

The Authority of the Probolinggo City General Election Commission in the Management and Distribution of Election Logistics

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ABSTRACT

One of the important aspects for the success of the General Election lies in the success of the election organizers in managing and distributing logistics. The General Election Commission (KPU) of the City of Probolinggo as the organizer of the Election plays a strategic role in the stages of receiving, maintaining, managing and distributing election logistics in the right number, type, quality, purpose and time. The acceptance of logistics that did not come together, the implementation of the arrangement and packing of logistics that were close to the implementation of voting and the delay in the distribution of logistics from the KPU to Districts, Sub- Districts and Polling Stations caused problems in the management and distribution of logistics. This study aims to describe the fish and analyze the authority of the Probolinggo City Election Commission in managing and distributing logistic. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with data analysis techniques using a Likert scale to measure the perception of a person or group of people about social phenomena obtained from the results of questionnaire data. The results of this study obtained an overview of election logistics management activities ranging from assembling ballot boxes, sorting and folding ballot papers, packing ballot papers, arranging forms and paper covers, arranging voting station equipment (TPS), packing logistics inside ballot boxes and outside. Ballot box. In addition, an overview of election logistic distribution activities is also obtained starting from the Probolinggo City KPU warehouse to the District Election Committee (PPK) in the District office, logistic distribution from the Probolinggo City KPU warehouse to the Voting Committee (PPS) in the Kelurahan office and logistic distribution from the Voting Committee. (PPS) to Voting Organizing Groups (KPPS) at Polling Stations (TPS). The authority of the Probolinggo City KPU in accordance with statutory regulations is very much needed in the management and distribution of logistics so that it runs according to the stage plan in a timely manner that utilizes resources, facilities and infrastructure according to the right target procedure.

Keywords: Authority; Evaluation of public policy; Public policy

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1. INTRODUCTION

Direct General Elections are currently held by the General Election Commission (KPU), KPU is an Election Organizing institution that is National, Permanent and Independent in carrying out General Elections, and this is stated in Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections.

The General Election Commission (KPU) is a state institution that organizes general elections in Indonesia, which includes the General Election of DPR, DPD, DPRD, General Election of President and Vice President, as well as General Election of Regional Heads and Deputy Regional Heads.

Direct General Election is a form of extension of people's political rights, as desired by the amendments to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. With the election of the President and Vice President, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD by the people it will not only allow the people to directly determine the President and Vice President themselves, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD as desired, but at the same time it will also further strengthen its legitimacy, because the mandate of its power is obtained directly.

The General Election of President and Vice President, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD is a democratic party for all people of Probolinggo City. The General Election for President and Vice President, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD 2019 was held by the Probolinggo City KPU as the organizer of an Election that is national, independent, non-partisan, impartial, transparent, and professional based on the

principles of democratic elections with involve the widest possible participation of the people so that the results can be trusted by the community. The national character of the KPU is because the structure is at the national level, (Central) then at the Provincial KPU and Regency / Municipal KPU levels.

The General Election of President and Vice President, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD in 2019 there are three stages of activities for the General Election of President and Vice President, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD in 2019 which includes the preparation, implementation and completion, of course, is a mandate and a very heavy task and requires a lot of strategies for the Probolinggo City KPU in implementing the work procedures of the programs and activities of the three stages of the General Election of the President and Vice President, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD. In the end, it is hoped that with the three stages, maximum results will be obtained in the General Election of the President and Vice President, DPR RI, DPD, Provincial DPRD, City DPRD.

Election organizers have a duty to prepare procurement and distribution of logistics. The planning, procurement, and distribution of voting equipment and counting votes to polling stations will greatly determine the success of the general election.

The success of the Election is determined by the availability of logistics/equipment for election administration that must be managed and distributed in a professional and accountable manner by the election organizers in an appropriate number, type, quality, on target, and on time. Punctuality of distribution is important because it is directly related with smooth voting and counting of Election votes, the Regency / City Commission as the election organizer plays an important and strategic role in the stages of acceptance, maintenance, management and distribution of the 2019 Election logistics. Right on target means there is no logistic sending error. Right type means that all election logistics have standardized specifications and the right amount means that there is no shortage of previously planned needs.

Administratively, election logistics is the embodiment of election logistic planning which is carried out in stages, by implementing KPU regulations and procurement technical guidelines, which have been regulated by the Indonesian KPU to avoid technical errors due to the ongoing election logistic non-standard.

In carrying out its duties, the Probolinggo City KPU is assisted by an Ad Hoc Body, namely, the District Election Committee (PPK) which is located in each sub-district and the Voting Committee (PPS) which is located in each village or sub-district. After being formed, PPS forms a Voting Organizing Group (KPPS).

Probolinggo City KPU on September 2-3 2019 in Malang held a "Logistics Implementation Evaluation Meeting in the 2019 Election in Probolinggo City." This activity was attended by KPU Commissioners, KPU Secretariat Staff and District Election Committee (PPK). From the results of this activity, an inventory list of problems that occurred during the implementation of logistics management and distribution was found, namely: (1) The inconsistent acceptance of election logistics disrupts the sorting, management and distribution processes; (2) Lack of Plano Forms provided by the Indonesian KPU and other logistical equipment; (3) Registered voters in the Permanent Voters List (DPT) were added by additional voters and special voters at the time of voting resulting in a shortage of ballot papers that have been provided at polling stations (TPS) and this has led to conflicts; (4) The implementation of logistical arrangements and packaging involving members of the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) resulted in a mess of logistics inside and outside the ballot boxes; (5) The timing of the logistics arrangement and packing that was too close to the implementation of the voting made the members of the District Election Committee (PPK) and the Voting Committee (PPS) work extra; (6) The delay in distributing election logistics from the KPU to the sub-district because departures were not on schedule resulted in conflicts between election administrators and security forces.

The purpose of this study is to describe and analyze the authority of the Probolinggo City KPU in managing and distributing election logistics.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Public Policy Theory

According to Dye (1978) in Understanding Public, public policy is what the government chooses to do or not to do. According to Chandler, and Plano (1988) public policy is a strategic utilization of resources available resources to solve the problem - the problem of public or entering.

Lindblom (1986), suggests that the process of making public policy is a complex process because it involves many processes and variables that must be studied by policy-making actors. Therefore, some political experts who are interested in studying public policy share the process. The process of formulating public policy into several stages. The purpose of such division is to make it easier to study public policy. The stages of public policy put forward by Dunn (1998) are as follows: (1) Agenda Compilation Stage. A number of actors are selected and appointed to formulate issues on the public agenda. Previously, these issues competed first to be included in the policy agenda, because not all issues were prioritized on the public

policy agenda. In the end, some issues entered the agenda. The policies of the policy makers. At this stage a problem may not be touched at all, while other problems are set to be the focus of discussion, or there are also problems due to certain reasons being postponed for a long time. (2) Policy Formulation Stage. The problem that has been entered into the policy agenda are then discussed by the policy maker. The problem maker - the problem is then defined to find the best solution. The solution to the problem comes from the various alternatives or policy options that exist. Similar to the struggle for a problem to enter the policy agenda, at the policy formulation stage each alternative competes to be selected as an action taken to resolve the problem. At this stage, each actor will "play" to propose a solution to the problem. (3) Policy Adoption Stage. Various kinds of policy alternatives are offered by the policy-making actors, in the end one of the alternative policies is adopted for further action in public policy with the support of the legislative majority, consensus between agency directors or judicial decisions. (4) Policy Implementation Stage. A policy program will only become an elite note, if the program is not implemented. Therefore, policy program decisions that have been taken as an alternative solution to the problem must be implemented, that is, implemented by government agencies at lower levels. The policies that have been taken are implemented by government agencies that mobilize financial and human resources. In the implementation phase of this emerged a variety of interests that would compete with each other. Some policy implementations have the support of implementers but some others may be opposed by the implementers. (5) Policy Evaluation Stage. At this stage the policies that have been implemented will be assessed or evaluated, this is done to see the extent to which the policies made have been able to solve the problem. Public policy is basically made to achieve the desired impact. In this case, solve problems faced by society. Therefore, measures - sizes or criteria are determined which are the basis for assessing whether public policy has achieved the desired impact.

Judging from the description above regarding the stages of public policy making, it can be understood that policy evaluation plays an important role in the stages of public policy. Given the many problems that exist in society, of course, it also requires solving problems that are appropriate and appropriate to the existing conditions of society.

Public Policy Evaluation Theory

Evaluation is a link in the public policy process, Lester & Stewart explained that policy evaluation is aimed at seeing the causes of failure of a policy or to find out whether public policy has been implemented to achieve the desired impact (in Winarno, 1965). So that policy evaluation has a duty to determine what consequences are caused by a policy by describing the impact and assessing the success or failure of a policy based on predetermined standards or criteria. Rossi & Freeman puts forward evaluation, stating that Evaluations are conducted to answer a variety of questions of related to that we havelisted as the three focus of evaluation research: program conceptualization and design, program implementation (Monitoring and accountability) and program utility (impact and efficiency assessments). The notion of evaluation by Rossi and Freeman states that program evaluation must be able to answer several questions in evaluation research, namely program design and conceptualization, program implementation (monitoring and accountability) and program usefulness (impact and efficiency).

Policy evaluation is very important in assessing a public policy because evaluation has a function that makes a policy need to be evaluated. Dunn (1998) argues in policy analysis that evaluation has several important functions, including: (1) Evaluation provides valid and reliable information regarding policy performance, namely the extent to which needs, values and opportunities and objectives have been achieved through public action. In this case the evaluation reveals how far certain goals and targets have been achieved in solving the problem. (2) Evaluation contributes to clarification and criticism of the values that underlie the selection of goals and targets in public policy. Values are clarified by defining and operating goals and targets. In asking the appropriateness of goals and objectives, the analysis can use alternative sources of value and a basis in the form of rationalism. (3) Evaluation contributes to the application of other policy analysis methods, including problem formulation and problem solving recommendations. Evaluations can also contribute to the definition of new alternative policies or revisions to policies by showing that existing policies need to be replaced or updated.

According to Briant & White (in Wibawa, 1994), policy evaluation basically must be able to explain the extent to which public policy and its implementation are close to the goal. The definition of policy evaluation put forward by Briant & White above, directs the assessment of policy evaluation to be carried out at the implementation stage, and implementation can be assessed to what extent the resulting impacts and consequences.

According to Wibawa (1994), evaluation aims to provide information to policy makers about how their programs are running. As well as showing what factors can be manipulated in order to achieve better results, to then provide new policy alternatives or simply other means of implementation.

Authority Theory

In an organization there must be an authority. Authority or authority is a term commonly used in the field of public law. However, there are actually differences between the two. Authority is what is called "formal power", power that comes from the power given by law or legislative from executive or administrative power. Therefore, it is the power of a certain group of people or the power over a certain area of government or governmental affairs that is unanimous. While the authority only concerns a certain part of the authority. Authority is the right to give orders, and the power to request obedience.

The definition of authority according to HD Stoud is: "Bevoegheid wet worden omscreven als het geheel van bestuurechtelijke bevoegdheden door publiekrechtelijke rechtssubjecten in het bestuurechtelijke rechtsverkeer" (authority can be explained as a whole set of rules relating to the acquisition and use of government authority by public law subjects in public law).

Ateng Syafrudin argues that there is a difference between the meaning of authority and authority. There is a fundamental difference between authority and authority. Authority is what is called formal power, power that comes from the power given by law, whereas authority only concerns a certain part of the authority. Within the authority there are powers. Wewenang is the scope of public legal action, the scope of government authority, not only includes the authority to make government decisions, but includes the authority in the context of carrying out duties, and granting authority and distribution of authority mainly stipulated in statutory regulations.

From the various definitions of authority as mentioned above, the authors conclude that authority has a different meaning from authority. The authority is a formal power derived from the Act - Act, whereas the authority is a specification of the authority, meaning that whoever is given the authority can be a Act - Act, then he has the authority to do something that in the authority.

Duties and Authorities of the Probolinggo City KPU

According to the General Election Commission Regulation Number 8 of 2019 Article 35, the Chairperson of the Regency/City KPU becomes the Head of the Finance, General, Household and Logistics Division. The Finance, General, Logistics and Household Division has the task of coordinating, organizing, controlling, monitoring, supervising and evaluating related policies: (1) Office, household, and filing administration; (2) Protocol and trial; (3) Management and reporting of State Property; (4) Financial implementation, accountability and reporting; (5) Proposing the inauguration of membership and the implementation of the oath / promise of the Regency / City DPRD; (6) Planning, procurement of goods and services, and distribution of election and election logistics.

Election Logistics Management

Management is the responsibility of Regency/City KPU. Technically, logistic management is the responsibility of the Regency / City KPU Secretary. The Secretary of the Regency / City KPU assigns the Head of the General and Logistics Sub Division to be assisted by other Secretariat Officials / Staff in carrying out the logistic management process. Regency / City KPU commissioners, especially the Logistics Division, act as directors in every process of managing and distributing election logistics

There are two types of election logistics, namely: (1) Voting equipment, consisting of ballot boxes, voting booths, ballot papers, fingerprint ink, seals, elective markers and polling stations (TPS). (2) Support for collecting equipment, such as paper covers, official report forms, KPPS IDs, glue / adhesives, ballpoint pens, markers, blind aids, rubber, ballot box stickers, straps of choice marking tools, plastic bags, and padlocks.

The Regency/Municipal KPU Secretariat carries out the procurement of other supporting equipment in the form of TPS equipment. On receipt of the letter sounds of the provider / printing, Regency / City "should" do the following things: (1) Coordinate with the local Bawaslu and Police before the ballot is received; (2) Check the door sealing cable of fleets sending ballot papers; (3) Write down the name of the driver / officer sending and the police number of the fleet sending the ballot; (4) Requesting travel documents and proof of receipt of goods (BTTB); (5) Opening the seal / cable doors of the fleet was witnessed by Bawaslu and the local police; (6) Take down the boxes / boxes containing ballots from the fleet with care not to drop them and tear or damage them; (7) Checking and counting the number of ballot boxes / boxes that were unloaded one by one; (8) Appoint the staff assigned to count and record the number of ballot boxes for each type of ballot paper and electoral district; (9) Record and write down the results of the examination and count into the official report on the results of the examination; (10) Keep the ballot

box in a safe place; (11) Documenting by video and / or photos every stage of receiving and storing ballots; (12) Immediately input logistics receipts into the DISLOG system; (13) Making reports on receipt and storage of ballot papers according to the predetermined report systematics (attached); (14) The report is signed by the Secretary and acknowledged by the Head of Regency / City KPU;

Storage of ballots that have been received by the Regency / City KPU shall be carried out with the following conditions: (1) Separate each type of ballot and electoral papers (not to be mixed and exchanged); (2) Placements are easy to monitor and can be calculated periodically; (3) Labeled or marked on each stack of ballot papers in each type of ballot paper and the Electoral District; (4) Ballot boxes are placed on pallets and covered with tarpaulin; (5) Conduct periodic and periodic supervision to ensure that ballots are in safe and intact condition; (6) Make a duty schedule for duty officers equipped with a picket book.

Ballot papers that have been received are stored in the warehouse and / or Regency / City KPU Office provided that: (1) The warehouse area and / or Regency / Municipal KPU office used for storing ballots must be flood-free, safe from leaking or rainwater and tempiyas, and free from insects / rodents; (2) The electrical installation is adequate; (3) Secure gate; (4) Walls, stucco / tile floors, and warehouse roofs are of good quality and ensure the safety of goods; (5) Good air conditioning or warehouse ventilation; (6) Available pallets / goods; (7) The location of the warehouse is easily accessible by means of transportation; (8) There are fire extinguishers, rodents and termites and other insects; (9) Guaranteed security in the warehouse location environment; (10) Guarded 24 hours by designated security officers and police officers; (11) A tool for moving goods / trolley is provided; (12) Installed CCTV if necessary).

The process of receiving and storing ballots must be well documented, neat and complete in the form of videos and photos including: (1) Fleets / trucks that send ballot papers (see the police number); (2) Fleet door seal / cable inspection process; (3) Officers or personnel who witness the receipt of ballots; (4) Process of submitting travel documents and delivery of Goods Receipt; (5) A place to store ballot papers (warehouse/office). (6) The process of dropping from the fleet / truck to the storage area; (7) The process of counting and recording ballot box boxes; (8) The condition of the ballot box which has been arranged in the storage area; (9) The process of signing and submitting Minutes of Handover (BAST)

Sorting and folding of ballot papers is carried out gradually after the ballot is received. Preparation stage, which includes: (1) Ensure a representative building / warehouse location; coordinate with Regency/ Municipal Bawaslu and local Police; (2) Coordinating with the Regency / City Bawaslu and the local Police; (3) Make a schedule for the implementation of sorting, folding and packing; (4) Appoint the person in charge, supervisors, the number of personnel / workers who will sort and fold ballot papers; (5) Create groups of sorting and folding officers; (6) Make control cards and other administrative needs.

In recruiting personnel or workers who will sort and fold, pay attention to: (1) The ability of personnel to read, write, and assess color (not color blind); (2) Personnel age shall be at least 17 (seventeen) years old and maximum 65 (sixty five) years old; (3) Write down the name, address, telephone number / cellphone concerned; (4) Number of personnel and allocation of working time available; (5) The type and quantity of goods being sorted; (6) In recruiting personnel / workers who will sort , fold, and arrange / pack ballot papers, Regency / City KPU can be carried out through self-management and in collaboration with community groups; (7) In sorting, folding, setting up and packing letter sounds can involve: (a) Logistics Working Group; (b) Officials and / or staff of Regency / Municipal KPU; (c) PPK / PPS members; (d) Student or student; and (e) People who live in the work area.

In carrying out the sorting ballots, the appointed worker shall separate between good ballots and defective ballots. The criteria for sounds feasible, damaged / defective ballots are: (1) The printed ballot papers are dirty or the color is uneven. (2) The surface of the ballot print is blurred. (3) Ballot papers crumpled / wrinkled. (4) Torn ballots, in the middle and / or the edges; (5) Top/title of ballot: (a) There is a large spot or stain; (b) The printed title of the ballot is fuzzy / unclear; (c) The KPU logo is not clear; and/or; (d) The writing of "ballot papers" is unclear or dirty. (5) Part of the serial number column, photo column or candidate pair name column: (a) There is a large spot or stain on the serial number column, photo and name of the pair of candidates; (b) There is a gradation of color or black or other colored stains in the name column, so that the serial number or name of the pair of candidates is difficult to read; (c) There is a gradation in color or black or other colored stains on the photo column so that the photo of the pair of candidates is difficult to recognize; (d) There is a large number of stains or large stains so that the ballot papers look dirty; (e) There is a hole in the serial number column or photo column or the name column of the pair of candidates, giving the impression that the ballot papers have been punched; and/or; (f) Order column, or photo column, or column of dirty candidate pair names .

Election Logistics Distribution Procedures

Election logistics must be properly distributed, the right type, the right amount and the right time, in the meaning of: (1) Correct type, must match the type and type as well as its designation/function. (2) Right in number, for the main logistics, namely ballots and forms, the amount must match the needs of the region. (3) On time, providers of goods and services must take into account the timing of the procurement, supply of goods and services according to schedule.

Distribution and Return Mechanism

The distribution and return of election logistics can be done by: (1) Delivery Service Providers; (2) Combining shipping / expedition service providers with the procurement of goods; (3) Self-management.

Terms of Delivery/Expedition Service Providers

Terms of Delivery/Expedition Service Providers include: (1) Have a transportation management service business license (SIUJPT) issued by the authorized agency. (2) Having expertise, experience, financial, technical and managerial in the field of transportation. (3) Has human resources, capital, equipment, & facilities. (4) Legally have the capacity to sign a cooperation agreement letter. (5) Not being declared bankrupt by the court, not being suspended from business activities, and / or not undergoing criminal and / or civil sanctions. (6) Is a taxpayer who has fulfilled the tax obligations of the last year? (7) Never been convicted based on a court decision that has permanent legal force. (8) Provide a true statement about the qualifications & certifications he has & can be accounted for. (9) Have coverage (insurance)

The priority scale of the destination area

Taking into account the travel time, distance to location far or near by considering the difficulty, geography, climatic conditions, means of transportation and the level of security and vulnerability of the destination

Modes of transportation

Modes of transportation include: (1) Distribution and return by land: trucks, box cars (pickup closed, pickup covered with tarpaulin). (2) Distribution and return by sea: ships, cargo ships, ferries, sailing ships, speed boats, etc. (3) Distribution and return by air: plane/helicopter.

The cost component calculation refers to the Standard Entry Cost (SBM), market price, unit price, tariff, or indexation applicable in each region.

Implementation at Regency/City KPU

Election logistics distribution can be done by: (1) Cooperating with the Regional Government, Polres, and the local Kodim; (2) Regency/City KPU can carry out the process of unloading goods by means of self-management; (3) Supervising and monitoring to find out the development and movement of distribution, acceptance and return of operational equipment by establishing a monitoring post. (4) The duties of the monitoring post are as follows: (a) Report the receipt of goods to the KPU through the Provincial KPU; (b) Coordinate with PPK, PPS, and KPPS; (c) Processing data and information from monitoring results; (d) Prepare and make proof of receipt of goods from the Regency / City KPU to PPK; (e) To coordinate vertically and across sectors.

Implementation in the District Selection Committee (PPK)

Implementation in the District Selection Committee include: (1) Carry out the process of loading and unloading goods with self-management; (2) Carry out the distribution and return of election management equipment from and to PPS according to schedule; (3) Prioritizing villages or kelurahan that are farthest and / or difficult to reach; (4) Include PPK officers and security officers; (5) Using proper and safe means of transportation; (6) Prepare proof of receipt of goods from PPK to PPS; (7) Prepare proof of receipt of returned goods from PPK to Regency / City KPU; (8) Coordinating with the Camat, PPK, and security forces; (9) Report the distribution and return of election management equipment to Regency / City KPU.

Implementation at the Voting Committee (PPS)

Implementation at the Voting Committee include: (1) Carry out the process of loading and unloading goods with self-management; (2) Carry out the distribution and return of election management equipment from and to PPS according to schedule; (3) Prioritizing polling stations that are farthest and / or difficult to reach; (4) Include PPS officers and security officers; (5) Using proper and safe means of transportation; (6) Prepare proof of receipt of goods from PPS to KPPS; (7) Prepare proof of receipt of goods returned from

KPPS to PPS; (8) Coordinating with the Village Head or other designations/Lurah, the Field Election Supervisory Committee and the security apparatus; (9) Maintain the safety of election administration equipment by not opening, damaging or removing it; (10) Report the distribution and return of election administration equipment to PPK.

Implementation in Voting Organizing Groups (KPPS)

Implementation in Voting Organizing Groups (KPPS) include: (1) Prepare proof of receipt of delivery and return of goods from KPPS to PPS; (2) Maintain and store election management equipment by not opening, damaging or removing it during the storage period at the polling station, before voting and after voting; (3) Report the receipt and return of election administration equipment to PPS.

3. METHODS

This research design is descriptive qualitative type. The research location is in the area of the General Election Commission of the City of Probolinggo. Data collection techniques use questionnaires and documentation submitted to KPU institutions and Election organizers in the District, namely the District Election Committee (PPK), in the Kelurahan, namely the Voting Committee (PPS) and at the polling stations, namely the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS). The data analysis technique uses a Likert scale to measure people's perceptions regarding the research material.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The General Election Commission is a state institution that holds general elections in Indonesia. The KPU's vision is to become an independent, professional and integrity election organizer and one of the KPU's missions to improve the quality of the implementation of concurrent elections that is effective, efficient, transparent, accountable and accessible. Election is one of the mandates of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which must be carried out directly, publicly, freely, secretly, honestly, and fairly. One of the problems that have arisen in the implementation of the Election which is under the authority of the KPU is the management and distribution of logistics. In the organizational structure of the management and distribution of the election logistics, especially at the City Kpu level, it is led by the Head of the KPU in charge of the Finance, General, Household and Logistics Division. The success of the Election is determined by the availability of logistics / equipment for the election administration which must be managed and distributed in a professional and accountable manner by the election organizers in an appropriate number, type, quality, target, and time. Several indicators are evaluated in the implementation of logistics management and distribution, namely orderly, meaning that the Election administrators exercise authority in accordance with statutory regulations, effective means that the election is carried out according to the planned stages in a timely and efficient manner meaning that the election organizers utilize resources, facilities and infrastructure in the implementation election according to procedure and right on target. The results of this study indicate that: (1) The KPU's authority is sufficient in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations in the management and distribution of logistics. (2) Logistics management and distribution is quite appropriate to be carried out by election organizers in the right number, type, quality, right target and time

5. CONCLUSION

The implementation of the 2019 Election in the City of Probolinggo is considered successful, this can be seen from the results of the realization of authority with the set targets. Logistics management and distribution are carried out well, which can be used as a parameter for the success of the 2019 Election in the City of Probolinggo.

Probolinggo City KPU is expected to further improve socialization in the form of technical guidance to election organizers at the District, Sub-District and Polling Station levels regarding the rules in logistics management and distribution so that logistics are conveyed and can be used with the right amount, type, quality, right target and on time. .

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