

Accessibility of 2019 Election Logistics: A Study on the Procurement and Distribution of Election Logistics in Riau Province

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Abstract

This study discusses the Procurement and Distribution of 2019 Election Logistics in Riau Province. Election Logistics has a central and strategic role as one of the aspects that determines the success of the election. The process included in the Election Logistics Distribution is the process of sending, receiving and withdrawing logistics. Based on the results of the 2019 Legislative election evaluation in the General Election Commission and the facts on the ground, there are weaknesses and shortcomings to the distribution process and monitoring of the 2019 Election Logistics in Riau. These shortcomings and weaknesses result in late ballot papers for people who will participate in voting. With the framing analysis approach, this research explains that Logistics Procurement and Distribution is still constrained by mechanisms that have not integrated technology, thus the process is still restrained with offline limitations. Therefore, the Election Logistics Accessibility mechanism needs to be designed with an online model using information technology.

Keywords: Democracy; Election; Logistic

1. Introduction

Indonesia, as a country that adheres to the principle of democracy in the Presidential system, has a process known as elections to elect someone to fill certain positions. An election is an instrument that determines the direction of a country's Public policy. With the existence of a democratic republican government system, a presidential system of government is adopted where the executive position (President and Vice President) does not depend on the legislative. In this system, the power is returned to the citizen's elections in this case through the election process where it acts as the means of implementing the citizen's sovereignty which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly in the unity of the republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 (*UUD 1945*). General election is a political means to

realize the will of citizen in terms of electing the citizen representatives in the Legislative Institution and electing executive power holders be it the President or Vice President or Regional Head (Asher, 2016; Surbakti, Supriyanto, & Asy'ari, 2011).

On April 17 2019, general elections (*pemilu*) were held in all regions of Indonesia, not only the presidential election but also the legislative elections held simultaneously at the same time. The embodiment of popular sovereignty is carried out through general elections, the development of political law, elections from time to time has experienced a significant shift, and the election is considered as a tangible form of democracy as well as the most concrete form of public participation in participating in the administration of the country (Muslim & Aziz, 2019).

Case of logistical distributions problems in Kuala Kampar, Pelalawan which is far and difficult to reach, Riau Province's Kerinci Pinci facility has incomplete voting facilities such as lack of ballots, change of voting place, lack of ink, and KPPS officers who are slow to start voting. Sipungguk Village cheated 20 ballots in sequence number 02 in the election for president and vice president. In Kampar, Riau, thousands of ballots were under the bridge. In Sungai Lala, 20 ballots were heavily damaged. In tuah Karya Street, the ballots were switched.

In addition, there are also election logistical problems in the Pelalawan region of Riau Province. Among these problems, it was reported that at the Polling station (TPS) there was a shortage of ballots at the Pangkalan Kerinci. There are also issues that are not too obvious, such as lack of ink, problems in moving to vote, until KPPS officers are slow to start voting. I raise this issue to be investigated, must be true. Therefore, I think to raise the problem that occurred in Pelalawan, Riau Province, in April 2019 (Gumilar, 2013).

The election is a procedure and mechanism for the conversion of the citizen's votes into the seat of state, both the legislative and executive institutions at the national and local levels. The convention of popular votes to be the seat of a state organizer requires an electoral system to elect each country organizer, the process of organizing all stages of the election and the means of converting popular votes or election logistics. The process of converting the voices of the people requires a means of conversion in the manual method and information technology facilities for strengthening and counting of votes when already using the information technology of the certificate of vote counting results and other documents and logistics needed for the implementation of voting and counting (Amin & Kusmanto, 2017; Yandra, 2016). The most important factor in the success of an election lies in

the readiness and professionalism of the organizers by preparing the election facilities and infrastructure, one of which is the logistics and equipment for organizing the election on time, the right type, the right amount, and the right target (Suprihatini, 2008).

2. Theoretical Perspectives

2.1 Research Method

This study used data collection through reporting in online media. The news collected is news related to research issues, namely logistics procurement and distribution. News comes from the media that researchers consider to have good credibility at the local and national levels. The reason for this research wants to understand, study in depth and explain related to saving citizens' suffrage. Because to find out the determination of the final voter list in the context of saving citizens' voting rights is the authority of the election administration agency and the government agency.

To get the right data, researchers used data collection techniques, namely; data collection related to election logistics. In the process of gathering news, researchers use the key word "Logistics 2019 Election" with the range of time is one day after and before the election took place. From the data that had been collected, researcher obtained several problems and successfully identified. Furthermore, the researcher compile and process the data based on the sub-districts of each regency or city in Riau Province.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Accessibility Logistics

Accessibility is the degree of ease achieved by people, towards an object, service or environment. In another sense, that accessibility is a measure of the ease of location to be reached from other locations through the transportation system. Measures of affordability or accessibility include ease of time, cost, and effort in

moving between places or regions. The ease of access is implemented in buildings, the environment and facilities other public. Accessibility also focused on the ease for people with disabilities to use facilities such as users wheel chair must be able to walk easily on the side walk or ride on public transportation.

Election logistics is a means of converting votes that must be present in every election. The objectives of logistics management include being on time, on the right type, on the right amount and on target to build an integrated election and have a strong legitimacy. The right on target means that there is no logical misstatement, the right quality means that all election logistics have standardized standards and are not less than the requirements planned beforehand. The responsibility for planning to maintain election logistics is at the level of the KPU RI, but in terms of deviation, election logistics is stored, used and maintained at the regency or city KPU level.

3.2 Types of Election Logistics

The types of election logistics consist of:

- a. Voting equipment includes: Ballot Boxes, Ballots, Ink, Voting Booths, Seals Tools to Give Votes, Voting Places.
- b. Support for other voting equipment in elections including paper covers, KPPS identity card, TPS security officer identity card, transaction identity card, ballot rubber binding, glue, palette bag, ballpoint, padlock, marker, form for official record and

certificates, sticker number of ballots box, blind aid, list of permanent candidates, candidates pair list, permanent voter list, and additional voter list.

3.3 Procurement Schedule

Considered equipment in preparing a procurement schedule includes:

- a. Schedule of election or election stages
- b. Time of equipment used
- c. The stuffs should be produce or there are the ready stock
- d. Anticipate for an auction
- e. Auction failed
- f. Takes several days for production and distribute to the district or city of KPU
- g. How long it takes for the sorting time and arranging the allocation of implementing and packing each agency
- h. How long it takes for the distribution from the district or city of KPU to the TPS

3.4 Ballot Distribution

From the information collected by Bawaslu on the distribution of ballot papers until March 16, 2019 shows, from 489 region/cities throughout Indonesia, there are 263 (54%) regions where the logistics of the election have all arrived, while 226 (46%) of the other regions have not yet been received by the KPU on regency/city. The late arrival of the ballot in each district/city is because the ballot is on the way to the location and some are still in the printing process.

Table 1
List of Regional Distribution Troubled

No	Region	Details
1	Kuala Kampar, Pelalawan	Distribution of election logistics today held in one of sub district outermost namely sub district Kuala Kampar. This region belongs to a distant area and is difficult to reach (pekanbaru.tribunnews.com).
2	Pangkalan Kerinci, Riau Province	Reported that at the polling station (TPS) which made some people a little uneasy, because of the large number of incomplete voting facilities such as lack of ballots, change of voting place, lack of ink, and the KPPS officers slow to start the voting (pekanbaru.tribunnews.com).
3	Desa Sipungguk, Sub-District Bangkinang	The occurrence of voting rigged as many as 20 ballots in sequence number 02 election of president and vice president (pekanbaru.tribunnews.com).
4	Kampar, Sub-District Salo, Riau	The surrounding community found thousands of ballots were carried away by the current, and some were scattered on the grass (pekanbaru.tribunnews.com)
5	Indragiri Hulu, Sub-District Sungai Lala	There were about 20 ballots damaged and could not be used due to the heavy rain, then the Regional General Election Commission (KPUD) Indragiri Hulu send a replacement ballot box because previously while on the way to distribution to PP Sungai Lala, the ballot box was wet due to heavy rain (riaupos.com).

Source: Online news media summarised

3.5 Logistics Procurement and Distribution Process

Election logistics procurement consists of several stages. These stages can be seen on Table 2:

Table 2
SOP Distribution Logistics

No	SOP Distribution Logistics
1	Dispose of disasters and forward to the secretary
2	Receive the disposition of the head agency of the disasters reports and submit to the head of emergency management, equipment and logistics agency
3	Receiving disposition of the head of agency through secretary about the disasters report and submit to the head of sub-department (Kasubbid) of emergency assistant
4	Collecting reports, related agencies, emergency subfields and other. Furthermore, do a field survey to record the logical needs of what is needed and the most prioritized

- 5 Make a logistics needs report of the most priority for disasters victims and report to the head of emergency management, equipment and logistics agency
- 6 Check the logistical needs report, if yes, forward to the head of agency, and if not, returned for repair
- 7 Receive the disposition of the head of emergency management, equipment and logistics agency
- 8 Received the secretary's disposition and ordered the head of sub-department (Kasubbid) of emergency assistant to follow up
- 9 Removing logistical needs from the warehouse and if the goods are not in the warehouse then should immediately held or proposed to the BNPB for procurement. Then prepare the administration of expenses and handover of the goods
- 10 Approve the distribution of goods and re-check the political conditions that will be distributed
- 11 Bring logistical needs for disaster locations, and re-check the logistics distribution lists at disaster locations
- 12 Conducting direct distribution of disaster locations with assistance and related agencies
- 13 Record logistic recipient list and make minutes of logistical handover
- 14 Make logistical distribution report to head of sub-department
- 15 Instruct the logistic distribution report to the chief executive through the secretary

Source: Regional Disaster Relief Agency of Sumatra Utara Province (BPBD) (bpbd.sumutprov.go.id)

Election Supervisory Agency (BAWASLU) conducts supervision of the procurement and distribution of 2019 general election ballots. Ballots are one type of ballot equipment in the form of paper sheets with special designs used by voters for cast votes on the Election of DPR members, DPD members, Provincial DPRD members and Regency/City DPRDs, and to elect the President and Vice President.

Election Supervisors in accordance with their respective authorities supervise by observing, reviewing, examining, and evaluating the election implementation process in accordance with statutory regulations. Supervision by ensuring that Election Operational Equipment and other equipment support is carried out based on the standards and principles of the right amount, the right type, the right target, the right time, the right quality and the efficient.

Supervision of voting equipment is carried out by checking the schedule, type, procurement and distribution as well as securing the equipment for organizing Elections and supporting other equipment as well as providing suggestions for improvements if potential problems and violations of the planning process are found. Fulfillment of general election infrastructure as we often hear in terms of election logistics is one of the main elements in which elections are held. Therefore in the logistics management process that starts from the planning, procurement, and distribution process, professionalism of the personnel who manage it is needed.

The process of logistics procurement should run on two policies, such as:

- a. The side of the logistics procurement process that enters the stage of the

holding of elections wherein in terms of time is very limited which requires courage to make decisions because it relates to whether the election logistics was fulfilled on polling day.

b. The procurement of general election logistics must be truly able to guarantee the implementation of an effective, efficient, transparent, and accountable procurement process in accordance with the provisions of the prevailing laws and regulations.

4. Conclusion

The holding of the 2019 elections still faces obstacles in the accessibility of election logistics. In several places in Riau problems of letters were exchanged at TPS 23, Tuah Karya Street, Tampan District, Pekanbaru. And the number of voting facilities is incomplete at Pangkalan Kerinci, Riau Province.

This logistical problem must be a concern of the KPU so that in the future it can be evaluated and corrected. The researcher suggests that the accessibility of election logistics must use online-based information where its function is to facilitate remote or non-remote areas to access ballots for future elections and also to reduce the occurrence of failures in upcoming elections.

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