs and provide mechanisms for public control through open complaint or audit channels. Third, for civil society and independent monitors, supervision must be increased by encouraging participation in election forums and building community-based democracy education initiatives. Strengthening the capacity of NGOs and local monitoring groups will contribute significantly to suppressing potential irregularities and becoming a bridge between the community and election organizers to ensure that the PSUs process runs transparently, fairly, and reliably. Thus, the synergy between parties will strengthen public confidence in election results and strengthen healthy electoral democracy at the local level.

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## SHORT PROFILE

Ramli Niwadi was born in Malaysia on October 11, 2000. He completed his undergraduate education in the Public Administration Study Program and graduated in 2023. He is active as a student who continues to develop himself in the scientific field and other academic activities.