

MANAGEMENT OF ELECTION LOGISTICS 2024 PADANGSAMBIAN KLOD VILLAGE SUPPORTS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMOCRATIC, FAIR AND ACCOUNTABLE ELECTIONS

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Abstract

General elections are an integral part of the democratic system implemented in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, where popular sovereignty is exercised directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly. Elections have the main purpose as a means of selecting prospective government leaders, removing conflicts of interest, and mobilizing popular support for the State and government. To ensure the smooth running of the electoral process, one important aspect that must be managed is logistics. The logistics process in elections involves the planning, procurement, distribution, maintenance, and destruction of ballot papers. However, phenomena such as delays in logistics distribution, the addition of additional voter data, and the availability of human resources and transportation fleets can be a challenge in planning election logistics. This research explores the phenomena that occur in the planning of election logistics, focusing on Padangsambian Klod Village in West Denpasar sub-district, Bali Province. This village has good accessibility and enthusiastic community participation in the election process. However, challenges in logistics planning remain, including distribution delays, additional voter data, and the availability of human resources and transportation fleets. **Keywords:** Election, Logistics, Community Participation, Distribution, Padangsambian Klod Village, Planning

INTRODUCTION

General elections are an integral part of the democratic system, where popular sovereignty is exercised directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the law has also stated that elections are carried out effectively and efficiently based on the principles of direct, free, secret, honest, and fair, so this relates to democracy and political participation to the legitimacy of the community in its government. Elections have three objectives including, 1) as a means of selecting candidates for government leaders and alternative public policies. 2) elections as a transfer of conflicts of interest from the community to the people's representative body so that community integration is guaranteed. 3) Elections as a means of mobilizing popular support for the State and government by participating in the political process (Abunawas, 2023; Lestari et

al., 2023; Panjaitan et al., 2022).

According to Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, sovereignty is vested in the people and exercised according to the Constitution (Telaumbanua et al., 2022). Popular sovereignty means that the people have sovereignty, responsibility, rights and obligations to democratically elect leaders who will form a government to manage, and elect representatives to oversee the course of government (Mahfud & Sultan, 2023; Musticho et al., 2023; Zaman et al., 2024).

Elections are one of the ways in a democratic system to elect the executive (President and Vice President), but also to elect the legislature (elect representatives who sit in the people's representative institutions) (Law No. 8 of 2012 and Law No. 15 of 2011), namely members of the DPR, DPD, Provincial DPRD and Regency / city DPRD (Maksudi, 2018). Law Number 22 of 2007 concerning the Implementation of Elections regulates the General Election Commission (KPU), Provincial KPU, and Regency / City KPU as permanent election organizing institutions and Bawaslu as an election supervisory institution. The KPU in carrying out its duties is responsible in accordance with laws and regulations as well as in terms of organizing all stages of general elections and other duties (Arniti, 2020; Dila Novita, 2020; Yoon, 2014).

One of the supporting stages but one of the determining factors for the implementation of elections is the logistics stage. The logistics process in the 2019 elections is based on General Election Commission regulation Number 15/2018, in article 3 of the regulation, the procurement of equipment based on the implementation of elections is carried out based on the principles of the right amount, right type, right target, right time, right quality, and efficient (Mariska et al., 2021). The stages of Election Logistics Governance in the Implementation of Elections consist of: 1) Needs and budget planning, 2) Procurement, 3) Distribution, 4) Maintenance and Inventory, 5) Destruction of Ballots. Matters that must be carried out by the KPU, Provincial KPU, and Regency / City KPU such as preparing voting equipment, other equipment support, and other voting equipment in accordance with the General Election Commission Decree on Technical Guidelines for General Election Logistics Management, Number 1395 of 2023 (Barkati, 2018; Maksudi, 2018; Rika Mariska & Heri Kusmanto, 2020).

The phenomenon that occurs in logistics planning related to logistics delays is a crucial problem not only in organizing the 2019 elections but also in the implementation of past elections. Delays in logistics distribution also resulted in complaints that went to the DKPP (Honorary Board of Election Organizers) against election administrators who were considered to have violated the code of ethics. Meanwhile, in planning and coordination. Skilled and knowledgeable human resources (HR) in logistics can assist in effective planning and coordination between the various stages of the supply chain. In order not to cause inappropriate coordination in the future. As well as in the phenomenon that occurs during logistics planning, there is also additional voter data, this situation allows for an increase in additional voters which will have an impact on audit and supervision limitations as well as the number of human resources and the availability of transportation fleets are also determining factors of logistics delays (Mariska et al., 2021). In addition, it can also allow additional voter data to go undetected, increase the risk of misuse, and mismatch between supply and demand in logistics planning (Mariska et al., 2021; Vikaliana & Nyoman Purnaya, 2019; Zulkarnaen et al., 2020).

Padangsambian Klod Village is one of the villages in the West Denpasar sub-district, Bali Province. Padangsambian Klod Village has an area of 4.21 km², with 12 hamlets. Logistics management in Padangsambian Klod Village makes an important thing in the current election process, because in terms of accessibility and reach in this village it is very easy to access or reach logistics deliveries, and there is no shortage of logistical needs. In addition, community participation is very enthusiastic, with this community in the election process creating a conducive and organized environment for voting.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

In this work program, the implementation of election logistics management involves a series of steps and procedures designed to ensure the efficient, transparent and accurate distribution of all necessary election materials. The implementation of activities includes production, logistics delivery, the process of sorting, folding ballots, packing calculations, storage, periodic reporting and other supporting activities. The target of this activity is aimed at the Voting Committee (PPS) in Padangsambian Klod Village, West Denpasar. The stages of implementation of this activity are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Stages and Description of Activity Implementation

No	Of Stages	Implementation Time	Activity Description
1.	Production and delivery of logistics phase I to the storage / warehouse of the Regency / City KPU	Phase I: September 23 - November 21, 2023 (60 Calendar Days) Phase II: November 18, 2023 - January 16, 2024 (60 Calendar Days)	The initial stage is required by monitoring the production process which is to ensure the quantity and quality of the production carried out by the provider in accordance with the amount and technical specifications determined by the KPU, as well as maintaining the confidentiality, security and integrity of logistics.
2.	Sorting, folding, packing, and distribution to polling stations (H-1) by the Regency / City KPU for Phase I and Phase II Election Logistics	January 17 - February 13, 2024 (30 calendar days)	The ballots are then sorted by paying attention to damaged ballots and then folded in accordance with the provisions. After folding, the Election Logistics will be packed into

the ballot box by paying attention to the type of Logistics that must be filled in each ballot box and double-checking so that there are no less or more Logistics. Furthermore, the distribution of election logistics to each polling station by the district / city KPU for Phase I and Phase II election logistics.

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| 3. | Ballot voting & receiving back ballot boxes and ballot papers | February 14, 2024 | At this stage, voting or voting for ballots is carried out at each polling station. And after the voting time has been completed, each polling station will count the results and then will be returned to the Padangsambian Klod Village Office. |
| 4. | Delivery of ballot boxes to the Denpasar City KPU Warehouse Kompyang Sujana Field, Tegal Kertha, Denpasar | February 15, 2024 | At this stage, the village will return the ballot boxes to the GOR or Denpasar KPU Warehouse in accordance with the predetermined number. |
| 5. | Vote count recapitulation | February 24-25, 2024 | At this stage, the process of collecting, recounting, and compiling the results of votes that have been counted at polling stations (TPS) is carried out. |
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(a)



(b)

Figure 1. Sorting, folding and packing process (a) and Distribution process of logistics to each polling station (b)



(a)



(b)

Figure 2. The process of sending ballot boxes to the Denpasar City KPU warehouse (a) and the vote count recapitulation process (b)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The achievement of activities in logistics management with PPS Padangsambian Klod Village is a key component in supporting the implementation of democratic, fair, and accountable elections, which can be measured through several indicators in Table 2. Below.

Table 2: Activity Achievement

Indicator	Before the activity	After the activity
Logistics availability and distribution	Some of the availability and distribution may experience delays or lack of logistics supply and in the distribution of the lack of human resources in distributing logistics to each polling station.	Each polling station has sufficient and timely logistics supply, logistics distribution has been in accordance with the delivery of logistics to each polling station.
Logistics management preparation level	Prior to the logistics management preparation activities, there were challenges related to efficiency in logistics.	With the existence of community service or PPS, there is an increase and better time efficiency compared to before.
Percentage of voters who felt they had enough information	Some voters did not know about the information on ballot papers, which currently have 5 different types of ballot papers, both in terms of color and size.	After conducting socialization related to ballots, most people know the types of ballots.
Vote counting recapitulation	Will hamper the vote count and will change the schedule in the vote count recapitulation.	Recapitulation of vote counts is faster and does not make changes to the schedule.

Election logistics is one of the important elements in the implementation of the 2024 General Election. The availability of good logistics will make the needs of organizing elections smoother. With the realization of the commitment to procure election logistics of the right type, right amount, right quality, and on time, as well as the realization of coordination and cooperation between all stakeholders in realizing the procurement of 2024 election logistics that is efficient, effective, transparent, open, competitive, fair and accountable. However, in every major activity, there will definitely be obstacles in managing election logistics which face a very large number, but besides that, a complete evaluation is definitely needed. The obstacles and evaluations that existed during the activity are shown in Table 3. Below.

Table 3. Obstacles and Evaluation of Activities

Obstacles	Evaluation
Delays in the distribution to the Village Office of ballot boxes, ballot papers and other equipment. This disrupted the preparation process.	It is important to ensure that the logistics are distributed on time and in good condition, and to minimize the risk of errors and failures.
Unlikely situations such as rainy weather, which will impact on deliveries, especially on ballot boxes exposed to rain.	In this situation, it was ensured to be alert to the situation, if it rained, the ballot box could be covered with a tarpaulin.
Misunderstanding during the vote count recapitulation, in this situation the witness corrected the vote count which initially did not match the witness's recapitulation with the C-1 copy of the results.	In the recapitulation of the vote count, Bawaslu has provided information which aims to resolve the misunderstanding. This creates a sense of responsibility and accountability among polling officers, witnesses and election supervisors.

CONCLUSION

Community Service in the Management of Election Logistics 2024 Padangsembian Klod Village supports the implementation of democratic, fair and accountable elections, has been running according to the stages and timeline that have been set. This can be seen from every stage in the preparation and implementation of elections, both from logistics distribution activities to recapitulation of vote counters, which have run smoothly. But besides that, there are obstacles at each stage, such as delays in the distribution of ballot boxes due to unfavorable weather conditions, but can be anticipated by covering the ballot boxes with tarpaulins. Furthermore, there was a misunderstanding during the recapitulation of the vote counters in this situation the witness corrected the vote count which initially did not match the witness's recapitulation with the C-1 copy of the results. However, Bawaslu can anticipate this by providing clear information with the aim that the misunderstanding is resolved. Of course, in the future the results of this service are expected to be used as evaluation material to anticipate the occurrence of similar things. With the service to the community or PPS, there is an increase and better time efficiency compared to before and Human Resources is the main aspect that becomes the benchmark for success and good coordination.

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