

Media Contestation Efforts to Restructure DPR Recruitment (Comparative study of Computer Assisted Pattern ASN Recruitment Test/CAT)

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Abstract: *This research discusses media contestation to change DPR recruitment by comparing ASN recruitment using the CAT test. This research uses an approach content analysis method (Content Analysis). This analysis examines the content of written information in the mass media so that it is more correct, meaningful, meaningful or easier to accompany the audience's interpretation according to their perspective. The aim of the research is to provide information to the public that the CAT system has really been tested in recruiting ASN. If the recruitment of DPR members uses the CAT system, it does not use money politics and KKN. The quality of the DPR's performance will also be better in the future.*

Keywords: *media contestation; DPR recruitment; ASN recruitment.*

I. Introduction

The media can be a powerful and effective means of mobilizing mass opinion. Therefore, the media's call for involvement during election times is to create fair and wise leaders. If you look at it, the media broadcasts all Party activities in the form of breaking news, headline news in news programs during the election period. On the other hand, there are political party affiliations with media entrepreneurs. This indicates that press freedom in this country is actually starting to be degraded.

That is where abuse of power will occur which will give birth to the seeds of nepotism. So a person's election to public office is done in a way that violates applicable law. Of course this has bad implications when he exercises his power. If allowed to continue, it will cause huge financial losses to the state.

This is a form of oligarchy, namely behind-the-scenes power that influences power in developing countries. It has wealth and resources that cannot be compared. (Winters, 2011). It is from this party that the oligarchy exerts its influence to prepare candidates, from DPR candidates. In the context of elections, oligarchs have influence in determining which participants will be elected.

After the reform of the elite electoral system, it was carried out directly by the community, using parties as promoters. The choice of electoral system is one of the most important institutional decisions for any democratic country. The choice of electoral system is essentially a political process and considerations of political merit are almost always a factor in the choice of electoral system. The electoral system converts votes cast in general elections into seats won by parties and candidates.

The election design that was built was a top class design, all election contestants were forced to provide as much money as possible in order to have high popularity and electability.

The democratic space, especially the procedural one, has been hijacked, co-opted and looted by the interests of investors and various elite political factions both at the central and regional

levels. The dominance of pro-free market economic, political and cultural forces has encouraged the birth of policy products that serve the interests of individuals, groups and investors. Procedural democracy is undermined by capital interests that tarnish its essence and hinder the consolidation of democracy. Thus, it does not reflect the interests of the wider community.

Of course, in this process there is an agreement between the two parties which in its implementation could injure the people's representatives. Which is more oriented towards the interests of groups that have helped the candidates concerned with the policies decided in the legislature. So to stymie the oligarchic movement, a more honest and open election system was designed. The media is needed to voice changes to the recruitment process for members of the People's Representative Council.

II. Research Methods

This research approach uses a content analysis method to assist research. This analysis examines the content of written information in the mass media so that it is more correct, meaningful, meaningful or easier to accompany the audience's interpretation according to their perspective. In other words, this approach is useful for knowing how to analyze the application of journalistic language in news writing.

The approach used is a qualitative approach. Bogdan and Taylor said that a qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. A qualitative approach was chosen because the problem studied is in the form of data (news text) which is more precisely explained using words. And the type of research used in this research is descriptive qualitative by describing what is seen based on the results of observations from research using descriptive words without using statistical procedures. The aim of descriptive research is to make systematic, factual and accurate observations regarding facts.

III. Results and Discussion

3.1 Media Contestation in Efforts to Restructure DPR Recruitment

Objective journalism is a journalistic practice that relies on critical questions about the benefits of acts of justice in reporting for humanitarian entities. Objective journalism sees injustice as a problem, as a human irony that should not happen. Objective journalism reports as it is and provides equal portions to all parties. He tries to reveal untruths on both sides and avoid taking sides (Sudibyo, 2006:167).

The media is expected to be free to package how to improve the recruitment of community representatives in the DPR building. He presents critical information, in order to exercise social control over the functions of the press. Media workers have had to fight to avoid political repression from those in power, now media workers have to fight to avoid repression from capital owners and all the interests surrounding them.

Members of the DPR RI in Senayan there are very aware of the vote-grabbing scheme during legislative elections. The legislative elections have a domino effect on corruption by legislative members. Don't know who let this keep happening. During the Legislative Election there were candidates who spent IDR 14 billion to IDR 25 billion, if democracy is expensive then corruption will never end (Antara: 2017).

As for his expression when he went to the electoral district and spent money for the reason of political costs. The implications can be systemic because legislative candidates who spend large amounts of capital and succeed in sitting in parliament will

certainly struggle to return that capital. As a result, many DPR members are involved in corruption because they take part in it. It is believed that one of the factors influencing the rise of money politics is that legislative candidates always use money politics to mobilize voters. This practice itself has actually been known to our government elite for a long time. However, they reasoned that it was difficult to prevent this, this resulted in the public being pessimistic about the quality of the performance of legislative members.

Likewise with some parts of our society, how they refuse money when they need it, they need it for reasons of poverty. Even though it is true, some of them have been reminded by religious leaders about the haraam of accepting bribes. But with the argument of "sincere giving" from the legislative candidates. Finally they melted by themselves. It's like there is sugar and there are ants, this idiom is the same as discourse at a party in a democratic context. They joined in and enjoyed "little cake" at the party. Politics and money are a pair that are very difficult to separate. Political activities require a lot of money (resources), especially in election campaigns.

There are four factors in an election campaign, namely candidates, work programs and candidate issues. There is also the campaign organization (political machine) and resources (money). However, money is a very influential factor; without money the other three factors are useless. A political expert said: "Money is not sufficient, but it is necessary for a successful campaign. Money is necessary because campaigns do have an impact on election results and campaigns cannot be run without it."

With the above phenomenon, the media as a conduit for information from the public should offer ideas for changes in the recruitment of DPR members. A selection method that should be imitated or adapted is the Computer Assisted Test (CAT) method, which is a selection method using computer tools. If DPR recruitment uses the CAT system, there will no longer be any bribery during the DPR election process.

Next, the selection process starts with administrative selection, at this stage the selection committee must be truly fair in carrying out its duties. So the DPR member candidates who are declared to have passed really fulfill the requirements. If a quota system is implemented due to budget constraints, selection must be fair based on rankings in certain clear and agreed categories of requirements.

According to Moekijat (2007:55), the merit system (skills system) is a recruitment system where DPR appointments are based on skills. There are two types of skills, practical skills and theoretical skills. Practical skills are proven by how he/she works in daily practice, while theoretical skills are proven by passing the exam. According to Widodo (2005), the merit system is a system of withdrawal or promotion that is not based on kinship, patrimonial relationships (children, nephews, relatives, alumni, regions, groups, etc.). But it is based on the knowledge, skills, abilities and experience possessed by the person concerned. Using a merit system makes people involved in cooperative business activities competent and professional in carrying out the duties and responsibilities given to them.

Next, the selection committee collaborates with universities. This can also be used to see the track record of prospective DPR members, which can be taken into consideration, not only from academic aspects but also other aspects such as discipline, loyalty and personality. Where these aspects are very important as a basis for forming apparatus resources that have high work enthusiasm and are free from practices of corruption, collusion and nepotism (KKN).

3.2 Restructuring DPR Recruitment Patterns Using the CAT System

Another advantage of the CAT method is that, by using a computer as a tool, it is possible to display questions with a multi-media display, namely by using sound and moving images. With this kind of display, it makes it easier for participants to better understand the meaning of the questions and creates more variations in the questions so that the questions that appear in the test are more difficult to predict.

In layman's terms, the use of the CAT method is to replace the means of selection examination from paper and pencil to a computer with a monitor screen and mouse as the interface. It is of course hoped that this replacement of examination facilities will save a lot of costs, energy and time. Because apart from being practical, it doesn't require a lot of paper work, supervisory and proofreading staff. The exam results can also be announced immediately after the exam is finished. By using this method the level of security of the exam questions and the transparency of the test results can be increased. So that the possibility of KKN practices in the selection process for DPR member candidates can be avoided.

The framework for assessing the integrity of election results, the issue of political funding and its relationship to election corruption are serious matters. Its position is parallel to the attention given to the mechanism of other election stages.

The problem of money politics and the manipulation of political funding is an elaboration of the principle of equality (fairness) which is the basis for the legitimacy of elections. So the State must change the pattern of recruiting legislative candidates. It should not be as if we close our eyes to this phenomenon. There must be an effective solution, so that we can enjoy the right to live well as citizens together.

So there is an offer regarding the pattern of legislative recruitment. Just like the recent CPNS recruitment. Take for example in Aceh the number of participants who registered at one ministry was 8,136, of whom only 36 passed the CAT system. We are sure that these 36 are really studying seriously, because they can beat thousands of others. Because 8,100 were unable to answer the questions on the national insight model. Likewise, his intelligence reasoning is generally not able to answer questions related to logic and syllogisms. With the CPNS exam model as above being applied in the same way as legislative candidate members, the selection process will be honest and transparent. Not spending money, but only using intelligence to become a representative of the people.

The example above is still the first selection, followed by a test of personal characteristics and field abilities to become a people's representative. First, he must have a leadership spirit. For example, a legislative candidate must have the values of protecting society. He is able to act as a liaison to the executive to convey the shortcomings of the executive's policies. After they pass the invasive process as above, the public is obliged to vote. By giving brochures for legislative candidates to each environment by the head of the environment to be distributed evenly, these are the legislative candidates. So people are obliged to come to the polling station to vote. If he intentionally does not attend, he will not be served by the government for 5 years. This is a consequence of preventing abstention in society. This method avoids large political costs for legislative candidates who usually want to meet the public by spending money or distributing basic necessities.

In this way, many capable children of the nation will become representatives of the people who really work. Because he was recruited not by spending his personal money. After becoming a member of the legislature, his job is only to focus on listening to the people's problems and conveying them to the government, including the President, Minister, Governor, Mayor and Regent. Meanwhile, the party's job is

only to recommend the names of smart and intelligent party members to take part in the selection. So there is no longer any opinion about becoming a member and party administrators must have strong capital. The party will recruit as many educated and brave people as possible for strict selection without having to spend large amounts of capital. It is believed that this recruitment pattern can avoid money politics. So that candidates no longer have to worry about returning their money. So far, the pattern of recruiting legislative members has only been dominated by the "capital owner" class.

So that the advocacy process no longer focuses on the people, but on the authorities. Both budget authorities (President, Ministers, Governors, Mayors and Regents). They are considered "token" who must be protected. Likewise, many legislative elements often protect their "tokens" such as black entrepreneurs who exploit natural resources without limits. They will protect it through the policies of lawmakers. So that the people's representatives no longer focus on fighting for the people's rights as is their function. This must be fundamentally conveyed to the government, so that the recruitment of legislative members is no longer the same as usual. Everyone must have the courage to reform themselves so that systemic neglect does not occur and benefits the elite classes. Who is the elite class? those who are born with wealth and master capital. This omission seems to be deliberate because it only benefits the upper class, the nation's intelligent children cannot say anything. They are not given the opportunity to be present in society and provide policies.

It is as if we were born with class divisions, if a child is born from the womb of an elite, he will become a little king. And prepared to become rulers without having to measure their intelligence. We must have the courage to voice this, as a fundamental recruitment reform for our representatives in parliament. Because with them we can have high hopes of being able to control our bureaucrats in each ministry and department heads. They will also budget state spending focused on people's welfare and education. The Budget's alignment with us as small people will enable us to live and breathe fresh air because our living costs are sufficient.

Likewise, for people's representatives who are elected openly, they will seriously evaluate executive policies which so far have only touched small communities. So that with their courage to speak loudly in parliament, their policies can go directly to the people in a fair and equitable manner. Because they carry out evaluations accurately and in detail.

IV. Conclusion

The media is expected to be free to package how to improve the recruitment of community representatives in the DPR building. He presents critical information, in order to exercise social control over the functions of the press. The election design that was built was a top class design, all election contestants were forced to provide as much money as possible in order to have high popularity and electability. So, to stifle the oligarchic movement, a more honest and open electoral system was designed. The media is needed to voice changes to the recruitment process for members of the People's Representative Council. The media's involvement during election times is to create fair and wise leaders.

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