

THE PROBLEMS OF VOTE LOGISTICS AT THE 2019 SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS IN PRINGSEWU REGENCY

Asrianturi, Robi Cahyadi Kurniawan, Arizka Warganegara

Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Lampung, Bandar Lampung Indonesia

E-Mail Korespondensi : asrianturi919@gmail.com

Abstract

Experience in the implementation of the Legislative Election and the Presidential/Vice-Presidential Election which were held simultaneously in 2019 raised various problems. One of the problems that arise was the problem of handling election logistics. The procurement of logistics equipment for general elections, especially ballots, was ideally carried out based on the principles of the right number, right type, right target, right time, right quality and efficiency. This paper aims to find out the problems of managing the logistics of ballots in the 2019 simultaneous elections that occurred in Pringsewu Regency and provide improvement efforts in the management of simultaneous election logistics. This study uses a qualitative descriptive analysis method by conducting a literature study and analyzing secondary data obtained regarding ballot logistics problems in the 2019 Simultaneous Election in Pringsewu Regency. The results of this study can be concluded that (1) the technical handling of ballot logistics in the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency was more complicated than the staged elections. In practice, the logistics of ballots became more numerous and complex, resulting in several major problems. The main problems were delays in sending ballots, lack of ballots, damaged/defective ballots being swapped between Electoral Districts. Furthermore, (2) the main problem of ballot logistics that occurred in the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency could also be said to have also occurred in the previous 3 (three) elections, 2004, 2009 and 2014 which were a non-simultaneous electoral system or an electoral system that separated the implementation of the Legislative Election from the Presidential Election.

Keywords: *logistics, ballots, 2019 simultaneous elections, Pringsewu Regency*

A. Introduction

The implementation of general elections which are carried out directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly is one of the indicators in a democratic system. This is because the people can participate in determining their political choices for their government and country. Since Indonesia's independence, one of the basic principles of the state adopted is the understanding of people's sovereignty. This is mandated by the provisions of Article 1 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution before and after the amendment which states that sovereignty is in the hands of the people. According to Hendra Nurtjahjo (2006: 32) the people are the holders of sovereignty, so the people determine the style and method and what goals to be achieved in state life. This shows that the people rule independently of themselves. Moh. Mahfud MD (1999: 5) adds that people's sovereignty implies the existence of government from, by and for the people. This shows that the government of the people contains an understanding related to legitimate government and recognized in the eyes of the people. Legitimate and recognized government means a government that gets the recognition and support given by the people.

General elections in the form of a democratic context are a modern political mechanism for choosing leaders based on the wishes of the people and peaceful elections of power in order to avoid conflict and power. In addition, the general election is an election to give certain political positions. Election organizers in holding elections are expected to be able to carry out elections by fulfilling the principles of being independent, honest, fair, with legal certainty, orderly, open, proportional, professional, accountable, effective and efficient. (Ima Nur Imani, 2019: 62).

General Election which refers to Law Number 7 of 2017 is defined as a means of people's sovereignty to elect Members of the People's Representative Council, Members of the Regional Representatives Council, President and Vice President, and to elect Members of the Regional People's Representative Council, which are carried out directly, publicly, free, confidential, honest and fair in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

The general election system adopted in Indonesia during the reformation period underwent several changes. The last general election system in 2019 was a simultaneous general election system which was carried out by merging the Legislative General Election and the Presidential General Election. This simultaneous general election rule emerged after the Constitutional Court Decision No. 14/PUU-XI/2013 of 2013 concerning the Implementation of General Elections which partially granted the application for judicial review of Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of President and Vice President proposed by Effendi Gazali as a representation of the Civil Society Coalition. The decision of the Constitutional Court stated that the separation of the holding of the Presidential/Vice-Presidential Election with the Legislative General Election was unconstitutional. General elections had to be held simultaneously. In contrast to the system in the three previous general elections that took place in 2004, 2009 and 2014, this is a general election system conducted in the Pileg stage, and the presidential election separately or not simultaneously. According to Ratnia Solihah (2019: 81) the expected implication of the simultaneous general election is the efficiency of the general election, accompanied by the

effectiveness that follows it, which can reduce the expenditure of state funds in general elections.

General election logistics are the organizing equipment used in the Election of DPR Members, DPD Members, Provincial DPRD Members and Regency/City DPRD Members as well as organizing equipment used in the General Election of President and Vice President (General Election Commission, 2018: 8). The experience of holding simultaneous general elections or with a general election system that combines the implementation of the Legislative General Election with the Presidential General Election which refers to the 2019 general election, raises various problems. One of them is the problem of handling the logistics of general elections. Based on the history of general elections in Indonesia, the Legislative general election and the general election for President/Vice President were held simultaneously for the first time in 2019. With this simultaneous general election, voters must vote for 5 (five) letters voice at once in the voting booth. The five ballots include ballots to elect Members of the Regency/City DPRD, Members of the Provincial DPRD, Members of the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia, Members of the DPD of the Republic of Indonesia, and the President and Vice President. With the many types of ballots used in the implementation of simultaneous general elections, it certainly creates complexity in terms of handling the logistics of general elections.

The implementation of general elections needs to be supported by the availability of adequate logistics (right type, right amount, and right quality), which is determined by logistics management by the Satker KPU of the Republic of Indonesia, Provincial KPU, Regency/City KPU, PPK, PPS and KPPS. The three main logistics handling

processes that took place in the 2019 simultaneous general elections were the procurement, distribution, and withdrawal of logistics processes.

In the voting stage, the crucial thing that needs to be paid attention to by general election organizers at all levels is the readiness of election logistics, especially the ballot papers needed on the day of implementation. Different electoral systems require different technical arrangements and preparations as well as different logistics management. One of the biggest challenges in holding general elections with simultaneous general elections is the handling of good general election logistics, so as to minimize the occurrence of ballot logistics problems. Through this paper, the author will discuss the logistical problems of general elections, especially ballot papers that occurred in Pringsewu Regency by conducting a study of references and documentation related to these problems. Based on the description above, in this paper the following problems can be formulated:

1. What are the problems in managing the logistics of ballots in the 2019 simultaneous general elections that took place in Pringsewu Regency?
2. How are efforts to improve the logistics management of ballots in simultaneous general elections in order to increase effectiveness in the distribution of ballots in simultaneous general elections?

B. Review of Theory And Concept

The History of General Elections in Indonesia

Indonesia has long experience in holding general elections, whether held under authoritarian or democratic government regimes. The first general election was held in 1955 to elect members of the DPR and the Constituent

Assembly. Many parties considered that the general election in 1955 was held democratically (Herbert Feith, 1999: 8). According to Yuliani Widianingsih (2017: 7) that since the New Order, general elections in Indonesia have been held successively in 1971, 1977, 1982, 1987, 1992 and 1997. The next general election should have been held in 2002. However, due to political conditions, social and economic crisis that dragged on at that time in 1998 which finally undermined the domination of the Suharto regime, general elections were held in 1999 and Indonesia became a country that succeeded in holding the most democratic general elections since 30 years.

After the New Order, Indonesia has succeeded in holding general elections by prioritizing the principles of direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair every 5 (five) years on a regular basis. The first general election in this reform period was held in 1999 and followed regularly every 5 (five) years in 2004, 2009, 2014 and 2019. Since the 2004 general election, Indonesia has held two new types of general elections, namely the Presidential Election / Direct Vice President and General Election of Members of the DPD (Regional Representative Council) as part of the Legislative General Election. Previously, there were only Legislative General Elections to elect Members of the Republic of Indonesia DPR, Provincial DPRD and Regency/City DPRD (Aditya Perdana et al., 2019: 3).

According to Ria Casmi Arrsa (2014: 519), the historical trajectory of the development of the general election in 2004 was the first general election that allowed the people to directly elect their representatives to sit in the DPR, DPD, and DPRD and directly elect the President and Vice President. With a different system from the previous general election, the general election to

elect members of the DPR and DPRD members is carried out with a proportional representation system with an open candidate list system. Political parties will get seats with the number of valid votes they get. These seats will be awarded to candidates who meet or exceed the BPP score. If not, then seats will be assigned to candidates based on serial numbers. Meanwhile, the general election to elect members of the DPD is carried out with a district system with many representatives.

Simultaneous General Election

On January 24, 2014, the Constitutional Court has made a new decision regarding simultaneous elections. In its decision, the Constitutional Court granted the petition from the applicant who reviewed the existence of several Articles in the Law (UU) which were unconstitutional with the Basic Law (UUD). As a result, the Constitutional Court gave a decision in the form of holding the general election simultaneously in 2019 and the next election (Wahyu Widodo, 2018: 23). In line with this, Nanik Prasetyoningsih (2014: 246) reports that the Constitutional Court Decision Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 is a test of Article 3 paragraph (5), Article 12 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2), Article 14 paragraph (2), and Article 112 of Law Number 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of the President and Vice President. Some of these articles regulate the provisions for the general election for members of the Representative Council and the Presidential Election which is held separately. However, based on the decision of the Constitutional Court, the provisions of several articles were declared contrary to the 1945 Constitution and had no binding legal force. The implication of the cancellation is the implementation of "Simultaneous National General Elections". The general

election for members of the Representative Council and the Presidential Election has been held simultaneously starting in 2019 and in the following years.

According to Janpatar Simamora (2014: 4), the issuance of the decision of the Constitutional Court Number 14/PUU-XI/2013 has its own consequences related to efforts to synchronize the implementation of the Legislative General Election and the General Election of President/Vice President in the country. It is known that the two General Election regimes referred to have been held separately (always preceded by the implementation of the Legislative General Election). The effort to synchronize the General Elections requires further steps so that the implementation of the simultaneous General Elections which began in 2019 can run well and contribute greatly in order to build a better quality of democracy. Jimly Asshiddiqie (2014: 1) adds that with the Simultaneous General Election mechanism, there are many benefits that can be obtained in strengthening the government system. These include: (1) the government system is strengthened through 'political separation' between the functions of the Executive and the Legislative which are supposed to balance each other. The officials in these two branches of power are formed independently at the same time, so that there is no conflict of interest or potential for hostages to take place which fosters transactional politics; (2) One of the weaknesses of this 'decoupling' system is the potential for symptoms of 'divided government' or 'split-government' as a result of the head of government not controlling the majority vote in parliament. However, this must be accepted as a reality which of course must be balanced with the application of the principle of non-discrimination between parliament and

the government; (3) The impeachment system can only be implemented under strict conditions. There are criminal reasons, not political reasons; (4) to maintain the climate and dynamics of the "public policy debate" in parliament.

When viewed technically and the substance of the implementation of the general election, the quality of the 2019 simultaneous general election is still marked by various problems that hinder the running of the general election, ranging from the problem of damaged ballots and logistical delays, general election criminal violations that occur in all provinces, officers of the Organizing Group Voting dying due to excessive workload, to the issue of riots in Jakarta in response to the general election results. The problems that surround this indicate that there must be an evaluation and improvement of the general election in Indonesia (Afrimadona et al., 2019: 121).

General Election Logistics

The word logistics according to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI, 2020) means procurement, maintenance, distribution and provision (to replace) equipment, supplies, and personnel. Sondang P Siagian (2005: 3) defines that logistics is part of the supply chain process which functions to plan, implement, control effectively, efficiently the procurement, management, storage of goods, services and information from the starting point to the point of consumption with the aim of meeting consumer needs.

Election logistics in General Election Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2018 concerning Norms, Standards, Procedures, Procurement Needs, and Distribution of General Election Organizing Equipment is mentioned as equipment for organizing general elections which includes voting equipment and other equipment support. Voting equipment is equipment used in voting and directly supports the holding

of general elections consisting of ballot boxes, ballots, ink, voting booths, seals, tools for voting and polling stations. Other equipment support is equipment used to maintain security, confidentiality, and smooth implementation of voting and vote counting consisting of ballot covers, identification cards, rubber ballot binding, glue/adhesive, plastic bags, pens (ballpoints), padlocks or security devices other forms, markers, forms for official reports and certificates as well as other forms, ballot box stickers, straps for choice marking tools, assistive devices for the blind, list of candidate pairs and permanent list of candidates and a copy of the final voter list.

In the stages regarding the logistics of the general election, the General Elections Commission at least divides it into two forms, the stages of logistics production and logistics distribution to the regions. The stages of logistics production need to identify the types and needs that are tailored to the stages of the general election because each stage of the general election has different types of logistics. For example, at the stage of voting and counting votes under the law, general elections specifically regulate what logistics are needed, such as ballot papers, ballot boxes, voting booths, voting equipment, ink, and counting and recapitulation forms as well as equipment at TPS (Aditya Perdana et al., 2019: 196).

Good general election logistics is to minimize damaged ballots, so as not to repeat the production of ballots. The ballots received at the Regional General Election Commission go through a process of sorting, checking, and folding. After that, it is stored in the warehouse of the Regional General Election Commission until later distributed to the polling station (TPS) a week before the general election takes place (Resista Vikaliana & I Nyoman Purnaya, 2019: 140). Aditya Perdana et al (2019: 276)

add that the logistics of general elections is very fundamental in the process of holding general elections. An election is certain to be postponed or failed if the logistics of the election to be used at the polling station arrive late at the destination, do not match the number, do not match the address, or do not meet the specifications. Due to the vital role of logistics in organizing general elections, the General Elections Commission must ensure that the procurement and distribution process for general election logistics runs well, smoothly, in the right quantity, in the right specifications, and on time.

2019 Election Ballot

According to General Election Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2018 concerning Norms, Standards, Procedures, Procurement Needs, and Distribution of General Election Organizing Equipment, ballots are a means used to cast votes in General Elections. General Election ballots consist of 5 (five) types. There are ballots for the General Election of the President and Vice President, ballots for the General Election of Members of the House of Representatives, ballots for the General Election of Members of the Regional Representatives Council, and General Election ballots. Members of the Provincial People's Representative Council and ballots for the General Election of Members of the Regency/City Regional People's Representative Council.

Rules regarding General Election ballots are regulated in the Decree of the General Election Commission of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1944/PL.02-Kpt/01/KPU/XII/2018 regarding the Design of Ballots and Design of Voting Tools for Blind Voters in the 2019 General Election. The General Election Commission Decision

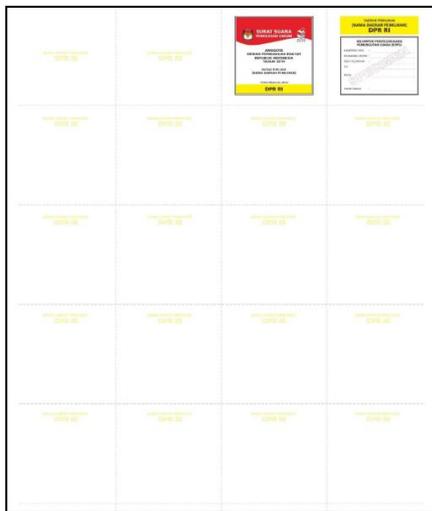


Figure 2. Specimen of 2019 election ballots for DPR members

3. Ballots in the General Election of DPD Members

The Election Ballots for Members of the Regional Representatives Council consist of Ballots for the Election of DPD Members. The ballots for each DPD Member Electoral District contain the serial number of candidates starting with number 21 (twenty one) and so on according to the number of DPD Member candidates for each Province, recent photo and name of the candidate for DPD Member. The type of paper used on ballot papers for the General Election of DPD members is 80 gram HVS. The composition of the names of the candidates for DPD Members is sorted

alphabetically starting from the letter A to the letter Z. The ballot papers for the General Election of DPD Members are made by taking into account the folded position that does not hit the column for the DPD Member candidates so as not to cause damage to the ballots. The ballot papers for the Election of DPD Members are in the form of rectangular, vertical/horizontal sheets consisting of 2 (two) parts called the outer and the inner.

Specimen of the 2019 General Election ballot papers for DPD members (inner sheet and outer sheet).

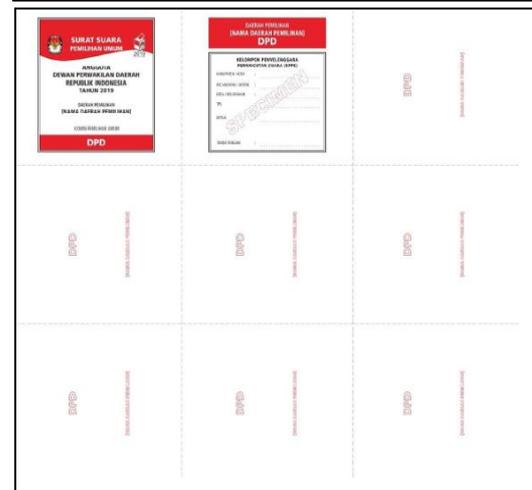


Figure 3. Specimen of 2019 general election ballots for DPD Members

4. Ballots in the General Election of Members of the Provincial DPRD

The ballot papers for the Election of Members of the Provincial DPRD must match the number of Electoral Districts for the Members of the Provincial DPRD. The type of paper on the ballot for the Election of Members of the Provincial DPRD is HVS 80 grams. Security Voice / special mark on the ballot is microtext. The ballot papers for the election of members of the Provincial DPRD shall be in the form of a rectangular, vertical sheet consisting of 2 (two) parts, called the outer and the inner.

Specimen of ballot papers for the 2019 General Elections for Members of the Provincial DPRD (inner sheet and outer sheet).

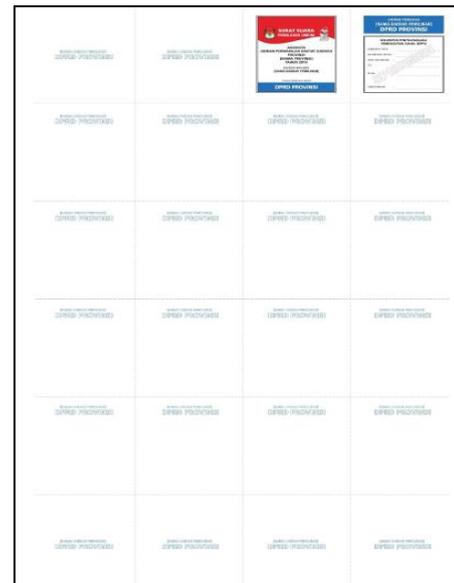


Figure 4. Specimen of the 2019 election ballots for members of the Provincial DPRD

5. Ballots in the Election of Members of Regency/City DPRD

The ballot papers for the Election of Members of Regency/City DPRD must match the number of Electoral Districts for Members of Regency/City DPRD. The ballot papers for the election of members of the Regency/City DPRD use a size of 51 x 82 cm. The type of paper for the ballot papers for the Election of Members of the Regency/City DPRD is HVS 80 grams. Security / special mark on the ballot is microtext. The electoral ballots for members of the Regency/City DPRD are made by taking into account the folded position that does not affect the column of political parties and candidates for members of the Regency/City DPRD so as not to damage the ballots. The electoral ballots for members of the Regency DPRD are in the form of rectangular, vertical sheets consisting of 2 (two) parts called the outside and the inside.

Specimen of the 2019 election ballots for members of the Regency/City DPRD (inner sheet and outer sheet).

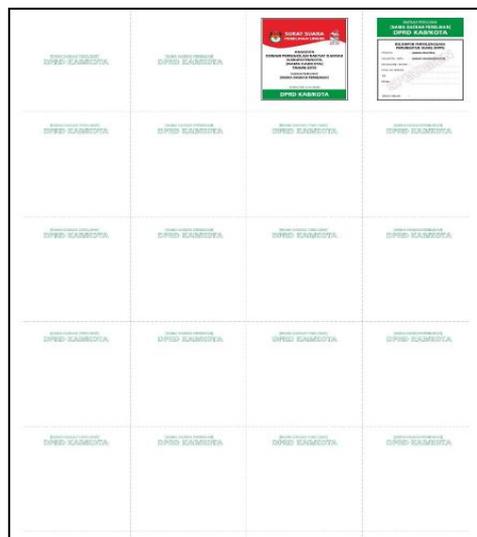


Figure 6. Specimen of the 2019 election ballots for members of the Regency/City DPRD

C. Research Method

This research was conducted in Pringsewu Regency, Lampung Province. Pringsewu Regency consists of 9 sub-districts. There are Gadingrejo, Pringsewu, Ambarawa, Pardasuka, Pagelaran, North Pagelaran, Sukoharjo, Banyumas and Adiluwih. During the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency, there were 1,416 TPS spread over 131 villages and 9 sub-districts. The number of voters in Pringsewu Regency based on the Second Corrected Final Voters List in the 2019 general election was 295,934 voters.

Meanwhile, the Dapil format for the election of the Regency DPRD that has been determined and agreed upon by all stake holders and political parties throughout Pringsewu Regency is the format of 5 (five) Electoral Districts.

The object of this paper is the logistical problems of ballots in the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency. The data and arguments built in this paper use qualitative studies, by collecting various reference sources from library materials, and secondary sources through searching related writings such as journals, and reports of election administrators about the dynamics and phenomena of simultaneous elections, especially related to the implementation of the 2019 simultaneous elections in particular in Pringsewu Regency. According to Lexy J. Moleong (2005: 6), qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomena of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods.

D. Results And Discussion

Problems in Handling the Logistics of the 2019 Simultaneous Elections in Pringsewu

Simultaneous elections in 2019 will certainly be a challenge for all elements of the nation in improving the political and democratic system in Indonesia. The change in the electoral system from gradual elections to simultaneous elections brings considerable technical consequences for the implementation of elections and of course leaves several problems. The implementation of simultaneous elections clearly requires good election logistics management. Although the time span for holding simultaneous elections has become

shorter and the use of budgets is more efficient, the preparation for holding elections in handling election logistics takes a longer time. According to Ratnia Solihah (2019: 85) the technical aspects of handling logistics in the 2019 simultaneous elections are more complicated than the gradual elections. In its implementation, the logistics of the election become more numerous, so it must be prepared carefully so that the implementation of the election does not experience obstacles.

The procurement of logistics equipment for general elections, especially ballots, should ideally be carried out based on the principles of the right number, right type, right target, right time, right quality and efficiency. In practice, there are several problems in handling election logistics that stand out in the implementation of the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency which can be used as lessons for improving the implementation of simultaneous elections in the next period. These problems include:

The stage of sending ballots logistics from the Printing Company

The problem with logistics handling at the stage of sending election logistics from the Printing Company Warehouse that occurred in Pringsewu Regency was that there was a difference between the number of ballots needed and the number of ballots sent from the Printing Company Warehouse to the Pringsewu Regency KPU, with the number of short deliveries reaching 3,073 pieces. The details of the shortage of ballots sent from the Printing Company Warehouse to the Pringsewu Regency KPU Warehouse are:

a. The ballot papers for the DPRD for the Regency of Dapil 1 lacked 134 sheets,

- b. The ballot papers for the DPRD for the Regency of Dapil 2 lacked 115 sheets,
- c. The ballot papers for the DPRD for the Regency of Dapil 3 lacked 127 sheets,
- d. The ballot papers for the DPRD for the Regency of Dapil 4 lacked 115 sheets,
- e. The ballot papers for the DPRD for the Regency of Dapil 5 lacked 122 sheets,
- f. The ballot papers for the Provincial DPRD lacked 615 sheets,
- g. The ballot papers for the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia lacked 615 sheets, and
- h. The ballot papers for the President/Vice President lacked 615 sheets

In addition to the problems above, another problem that arises on the technical side is the delay in election logistics. The delivery of election logistics from the printing company to the Pringsewu Regency KPU was not on time, which was only two months before the voting was held, so the logistics management process was later delayed. The distribution of election logistics, especially ballots from the Company Warehouse to the Pringsewu Regency KPU was carried out on February 20, 2019 based on the Minutes Number 012/AGP/SS-BTTB/L10/II/2019 while the voting was carried out on April 17, 2019. Thus, it can be concluded that practically the election organizer, the General Election Commission of Pringsewu Regency, only has 57 days to complete the next stages of logistics management. This logistical delay has implications for the disruption of the schedule for sorting, folding, packing and logistics distribution to polling stations.

Another problem that occurred according to the Report on the Results of Supervision of the Procurement and

Distribution of Ballots for the 2019 General Elections of the General Elections Supervisory Agency of the Republic of Indonesia dated March 18, 2019 at the stage of receiving election logistics from the Printing Company Warehouse, there were ballots exchanged with Pesawaran Regency with a total of 346 sheet. Then according to the 2019 Pringsewu Regency Bawaslu Final Report, it was explained that in distributing ballots from the Printing Company Warehouse, Bawaslu found the ballots were sent incorrectly to areas that did not comply with the provisions or could be referred to as the wrong address. The ballots with the wrong address were found in packages distributed by the printer to areas that were not their constituencies. Among them are 198 ballot papers for the Pesawaran Regency DPRD in the Pesawaran 3 electoral district and 300 sheets of ballots for the DPRD Central Lampung Regency for the Central Lampung Dapil which were sent to the Pringsewu Regency KPU.

Stages of sorting and folding ballots

The stages of sorting ballots at the Pringsewu Regency General Election Commission are carried out on March 15 to 20, 2019. Based on the report of the organizer (Pringsewu Regency KPU) contained in the Minutes Number 42/PP.10.3.BA/1810/Kab/III/2019 dated March 13, 2019 regarding the Shortage of 2019 General Election Ballots, it was stated that the ballots received from the printing company warehouse to the Pringsewu Regency General Election Commission during the sorting process were found to be damaged or defective ballots totaling 2,646 pieces of the total contents of 1,514,121 ballots. This resulted in a shortage of 2,441 ballots for this type of election, with the following details:

a. The ballot papers of the DPRD for the 1st electoral district lacked 53 sheets,

- b. The ballot papers of the DPRD for the 2nd electoral district lacked 68 sheets,
- c. The ballot papers of the DPRD for the 3rd electoral district lacked 771 sheets,
- d. The ballot papers of the DPRD for the 4th electoral district lacked 218 sheets,
- e. The ballot papers of the DPRD for the 5th electoral district lacked 117 sheets,
- f. The ballot papers of the provincial DPRD lacked 1,097 sheets,
- g. The ballot papers of the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia lacked 2 sheets, and
- h. The ballot papers of the President/Vice President lacked 115 sheets.

Several criteria for damaged or defective ballots were found at the sorting stage and could not be used in the 2019 simultaneous general elections, including poor print quality of ballot papers; ballots whose print is almost evenly distributed on one page; ballot papers that have a large number of stains on them; torn ballots; ballot papers with holes in the column number and name of candidates for Members of the Regency DPRD, Members of the Provincial DPRD, Members of the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia, and in the column number or name or photo column for candidates for Members of DPD of the Republic of Indonesia as well as candidates for President and Vice President.

Distribution stage to TPS

The voting process in Pringsewu Regency did not run smoothly. This was because technical problems in handling election logistics still occurred at the time of voting. Logistics handling problems at the distribution stage to TPS still exist. According to the Pringsewu Regency Bawaslu Final Report in 2019, there were still ballot papers found that were confused at a number of polling stations. The ballots for the Electoral District

(Dapil) III of Pesawaran Regency are entered into the Regional Elections of Pringsewu Regency, in Pekon Yogyakarta, Gadingrejo District, Pringsewu Regency. There were 44 (forty four) ballots for the election of DPRD members in Pesawaran Regency which were found in three polling stations in the Pekon Yogyakarta area, Gadingrejo District, Pringsewu Regency. The details are 15 ballot papers at TPS 8 Pekon Yogyakarta, Gadingrejo District, 25 ballot papers at TPS 10 Pekon Yogyakarta, Gadingrejo District, and 4 ballot papers at TPS 11 Pekon Yogyakarta, Gadingrejo District.

In addition to the problem of confused ballots, there was also a shortage of ballots in boxes which were distributed to polling stations with the following details:

At TPS 07 Pekon Tanjung Anom, Ambarawa District, the number of DPT was 215 while the number of ballots in boxes was 200 sheets. There is a shortage of at least 15 ballots.

- a. TPS 08 Pekon Wonosari, Gadingrejo, had a shortage of 26 DPD RI ballots.
- b. At TPS 07 Pekon Pujodadi, Pardasuka, the number of DPD RI ballots was written on envelopes amounted to 166 sheets, but the contents were only 116 sheets. There was a shortage of 50 ballots.
- c. At TPS 16 Pekon Pringsewu Barat, the number of DPT was 248 while the number of ballots in boxes was 203 sheets. There was a shortage of at least 45 ballots.
- d. At TPS 17 Pekon Pringsewu Barat, there was a shortage of ballots for the presidential/vice-presidential election of 100 sheets.
- e. At TPS 26 Pekon Pringsewu Barat, there was a shortage of ballot papers DPD RI as many as 23 sheets.
- f. At TPS 34 Pekon Pringsewu Barat, there was a shortage of ballot papers

for DPR RI as many as 15 sheets and DPD RI 20 sheets.

- g. At TPS 11 Pekon Podosari Pringsewu, there was a shortage of 25 ballots for the presidential/vice-presidential election.
- h. At TPS 12 Pekon Podosari Pringsewu, there was a shortage of ballot papers for the Provincial DPRD as many as 5 sheets.
- i. TPS 01 Pekon Pangungrejo Sukoharjo, had a shortage of 80 provincial DPRD ballots.

Efforts to Improve Logistics Management for the 2019 Simultaneous Elections in Pringsewu

The implementation of general elections in Indonesia in the future will still lead to a simultaneous election system. This is reinforced by the issuance of the Constitutional Court Decision Number 55/PU-XVII/2019 of 2019 in the case of Judicial Review of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections, Law Number 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Government Regulation in Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors into Law, and Law Number 10 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Government Regulations in Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors Becomes Law against the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia where there are a number of choices of simultaneous general election models that can still be judged constitutional based on the 1945 Constitution,

- a. Simultaneous general elections to elect Members of DPR, Members of DPD, President/Vice President, and Members of DPRD;
- b. Simultaneous general elections to elect Members of DPR, Members

- of DPD, President/Vice President, Governor, and Regent/Mayor;
- c. Simultaneous general elections to elect Members of DPR, DPD Members, President/Vice President, DPRD Members, Governors, and Regents/Mayors;
 - d. National simultaneous general elections to elect Members of DPR, Members of DPD, President/Vice President; and some time after that local simultaneous general elections are held to elect Members of Provincial DPRD, Regency/City DPRD Members, Governors and Regents/Mayors;
 - e. National simultaneous general elections to elect Members of DPR, Members of DPD, President/Vice President; and some time after that, simultaneous provincial general elections are held to elect Members of the Provincial DPRD and elect the Governor; and then some time after that there will be simultaneous district/municipal elections to elect members of the district/municipality DPRD and elect the regent and mayor;
 - f. Other options as long as they maintain the simultaneous nature of the general election to elect Members of the DPR, DPD, and the President/Vice President;

Based on the report of the election organizers, logistical problems that occurred in the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency were at least also in the previous 3 (three) elections, namely 2004, 2009 and 2014 which were not simultaneous election systems or electoral systems that separated the implementation of the Legislative Election from the Presidential Election. Aditya Perdana et al (2019: 79) added that the distribution of logistics in

the 2009 and 2014 elections was ineffective and inefficient because the composition of the electoral districts in the general election was less representative, both in terms of ethnicity, culture, and geographical proximity. This can be interpreted that the logistical handling problems that occurred in the holding of the 2019 simultaneous general elections did not lead to the conclusion that the simultaneous general elections were not relevant to be held in Indonesia.

The problem of managing election logistics turns out to always come up in both simultaneous and non-simultaneous general elections. The process of providing ballot logistics will always be repeated as long as the election is held every 5 (five) years, so it is necessary to improve performance in logistics management so that in the future it will be better and more effective. According to Aryojati Ardipandanto (2019: 28) that election logistics in simultaneous general elections must be prepared more maturely than non-simultaneous elections. The importance of this election logistics problem has been emphasized by several academics including Andrew Reynolds (2005: 124) who states that the idealism of holding Simultaneous Elections can even be "sacrificed" if there is an incapacity in handling election logistics by the Election Organizer. Political policy makers seem to need to pay attention to this view because the core "spirit" of holding elections is to ensure that the democratic election process is not optimally achieved due to the desire to achieve procedural perfection in the implementation of Simultaneous Elections.

The logistical management problem that occurs is not the thought or idea to return the election to a non-simultaneous election system, but rather how in the next simultaneous election, the logistical management problems that occurred in the 2019 simultaneous elections will not

be repeated, or as far as possible. may be minimized.

There are many efforts that can be taken by the General Election Commission, both the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia, the Regional KPU of the Regency and the Provincial KPU in dealing with the problems of handling election logistics, especially ballot papers in the success of holding simultaneous general elections. Resista Vikaliana and I Nyoman Purnaya (2019: 141) explained that in order to be more effective and efficient in the implementation of election logistics management, the logistical packing process and other supports such as sorting and folding ballots carried out at the Regency/City General Election Commission level must follow the SOP that determined by the Secretary General of the General Elections Commission by taking into account the conditions of the area concerned.

Efforts that can be made to minimize confused ballots include dividing the workload of the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia, the Provincial KPU and the Regency/City KPU in a more organized and even manner. This division means that the burden of the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia is only to take care of the ballots at the national level, the Provincial KPU is in charge of procuring ballots at the provincial level and the Regency/City KPU is responsible for procuring ballots at the Regency/City level. With a model like this, it is hoped that there will be less cases of confused ballots and faster distribution of ballots to their destination.

Then for errors in sending ballots, if you look at it further, this problem is caused by the printing company's packaging process being mixed between ballot papers from one electoral district to another, as well as the slippage of the sorting process at the printing company level. Cases like this can actually be a

concern for the General Elections Commission to remind printing companies to sort and re-assure the distribution of ballots according to the intended address and ensure that the number of ballots and existing forms have been calculated carefully and accurately from the various types of elections available. As for the delay in sending ballots, according to Afrimadona et al (2019: 249) there are two factors in the delay in the logistics of distributing ballots. The first is internal in the form of human resources. The second external factors include facilities and infrastructure as well as natural disturbances.

Most of the damaged or defective ballot papers in Pringsewu Regency were due to the poor quality of the ballot prints; ballots whose print is almost evenly distributed on one page; ballot papers that have a large number of stains on them; torn ballots; ballot papers with holes in the column number and name of candidates for Members of the Regency DPRD, Members of Provincial DPRD, Members of the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia, and in the column number or name or photo column for candidates for Members of DPD of the Republic of Indonesia as well as candidates for President and Vice President Most of the damaged or defective ballots are the result of the printing process, not the distribution of the ballots. This finding, in theory, could be attempted that the sorting of ballots can be done in two layers, namely the first at the printing company when it will be distributed and the second when sorting it to each Regency/City KPU. A more thorough sorting process carried out at the printing company can minimize the presence of damaged or defective ballots sent to the Pringsewu Regency KPU and other regions.

Based on the rules for distributing ballots contained in General Election

Commission Regulation Number 15 of 2018 concerning Norms, Standards, Procedures, Procurement Needs, and Distribution of General Election Organizing Equipment Article 10 Paragraph 1, this states that the basis for adding two percent of ballots is the need per electoral district, not per polling station. According to article 350 paragraph 3 of Law Number 7 of 2017 it is stated that the number of ballots in each polling station is the same as the number of voters listed in the permanent voter list and the additional voter list plus 2% (two percent) of the permanent voter list as a reserve. Maximizing the reserve of ballot papers by 2% (two percent) is certainly not effective because of the General Election Commission Circular which states that the 2% (two percent) is not taken from the number of DPT and DPTb at the polling station, but only from the DPT. The shortage of ballots is quite worrying, especially for transfer voters and the special voters list which are quite large in number and of course this condition results in a potential shortage of ballots. Provisions on the percentage of election logistics reserves must also be added to be better prepared to face the possibility of unexpected logistical shortages in the field.

Regarding the logistics distribution of ballots, the General Elections Commission is required to map the logistics distribution on time according to the existing election stages. According to Aditya Perdana et al (2019: 121) maximum service needs to be carried out by the organizers and their workers as a supporting principle to fulfill the principles of independence, impartiality, integrity, transparency, efficiency, and professionalism. Service standards need to be applied internally to the institution, including in work procedures when the election stage takes place. This can be related to time-based services such as timely logistics distribution in accordance

with the stages of the election. Furthermore, the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia through its legislative function can initiate a revision of the Election Law. Materials that need to be considered by the DPR of the Republic of Indonesia to be revised or added to the Election Law include: improving the quality of distribution of election logistics.

E. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, the researcher can conclude that the technical handling of logistics in the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency is more complicated than the staged elections. In practice, the logistics of ballots became more numerous and complex, resulting in several major problems, namely: delays in sending ballots, shortage of ballots, damaged/defective ballots and ballots being swapped between Electoral Districts. The main problem of ballot logistics that occurred in the 2019 simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency can also be said to have also occurred in the previous 3 (three) elections, namely 2004, 2009 and 2014 which were non-simultaneous electoral systems or electoral systems that separated the implementation of the Legislative Election from the Presidential Election.

Suggestions for improving the logistics management of ballots in simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency include efforts to improve the procurement of logistical equipment, especially ballots that refers to the principles of the right number, right type, right target, right time, right quality and efficient, namely the implementation of the distribution of the workload of the Republican KPU Indonesia, Provincial KPU and Regency/Municipal KPU in a more organized and equitable manner; the process of sorting ballots can be carried out more carefully and thoroughly

and carried out in two layers, namely the first at the printing company when it will be distributed and the second when sorting it to each Regency/City KPU; maximum service needs to be carried out by the organizers and their workers as a supporting principle to fulfill the principles of independence, impartiality, integrity, transparency, efficiency, and professionalism; and service standards need to be applied internally, including in work procedures when the election stage takes place. Considering that the logistical problems of ballots in the implementation of simultaneous elections in Pringsewu Regency also occur in gradual elections, the simultaneous general elections are still relevant to continue to be carried out with several improvement efforts.

REFERENCE

- Afrimadona, A. Hidayah, G. A. Tanjung, I. P. Panggar, J. L. Rua, Khoirunnisa, L. Suhenty, M. F. Aminuddin, M. Afifudin, M. Nurhasim, M. A. Nashiruddin, R. P. Imawan, & S. S. Situmorang. 2019. *Serial Evaluasi Penyelenggaraan Pemilu Serentak 2019 Perihal Pemungutan dan Penghitungan Suara*. Bawaslu RI. Jakarta.
- Ardipandanto, A. 2019. Permasalahan Penyelenggaraan Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2019. *Jurnal Bidang Pemerintahan Dalam Negeri*, Vol. XI No. 11/I/Puslit/Juni/2019, hlm 25–30.
- Arrsa, R. C. 2014. Pemilu Serentak dan Masa Depan Konsolidasi Demokrasi. *Jurnal Konstitusi*, Vol. 11 No. 3, September 2014, hlm 515–337.
- Asshiddiqie, J. 2014. Pemilihan Umum Serentak dan Penguatan Sistem Pemerintahan. Diambil dari http://www.jimly.com/makalah/namafile/173/Pemilihan_Umum_Serentak.pdf
- Badan Pengawas Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia. 2019. *Laporan Hasil Pengawasan Pengadaan dan Pendistribusian Surat Suara Pemilihan Umum 2019*. Jakarta.
- Feith, H. 1999. *Pemilihan Umum 1955 Di Indonesia*. Kepustakaan Populer Gramedia. Jakarta.
- Imani, I. N. 2019. Efektivitas Kotak Suara Berbahan Dupleks pada Pemilihan Umum Serentak Tahun 2019 di Pulau Legundi Kabupaten Pesawaran. *Jurnal Tata Kelola Pemilu Indonesia*, Vol. 1 No. 1, November 2019, hlm 61–81.
- KBBI. 2020. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI). Diambil 8 Maret 2020, dari <https://kbbi.web.id/logistik>
- Keputusan KPU. 2018. Keputusan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia Nomor 1944/PL.02-Kpt/01/KPU/XII/2018 tahun 2018 tentang Desain Surat Suara dan Desain Alat Bantu Coblos (Template) Bagi Pemilih Tunanetra pada Pemilihan Umum Tahun 2019.
- Komisi Pemilihan Umum. 2018. *Buku Pintar Pengelolaan Logisti Pemilu/ Pemilihan*. Komisi Pemilihan Umum. Jakarta.
- MD, M. M. 1999. *Pergulatan Politik dan Hukum*. Gama Media. Yogyakarta.
- Moleong, L. J. 2005. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT. Remaja. Bandung.
- Nurtjahjo, H. 2006. *Filsafat Demokrasi*. Bumi Aksara. Jakarta.
- Perdana, A., B. M. Silitonga, F. D. M. Liando, F. K. Rizkiyansyah, K. Nugroho, M. Sukmajati, P. U. Tanthowi, & T. Anggraini. 2019. *Tata Kelola Pemilu di Indonesia*. Komisi Pemilihan Umum. Jakarta.
- PKPU. 2018. Peraturan Komisi Pemilihan Umum Republik Indonesia Nomor 15 Tahun 2018 tentang Norma, Satandar, Prosedur, Kebutuhan Pengadaan, dan

- Pendistribusian Perlengkapan Penyelenggaraan Pemilihan Umum. Prasetyoningsih, N. 2014. Dampak Pemilihan Umum Serentak bagi Pembangunan Demokrasi Indonesia. *Jurnal Media Hukum*, Vol. 21 No. 2, Desember 2014, hlm 241–263.
- Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi. 2013. Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi No. 14/PUU-XI/2013 tahun 2013 tentang Pelaksanaan Pemilu.
- Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi. 2019. Putusan Mahkamah Konstitusi Nomor 55/PU-XVII/2019 tahun 2019 dalam perkara Pengujian Undang-Undang terhadap Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.
- Reynolds, A. 2005. *Electoral System Design*. IDEA. Sweden.
- Siagian, S. P. 2005. *Aplikasi Supply Chain Management Dalam Dunia Bisnis*. Grasindo. Jakarta.
- Simamora, J. 2014. Menyongsong Rezim Pemilu Serentak. *Jurnal Rechts Vinding*, Vol. 3 No. 1, April 2014, hlm 1–18.
- Solihah, R. 2019. Peluang dan Tantangan Pemilu Serentak 2019 dalam Perspektif Politik. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan*, Vol. 3 No. 1, 2018, hlm 73–88.
- Undang-Undang. 2017. Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemilihan Umum (Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 2017 Nomor 182, Tambahan Lembaran Negara Republik Indonesia Nomor 6109).
- UUD 1945. 1945. Undang-Undang Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.
- Vikaliana, R., & I. N. Purnaya. 2019. Optimalisasi Distribusi Surat Suara Pemilu pada Pemilihan Umum Serentak. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Administrasi*, Vol. 2 No. 2, Desember 2019, hlm 140–143.
- Widianingsih, Y. 2017. Demokrasi dan Pemilu di Indonesia: Suatu Tinjauan dari Aspek Sejarah dan Sosiologi Politik. *Jurnal Signal*, Vol. 5 No. 2, Desember 2017, hlm 1–19.
- Widodo, W. 2018. Pelaksanaan Pemilu Serentak Tahun 2019 Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Politik dan Hukum. *Jurnal Meta-Yuridis*, Vol. 1 No. 1, 2018, hlm 22–38.