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Implementation of the Logistics Policy for the Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow Election in 2020 during the Covid 19 Pandemic

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Abstract. Public policy is a branch of science developing rapidly according to the community's needs. Especially in the public sector and is a multidisciplinary branch of study that requires contributions from other sciences in everyday reality. Destination study this to describe, explain the factors Implementation of the Logistics Policy for the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of Bolaang Mongondow Timur in 2020 during the *Covid- 19 Pandemic*. Researchers use qualitative research because they are interested in describing reality. The empirical background behind the phenomenon in-depth, detailed and thoroughness are related to the Implementation of the Logistics Policy for the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020. Primary data sources were obtained from the field by observing or interviewing. Researchers use this data to get direct information about the Implementation of Logistics Policies for the Election of Regents and Deputy East Bolaang Mongondow Regent in 2020 to the Commissioner in charge of Logistics and the Officer or Implementer in charge of/in order of Election Logistics. Data sources are data obtained from reading sources and various other sources consisting of letters, reports, and official documents. In qualitative research, data collection is carried out in natural settings (natural conditions). Primary data sources and data collection techniques focus on observation, interviews, documentation. Analysis has started since formulating explaining the problem before going into the field and continues until the writing of the research results. Data analysis becomes a guide for further research until, if possible, a "*grounded*" theory. However, data analysis focuses more on qualitative research during the field process and data collection. The East Bolaang Mongondow KPU's Logistics Management Team, as a policymaker, has carried out a detailed calculation of the logistics needs and election cable ties. Communication: the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU with the District Election Committee and the Voting Committee has been well. Still, there is no exceptional socialization/ guidance regarding the needs and use of Election Logistics to KPPS. There is no socialization/ guidance on the condition and use of Election Logistics in stages starting from Regency KPU to PPK, then PPK to PPS, and PPS to KPPS. There is no budget arrangement for socialization/ guidance of technology regarding the need and use of Election Logistics.

Keywords. Logistics Policy, Election, Bolaang Mongondow

A. Introduction

One measure of the success or failure of an election is managing the logistics of the Election. The Election's success is determined by the availability of the election logistics at the polling station in the correct number, type, quality, destination, and time. Provincial General Election Commission, Regency/Municipal General Election Commission, District Election Committee, Voting Committee, Voting Organizing Group from the stage of needs planning, budgeting, Procurement, distribution, and the maintenance and Inventory of logistics Elections. Ardiles MR Mewoh (2021) argues: "How important and strategic is voting equipment and vote-counting or commonly called election logistics in the implementation of elections or regional head elections. Therefore logistics management in elections or regional head elections is one of the core businesses of organizing elections. Not a few election organizers are ultimately declared to have violated the code of ethics or even face criminal threats because of mismanagement of logistics."

Based on the opinion above, management Logistics Election has the central and strategic role is wrong one aspect that determines success maintenance Selection. Management Logistics which by the provision, could support implementation maintenance Election Regent and Deputy Regent East Bolaang Mongondow 2020 profession and quality. By Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Regulation Commission Election General Number 7 of 2020 concerning voting equipment and other equipment in the Election of governors and deputy governors. Regents and deputy regent mayors and deputy mayors. It is stated that Regency KPU provides election equipment for the Election of regents and deputy regents. Election equipment consists of voting equipment and other equipment. Voting equipment consists of ballot boxes, ballots, ink, voting booths, seals, tools for marking choices, and TPS. At the same time, other types of equipment consist of paper covers, KPPS identification cards, order officers and witnesses, rubber ballot binders, glue/adhesive, plastic bags, ballpoint pens, padlocks/cable ties /other security devices, markers, forms, ballot box number stickers, straps for optional marking devices and assistive devices for the visually impaired.

In managing the logistics of the Election, the General Elections Commission is guided by the principles of: Preparation Equipment Election, which applied as listed in Article 3 Regulation Commission Election General Number 7 of 2020 concerning Regarding voting equipment and other equipment in the Election of governors and deputy governors, regents, and deputy regents, and deputy mayors as following: Right Type, Logistics which Available By Type Goods which needed Body Organizer (Committee) Election District, Committee Collection Voice and Group Organizer Collection sound). Exact Quantity, Logistics available on-site Collection Voice (TPS) appropriate with Amount required by Body Organizer. Precise Quality, Logistics which The District Election Committee accepts (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS). With standard quality, which set General Election Commission (KPU). Logistics are received by the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) on time (H-1). Right on Target, Logistics available on-site Collection Voice (TPS) appropriate need, no wrong address/place. Efficient, Logistics general on-site Collection Voice (TPS) with a budget which frugal (efficient).

Commission Election General districts East Bolaang Mongondow has set Couple Candidate Regent. The representative ReRegentelected poured in Decision Commission Election General districts East Bolaang Mongondow Number 6/PL.02.7-KPT/7110/Kab/II/2021 concerning Stipulation of Spouse Candidate Regent and representative Regent East Bolaang Mongondow Chosen on Election Year 2020. Even though already set Candidate Regent and representative RegRegentected, however, there is problem on-time

implementation Election simultaneously 2020. is related to availability logistics Election Commission Election General districts Bolaang. Where is East Mongondow occur? Lack of cable-ties Selection to be used for lock/lock Box Voice which allotment for worn on Meeting Plenary Recapitulation. Results Counting Voice in level districts so that on moment Plenary Recapitulation. Counting Voice uses cable ties with logos Elections Legislative 2019 year for lock/lock Box sound. The lack of cable ties seSelectionthe Commission Election General districts East Bolaang Mongondow. It is reported to Body Supervisor Election (Bawaslu) Regency East Bolaang Mongondow. In dispute Dispute Results Election in the Court Constitution Republic of Indonesia, the argument delivered Party Applicant to Party Respondent. The district commission Bolaang Related East Mongondow with cable ties used on moment Plenary Recapitulation Results from Counting Voice in level districts not which reads 2020 election. However, which used is cable ties were worn on the 2019 election.

In the news in Manado Post Media, January 29, 2021, where Power Law Applicant Couple Candidate The AMA-UKP East Bolaang Mongondow Regent and Deputy Regent stated. "The fatal thing is about the use of cable ties in 2019 because the Election of regional heads uses cable ties, The 2019 Pilleg. Even though the Procurement is there and the amouAmountaccording to need. Moreover, the Attorney for the Candidate for Regent and Deputy Regent of Bolaang Mongondow Timur SB-RG stated. Then the use of cable ties (Pileg) 2019 and ballot boxes opened. It means that the soundbox that uses the 2019 cable ties has been opened. Due to the Procurement of cable ties, The 2020 election is enough. Incident this is also inaccuracy Commission Election General districts East Bolaang ern Mongondow in manage Logistics Election Regent and representative Regent East Bolaang Mongondow. Based on the data above, the authors are very interested in conducting research due to problems related to the shortage of cable ties. Elections at the Meeting Plenary Recapitulation Results from Counting Voice in level Sub-districts even though in the management of the Regent and Deputy Regent Election Logistics. It has been regulated in the Regulations and Decisions and the General Election Commission Office Letters from planning and budgeting, procurement, distribution, maintenance, and Inventory.

B. Literature review
1. Public Policy

Policy Public is a rule that regulates life together must be obeyed and enforced whole tie citizens. Every violation will be given a penalty by weight violations committed, and sanctions dropped in front of society by institutions that have Duty drop sanctions. According to Edward in Suwitri (2008), public policy is defined as "*What*" *the government says and does or does not do. It is the goals or purposes of government programs.*" That is, the government's stated and done or not done, including public policy. The public policy appears as the target or goal of programs. Edward further explained that public policy could be implemented in other laws, in speeches by top government officials or programs, and actions taken by the government [1]. Anderson in Widodo (2008) defines public policy as a policy developed by government agencies and officials, where the implications of these policies are: 1) public policies always have specific goals or have actions oriented towards the destination; 2) public policies contain government actions; 3) public policy is what the government does, so it is not what it is still intended to do; 4) the public policy taken can be the clear sense that it is a government action regarding specific issues, or harmful in the sense that it is a government decision not to do something; 5) government policies, at least in a positive sense, are based on statutory regulations that are binding and coercive. Hakim (2003) suggests that Public Policy Studies study

government decisions in overcoming a problem of public concern. Based on the opinions above, it can be concluded that public policy is related to laws and regulations, be it government decisions or actions to solve problems [2].

Meanwhile, Anderson Nugroho defines policy as "*A relative "stable, purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of the actor in dealing with a problem or matter of concerns.*" The policy is a direction of action with a purpose set by an actor or several actors to overcome a problem or problem [3]. According to Carl I. Friedrick in Nugroho (2009), public policy is A series of actions proposed by a person, group, or government in a particular environment, with existing threats and opportunities. The proposed policy aims to exploit the potential and overcome the problem. Obstacles exist to achieve specific goals. Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that a policy made by the government to achieve specific goals in which there are actors involved in overcoming problems that arise from the environment [4].

2. Policy Implementation

Implementation policy, Lester and Stewart in Winarno (2014) reveals that implementation policy looked at from broad sense, is the step of the policy process quick after determination law. Implementation looked at by wide have mean implementation Constitution where various actors, organizations, procedures, and techniques. Work together for operating policy to reach goals policy or programs that have been set. According to Nugroho (2003), implementation policy has two choices for implementing it, that live implements it in the form of programs and through formulation policy derivative or derivative from the policy that. Implementation policies that Nugroho has explained explain two choices. The first life to implement it in the program, and the second is through formulation policies. Understanding the policy implementation above, George C. Edward III (Nawawi, 2009) suggests several things that can affect performance success [5].

First, implementation communication requires the implementor to know what to do. In addition, in the communication of policy implementation, policy objectives and targets must be conveyed to the target group [6]. It is done to reduce errors in policy implementation. Policy communication has several dimensions, including the dimensions of transformation (*transmission*), clarity (*clarity*), and consistency (*consistency*) [7]. The transformation dimension requires that public policies be transformed to implementers, target groups, and other parties related to policies [8]. The measurement of clarity requires policies transmitted to implementers [9]. Target groups and other parties with direct or indirect interests in the procedure can be received to see what the aims, objectives, and targets are. Resources are one factor that influences the success of implementation, even though the policy's contents have been communicated clearly and consistently [10]. Still, if the implementer lacks the resources to implement the policy, it will not run effectively. Resources supporting policy implementation can be tangible, such as human resources, budgetary resources, equipment resources, information resources, and author authority resources are one variable that affects the success and failure of implementation [11]. Implementation is very dependent on human resources (apparatus); thus, human resources in implementing policies and having sufficient skills and abilities to carry out tasks, recommendations and orders from superiors (leaders). Human resources must have accuracy and appropriateness between the number of staff needed. Moreover, the expertise possessed by the work tasks [12].

Budget resources are resources that affect implementation after the existence of human resources. The limited available budget causes the quality of services to the public that must be

provided to the community to be also tiny [13]. Limited budget causes the disposition of the actors to below. Even *goals will occur displacement* carried out by the actor towards the achievement of the goals and objectives that have been set [14]. The limited equipment facilities needed to implement the policy have caused the failure of policy implementation [15]. It is difficult to obtain accurate, precise, and reliable information with limited facilities, significantly harming accountability performance: information resources and authorAuthoryssential factors in implementing a policy and relevant and sufficient information [16].

Information about the willingness or ability of various parties involved in implementing the policy is intended so that the implementers will not make a mistake interpreting how to implement it [17]. Authority is also another resource that affects the effectiveness of policy implementation [18]. According to Edward III, the authorAuthority*orAuthority* is sufficient to make its own decisions owned by an institution that will influence the institution in implementing a policy. Third, the disposition the character or characteristics possessed by policy implementers. Personalities are like commitment, honesty, and democratic nature. Suppose the policy implementer has good features or feelings [19]. In that case, he will carry out the policy well by the goals and desires of policymakers. According to Van Meter and Van Horn (Widodo, 2007), there are three kinds of elements that influence disposition, namely knowledge *(cognition)*, understanding, and deepening *(comprehension). and understanding* the policy, the direction of their response, whether to accept, neutral, or reject *(acceptance, neutrality, and rejection)*, the intensity of the policy [20].

The element that can influence the disposition is knowledge, where knowledge is a somewhat important element because the apparatus's high knowledge can assist the implementation. Understanding and deepening can also help create and implement performance by achieving the objectives [21]. Community response can also determine the success of execution because it can determine whether the community accepts, is neutral, or rejects. Fourth, the bureaucratic structure is an agency most often involved in overall policy implementation [22]. The organizational structure in charge of implementing the policy has a significant influence on the performance of the policy. In the bureaucratic system, two essential things influence it: the critical aspect of the bureaucratic structure of every organOrganizationexistence of standard operating procedures *(standard operating procedures). Operating procedures* or SOPs). This SOP is a guideline for policy implementers in acting or carrying out their duties. In addition to SOPs that affect the bureaucratic structure, fragmentation comes from outside the organ organization.

3. Logistics Policy for the Election of Regents and Deputy Regents

According to Sondag P Siagian (2003), Logistics management is the entirety of materials, goods, tools, and facilities needed and used by an organization to achieve its goals and various objectives. Logistics management aims to make goods or materials required for production processes or operational activities available with the required quantity, quality, time, and place at the most efficient cost possible through the application of standardization concepts (technical standards, storage standards, destruction, Procurement), optimization (as needed) and accuracy. In the 2020 Election Logistics Management, the General Elections Commission implements a Cycle Whitehall later assist the General Election Commission in preparing the Work Plan, Procurement, Distribution, Maintenance, and Inventory [24]. This need conducted remember Logistics have role urgent in the successful implementation of Election General. By therefore need existence management logistics that are good. We managed with good so that every

planning and Procurement which later will be made by The General Election Commission will be run by the regulatory legislation [25].

Process Budgeting is composing Plan Budget Shopping (RAB), referring to Need Goods and Allocation goods. Planning for Election Logistics Needs is carried out by referring to the General Election Commission Decree Number 305/HK.03.1-Kpt/07/KPU/VI/2020 as a reference in Determining Needs and Budget Planning. The General Election Commission of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency filled out the *template* prepared by the General Election Commission of North Sulawesi Province to equalize perceptions and uniform budget preparation and logistical needs [26]. The practice of the needs budget plan carried out by the General Election Commission of the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency was carried out through a Coordination Meeting and Technical Guidance organized by the Provincial General Election Commission. The purpose of this Coordination Meeting is that the General Election Commission of the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency provides. Overview of the budget plan and logistical needs for the 2020 Election as outlined in the RAB, along with supporting data [27].

C. Method

Bogdan and Taylor (Lexy Moleong, 2001) define it as a research procedure that produces descriptive data in written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. According to them, this approach is directed at the background and the individual holistically (whole). In line with this definition, Kirk and Miller (Moleong, 2001) define qualitative research as a particular tradition in social science that fundamentally depends on observing humans. Researchers use qualitative research because they are interested in describing reality. The empirical background behind the phenomenon is in-depth. Detail and thoroughness are related to the Implementation of the Logistics Policy for the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020. The research location is the place where the research will be conducted. The research position is the General Election Commission of East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, Trans Sulawesi South Ring Road, Tutuyan District, East Bolaang Mongondow Regency, North Sulawesi Province. The focus in this research is the implementation of the Logistics Policy for the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of Bolaang Mongondow Timur in 2020 during the *Covid-19 Pandemic,* which is related to 1) Right Amount: Election Logistics sent and received by the Regency General Election Commission, District Election Committee (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) by the allocation of the number that has been determined; and 2) On-time: Election logistics sent to the Regency General Election Commission, District Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), and Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) and received by the specified time.

According to Lofland and Lofland (Moleong, 2001), the primary data sources in qualitative research are words and actions. The rest are additional data such as documents and others, meanwhile, according to Sugiyono (2012). When viewed from the data source, the data collection can use primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are data sources that directly provide data to data collectors. Secondary sources are data sources that do not directly provide data to data collectors. Primary data sources were obtained from the field by observing or interviewing. Researchers use this data to get direct information about the Implementation of Logistics Policies for the Election of Regents and Deputy East Bolaang Mongondow Regent in 2020 to the Commissioner in charge of Logistics and the Officer or Implementer in charge of/in the mission of Election Logistics.

Data collection techniques are essential in research. Researchers must be proficient and proficient in collecting data to obtain accurate data. According to Sugiyono (2012), data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research because the study's primary purpose is to obligate. Sugiyono (2012) also explains that "in qualitative research data collection is carried out in natural settings (natural conditions). Primary data sources and data collection techniques are primarily observation, interviews, and documentation. Secondary data sources are data obtained from reading sources and various other sources consisting of letters, reports, and official documents related to this research. In this study, the following techniques were used:

According to Widoyoko (2014), observation is "systematic observation and recording of the elements that appear in a symptom in the object. Research object observations are used in research that has been systematically planned to obtain facts. The Implementation of the Logistics Policy is for the Election of Regents and Deputy Regents of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020. According to Moleong (2001), an interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The discussion was carried out with two parties: the interviewer *who* asked the question and the interviewee *who* answered the question. The interview is the process of obtaining information for research purposes employing question and answer. While face to face between the questioner and the answerer using a tool called an *interview—guide* (interview guide). The purpose of the interview is so that researchers can obtain valid and accountable data besides that documentation method used to collect data by recording existing data.

The documentation method in this research is to obtain on the Implementation of Logistics Policy for the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020 from reports, news (online), or articles. Analysis has started since formulating and explaining the problem before going into the field. It continues is until the writing of the research results. Data analysis becomes a guide for further research until, if possible, a "*grounded*" theory. However, the Data study focuses more on the field and data collection. In qualitative research data analysis technique used in the field uses the Miles and Huberman Model analysis technique (Sugiyono 2012). They stated that the activities in qualitative data analysis were carried out interactively and took place continuously until they were completed data was completed saturated.

Data reduction means that the data obtained in the field need to be recorded carefully, thoroughly, and in detail. If the researcher goes to the area for a long time, the more complex the data will be. So it is necessary to analyze the data through data reduction immediately. Reducing data means summarizing, examining the main things, focusing on the essential things, looking for themes and patterns. Presentation of data in qualitative research can be done in brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and the like. The most frequently used to present data in qualitative research is a narrative text. It can be assisted by including tables or pictures. Verification. Conclusions in qualitative research may answer the problem formulated from the beginning. However, they may also not, because as has been stated that the problem and problem formulation in qualitative research are still temporary and will develop after studying in the field. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that did not exist before. FinResultsn is in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously still blurry or dark so that it will become apparent after research. It can also be a causal or interactive relationship.

D. Results and Discussion

1. Implementation of Logistics Policy in the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020

Public policy can be better understood if it is analyzed step by step. What makes public policy colorful and its studies very dynamic. In this stage, the policy is seen as a cycle of policy evolution. A policy will go through implementation, monitoring, and evaluation (Indiahono, 2009). Public policy is a branch of science developing rapidly in line with the community's needs, especially in the public sector. It is a multidisciplinary branch of study that requires contributions from other sciences in everyday reality. In line with this development, at least three basic things are significant in the study of public policy, namely: 1). the demands of society are increasing, and diversity requires a study in the form of *research and development* before the general policy is established. Then gives rise to the discipline of policy analysis which is believed to be one of the primaries in making public policy. 2). In-depth skills are needed for public policymakers *(policymakers)*. Public policy analysis *(policy analyst)* and public policy advisors *(policy advisers) to* encourage the importance of the study and understanding of public policy. 3). Global developments that lead to competition and the increasing implementation of market models require public policies to be strategically formulated to deal with various encompassing internal and external problems [28].

Public policy is a series of choices regarding the government/ruler does and does not do, whether in the form of activities to achieve the goals that have been set. In connection with this, to provide equipment for the Election of Regents and Deputy Regents so that the General Election Commission Regulations Commission Election General Number 7 of 2020 concerning Regarding voting equipment and other equipment in the Election of governors and deputy governors regents, and deputy regents, or mayors and deputy mayors. According to Nugroho (2011), policy implementation is a way for a policy to achieve its goals, implemented in programs or derivatives of public policies. Public policies in the form of laws require general guidelines or implementing guidelines. Meanwhile, Nawawi (2009) explains that policy implementation is the implementation of fundamental policy decisions, usually in-laws. However, it can also take orders or important executive decisions of the Agency [29].

Article 77 paragraph (2) of Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors into Laws has been amended several times. Most recently, Law Number 6 2020 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 2 of 2020. Third Amendment to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation instead of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors. Regents and Mayors to become Laws explaining the Secretary Provincial KPU and Regency/Municipal KPU secretary is responsible for implementing Procurement and distribution of voting equipment. One of the benchmarks for the success of the Election's implementation is facilitating the people's right to vote. The facilities referred to are the availability of voting equipment and vote counting at the Polling Station. Availability of logistics Elections at polling stations in the correct number, correct type, quality, the proper destination of destination, and on time is the organizers' success in implementing the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent Bolaang Mongondow Timur.

As for the principles - Preparation Equipment Election which applied by General Election Commissions as listed in Article 3 Regulation General Election Commissions Number 3 of 2020 contain meaning that is as follows: 1). Right Type, Logistics is sent and accepted by The District Election Committee (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voting

Organizing Group (KPPS) according to the type specified. 2). Exact Quantity, Logistics which sent and accepted by The District Election Committee (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS). With allocation total which already set. 3). Precise Quality, Logistics which The District Election Committee accepts (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voting Organizing Group (KPPS). With standard quality which set General Election Commission (KPU). 4). On-time. Logistics were sent to the District Election Committee (PPK), the Voting Committee (PPS), and the Voting Organizer Group (KPPS) and received by the specified time. 5). Right on Target, Logistics which distributed by need and type to be used suitable by District Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS), and Voting Organizing Group (KPPS) and also right at the address destination item 6). Efficient, the distribution process considers efficient costs. So the discussion will be described on the focus of Right Amount and Right Time in this research, which is as follows:

1.1. Exact Amount
a. Election Logistics Planning
Logistics planning is the first step that must be taken to formulate various logistics policies. The formulation of logistics policies The selection process must refer to supporting data, including recapitulation Body Adhock and list Voter Stages previous, Budget plan (RAB), Data Support in the form of Cost Distribution Logistics from districts to District Election Committee (PPK), Voting Committee (PPS) and Types of Logistics Needs. Furthermore, according to Van Meter and Van Horn in Winarno (Winarno, 2002), the implementation of public policy is actions taken by individuals (or groups). Government and privately directed to achieve the goals that have been set in previous policy decisions.

Policy implementation refers to what activities are carried out. The existing policy has determined those who carry it out from the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU and other parties. Policy implementation is the most crucial stage in a current policy. At this stage, decide whether the Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU has adopted the existing policies and is appropriate and thriving in the field to produce outputs and outcomes as planned. Policy implementation leads to the policy implementation process. Policy implementation is a complex, political process and includes interest interventions. The researchers found findings based on this theory if associated with interviews. Namely, the understanding and knowledge related to the planning process for the needs of the Election Logistics by the Chairperson of the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU were only limited to the principles of providing logistics. Still, as a policymaker, the Logistics Management Team of the Bolaang Regency KPU East Mongondow has carried out a detailed calculation of the needs for logistics and cable ties. Elections and logistical planning are also carried out by the rules or regulations issued by the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia and the Minutes of Agreement between the provincial KPU and Regency/Municipal KPU. Policies related to logistics planning must be implemented so that Implementors must understand the needs and processes well. One of the goals of logistics planning is to plan logistics goods to be readily available when needed to achieve service goals.

b. Procurement
Procurement of Logistics is an activity that is very decisive in the implementation of the stages of the Election of Regents and Deputy Regents. If the procurement process is successful, logistics already exists and is ready to be distributed and used. The purpose of logistics procurement for the Election of Regents and Deputy Regents must pay attention to the type, quantity, and quality by the requirements stipulated in the regulations of the KPU of the

Republic of Indonesia. In logistics procurement, adhere to the procurement principles according to Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2018 concerning Government Procurement of Goods/Services. Every government procurement of goods/services must apply the **efficient, effective, transparent, open, competitive, fair, and accountable principle.** Subaqua (1996) suggests that Procurement is an activity to add and fulfill the need for goods/services based on applicable regulations. They are making goods that do not yet exist and maintaining existing interests within efficiency limits. Procurement methods can be buying, leasing, building, manufacturing, repairing, borrowing, exchanging, and granting. In this case, the election logistics procurement policy is an activity to add and fulfill the logistical needs of the regentRegenteputy regent.

Procurement mechanism Logistics in Election Regent and representative Regent 2020 is implemented via Electronic Catalog by sector, aiming to give certainty specification technical. Price, provide certainty of qualified providers, make it easier to process procurement goods/services government, reduce transaction costs of the procurement process. Facilitate supervision and monitoring, reduce the risk of procurement failure due to *overcapacity, and reduce* risk law procurement goods and services. Moreover, for implementation procurement live conducted by office Procurement Goods and Regency KPU Services East Bolaang Mongondow. From this theory, if it is associated with the research results that the researchers have obtained and have described it into a description of the study's results, they were the official in charge of Procurement. In this case, the PPK has carried out the procurement process for Election Logistics based on applicable laws and regulations and using accurate supporting data. Moreover, most Procurement is carried out by the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia. Procurement of Election Logistics must be carried out by regulations and supported by accurate data so that it can **produce quality and reasonable goods or services** which can be measured from various aspects such as cost, amountAmountpply, and location

1.2. On-time
a. Distribution of Election Logistics

Logistics distribution is the activity and business of organizing the distribution and storage of logistics needed to user units in need. Things that must be considered in logistics distribution are the types and specifications of the logistics delivered. The value of logistics, the number of logistics provided, the delivery time, and the storage and logistics provided later. Facilitate the delivery of goods and services from producers to consumers to use them as needed. Activities carried out before logistics distribution was carried out by General Election Commission Decree Number 511/PP.09.4-Kpt/07/KPU/X/2020. Determining priority areas by considering logistics distribution before the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU mapped the priority scale taking into account conditions as follows:

1) Travel Time, Regency/Municipal KPU that organizes the Election can determine the travel time at the time of distribution by looking at the experience of distribution of previous Elections/general elections, direct surveys to the field, and coordinating with relevant agencies (other relevant regional apparatus, as well as private/public parties);
2) Location Distance, Regency/City KPU looks far or nearby considering the level of difficulty and obstacles.
3) Geographic, paying attention to the islands/sea, mountains, lowlands, highlands, and rivers/swamps/lakes.
4) Weather Conditions, anticipating bad weather conditions at the time of distribution.

5) The available transportation facilities are also essential in determining priority areas, such as regular public transportation, rental, borrowed from related agencies, or human labor.

6) The security and vulnerability of the destination area are also essential in determining priority areas.

7) The number of voters is related to the number of goods distributed.

8) Determination of the status of the destination area for Distribution of Election Equipment in non-natural disaster conditions *Corona Virus Disease* 2019 (COVID-19) by coordinating with regional apparatus. That handles affairs in the health sector or the team from the Task Force for the Acceleration of Handling *Corona Virus Disease* 2019 (COVID-19).

The study results associated with the theory found that the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU had implemented stages Sorting, Folding, and Arrangement of Ballots. Carrying out Sort Cover and Form by need logistics Election, implement Assembly and Setup of Boxes and Booths Voice Selection. They were packing Logistics and Equipment Election to Voicemail and Protective Equipment Equipment Self (PPE). Before distribution logistics, it was done to determine the priority scale of logistics delivery, among others, geographical location by considering the area of water or mountains—the distance of place with consideration of far or near and the level of difficulty. The distribution of Election Logistics went smoothly and well, and there were no delays. The implementation of logistics distribution is by the provisions or regulations so that the preparation and implementation run smoothly and on time.

2. Determinant Factors in the Implementation of Logistics Policy for the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020.

According to Nugroho (2003), policy implementation states that, in principle, it is a way for a policy to achieve its goals. There are two steps to take: 1) Directly implementing in the form of programs 2) Through the formulation of derivative policies or derivatives of these public policies. The two choices of steps require a more systematic way of understanding. From this view, it can be obtained that the implementation of public policy is the process of formulating administrative activities that are carried out after the policy has been determined or approved. There are so many factors that hinder and support the policy implementation process. Still, the main factor is the policy implementer in the field to determine whether the policy can be implemented correctly or not.

Subarsono (2015) discusses the implementation model of Van Meter. Van Horn says that five variables that affect implementation performance, namely the successful model of public policy implementation, are: 1) Standards and policy objectives; 2) Resource; 3) Inter-organizational communication and strengthening of activities; 4) characteristics of implementing agents; 5) Economic, social and political conditions surrounding the policy. Meanwhile, according to Hogwood and Gun, they divide the notion of policy failure into two broad categories discussed by Wahab (2012). as follows: a) *Non-implementation* or not implemented according to plan, b) *Unsustainable implementation* or implementation that is not successful due to external factors. The determining factors in the policy implementation process can be analyzed according to the view of Edwards III in Nawawi (2009), namely the policy implementation model with a top-down perspective that plays a vital role in achieving successful implementation, namely: communication, resources, disposition, and structure. Bureaucracy. It can be understood that various variables or factors strongly influence the

success of policy implementation, which will affect the success of the policy implementation itself. So, it can be said that it is essential to determine whether the policy can be successful or not. The following are the Determinant Factors in the Implementation of the Logistics Policy for the Election of the Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020.

1.1.Communication

According to Edwards III, implementation communication requires that the implementor knows what to do. In addition, in the communication of policy implementation, policy objectives and targets must be conveyed to the target group. It is done to reduce errors in policy implementation. Policy communication has several dimensions, including the dimensions of transformation (*transmission*), clarity (*clarity),* and consistency (*consistency*). The transformation dimension requires that public policies be transformed to implementers, target groups, and other parties related to policies. The extent of clarity requires that policies be transmitted to implementers and *target groups*. Policy implementation refers to what activities are carried out. There must be coordination, both those who carry it out from official government organizations and other parties determined in existing policies. Policy implementation is the most critical stage of an existing policy. Policy implementation leads to a well-coordinated policy implementation process. The theory can be concluded and understood that communication is a significant factor in determining the success of implementing public policies.

1.2.Resource

Resources, according to George Edwards III, are the implementation of policies that must be supported by resources which include human (*staff*), equipment (*facilities)*, and information and authoriAuthority*mation). and authoriAuthority*he policy implementers responsible for implementing the policy lack the resources, the implementation of the policy will not be effective and efficient. Human resources mean that the effectiveness of policy implementation depends on the human resources (apparatus) responsible for implementing policies. Equipment resources are the means used to operationalize the performance of a policy. Information and AuthoriAuthoritylevant and sufficient knowledge on implementing a policy. Authority is needed, especially to guarantee and ensure that a policy implemented is by the applicable regulations. According to Van Metter and Van Horn (Agustino, 2008), policy resources are the success of the policy implementation process, influenced by human resources, costs, and time.

According to Makmur and Thahier (2016), resources have various types, forms, and amounts, but if we modify the many varieties, conditions, and numbers of resources owned by public organizations, they can be classified into two groups., namely, the first resources that come from humans are termed (*human resources),* which have different types of weaknesses and strengths that differ from one human to another. Secondly, non-human resources are termed (*non-human). Human resources)* which also has very diverse forms and types. Then Mazmanian and Sabatier explain that the dependent aspect is the aspect outside the policy that affects the policy implementation process. The scopes are 1) socio-economic and technological conditions, 2) public support, 3) group attitudes and resources, 4) support from superior officials.

Suppose the research findings are related to the theory. According to the theory, the researcher understands that resources have many types and forms, divided into human resources and money and facilities (equipment) that can provide strengths or weaknesses in the implementation. In that case, it is found that there is a lack of employees in charge of Election

Logistics at the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU. Personnel/employees are found who do not carry out their official duties. Responsibility to the maximum, then supervision of logistics distribution is carried out *via Whatsapp* group. Furthermore, there is no supervision and monitoring of Logistics through digital applications. Also, KPPS does not precisely and in detail the use of cable ties in the Election.

1.3.Disposition (Attitude)

According to Edward III, disposition is a characteristic that is closely related to the executor. Nature consists of bureaucratic appointments *(staffing) the bureaucracy)* and incentives *(incentives)*. The dimension of bureaucratic positions is the appointment and selecSelectionolicy implementers who must be dedicated to the policies that have been set. The Incentive dimension is one of the suggested techniques to overcome the attitude problem of policy implementers by giving rewards, either money or otherwise. Behaviour is a form of thought and action and the feelings of a person or several people with a fundamental and continuous process that is carried out based on certain regularities with all elements of the universe. In humans, the formal behavior formation).

Furthermore, Van Meter and Van Horn explained that the attitude of the implementer is a crucial variable or factor in policy implementation. So it can be seen that this model shows that policy implementation is a very complex model, where one factor or variable can influence other aspects. From this theory, the researcher can explain that the actions or character of the policy implementers significantly affect the success rate of policy implementation. Attitude is one factor that affects the success rate of a policy. The actions taken by the implementers must be directed, ethical, and honest. By the procedure so as not to deviate from the technical instructions.

1.4.Bucratic Structure

According to Max Weber in Usman (2008), the organiOrganizationbureaucratic structure. Therefore the definition of 'bureaucratic structure' is closely related to 'organization.' OrganiOrganization from the Latin organum, which means tool, part, or limb. Two prominent characteristics of bureaucracy are *standard operating procedures* (SOPs) and fragmentation. This bureaucratic structure was developed as an internal response to limited time and implementer resources and is intended to standardize work in complex and broad organizations. This structure often remains in effect due to bureaucratic rigidity. Although the resources to implement a policy are sufficient, the implementors know how to do it. They desire to do so. Policy implementation may not be effective because of an ineffective bureaucratic structure. Edward III (1948) suggests that four factors influence the success or failure of policy implementation. The four factors include communication, resources (staff, information, authoriAuthorityacilities), disposition, bureaucratic structure (SOP), and fragmentation. From this theory, the researcher concludes that the organizational structure in charge of implementing policies influences policy implementation. One of the most important structural aspects of any organization is the existence of standard operating procedures or SOPs). SOP is a guideline for every implementer in acting.

Several findings emerge from the theory above if the researcher relates to the current research results. The Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU did not publish the SOP for the logistics distribution of the Election. It was found that the Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU carried out the logistics distribution referring to the SOP posted by the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia. Comparison between previous research and this research has similarities, namely

both using qualitative research methods. Still, there is also a difference. This research focuses more on the Implementation of Election Logistics Policies, which is different from previous research that still focuses on Logistics Distribution. Previous research was conducted in the last years, while this research was completed in 2021. This research has a different locus from the prior research study researcher chose the locus in the East Bolaang Mongondow Regency KPU, which was different from previous research. There were differences in each informant's way of thinking or perspective. All the informants the researchers have interviewed also have different mindsets and have varied chars, so the informants' answers are only similarities in information, not similarities by the information

E. Conclusion

1. Implementation of Logistics Policy in the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020

   The conclusions that researchers can draw from the results of research that have been analyzed and described in the previous chapter are as follows:

   a. Understanding and knowledge related to the planning process need Logistics Election by the Chairman of the Regency KPU East Bolaang Mongondow only limited to principles provision logistics

   b. Management Team Regency KPU Logistics East Bolaang Mongondow as taker policy has do counting by detail will need Logistics and cable ties SelecSelectionnning logistics is conducted by regulations issued by the KPU of the Republic of Indonesia and Agreement between Provincial KPU and Regency /Municipal KPU.

   c. Procurement Logistics Election has by regulation applicable laws and supported with accurate supporting data.

   d. Lack of officer in charge of Logistics Elections at the Regency KPU East Bolaang Mongondow.

   e. Distribution Logistics Election walks with fluent so that distributed appropriate time.

   f. Regency KPU Bolaang Mongondow no publish *procedure standard* distribution *operation* (SOP) logistics Selection.

2. Determinant Factors in the Implementation of Logistics Policy for the Election of Regent and Deputy Regent of East Bolaang Mongondow in 2020.

   From the results of research data, as has been analyzed and described in the previous chapter, researchers can conclude that the indicators:

   a. Communication: KPU East Bolaang Mongondow with Committee Election District and Committee Collection Voice already walk with acceptable. However, there is no socialization / technical particular special related need. It uses Logistics Election to KPPS then fact socialization about their conditioned use Logistics Election by tiered. Start from the district commission to PPK, then PPK to PP, S, and PPS to the next KP. Nono is setting the budget for socialization / technical guidance about the need and use of Logistics Selection.

   b. Source Power: Lack of officer in charge of Logistics Elections at the Regency KPU East Bolaang Mongondow, then no existence supervision and monitoring Logistics Election through application further digital information KPPS not yet understand and know by precise and detailed use cable ties Selection.

c. Disposition (Attitude): Attitude of Regency KPU Eastern Bolaang Mongondow in management logistics then Distribution logistics Election walk with the sound and right time.

Structure Bureaucracy: Regency KPU Bolaang Mongondow no publish *standard operating procedures* or distribution SOP logistics SelecSelection

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