



## Election Logistics Distribution Strategy in Indonesia : A Literature Review

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### ABSTRACT

Indonesia's electoral process relies heavily on good logistics management and high levels of participation. This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach through a systematic literature review, utilizing Publish or Perish software to identify and analyze relevant studies published between 2019 and 2024. The findings emphasize critical strategies such as selecting strategic warehouse locations, mapping distribution areas, and enhancing coordination among election organizers to ensure the timely and efficient delivery of election logistics to polling stations. Challenges such as geographical barriers, infrastructure limitations, and extreme weather persist, especially in remote regions. Additionally, voter participation can be improved through technology-based outreach strategies, accurate voter data update, and the active involvement of democracy volunteers. Despite limited internet access in certain areas, these methods have proven effective in raising awareness and engagement. By integrating strengthened logistics infrastructure, organizer training, and inclusive outreach strategies that utilize both digital tools and direct campaigns, this study offers practical recommendations to enhance the efficiency, inclusiveness, and sustainability of electoral processes in Indonesia. These findings serve as a valuable reference for future electoral reforms to uphold the transparency and democratic principles

## **INTRODUCTION**

General elections (Pemilu) are a fundamental element in a democratic system that provides space for the people to exercise their right to vote (Ardiansyah, 2024). As a process involving millions of voters in various geographical areas, implementing elections in Indonesia presents its challenges, especially in logistics distribution. As the largest archipelagic country in the world, Indonesia has more than 17,000 islands spread across various provinces with diverse geographies, demographic, and infrastructural characteristics (Hartono et al., 2022). This situation makes the distribution of election logistics a very complex process, requiring careful planning and a comprehensive strategy to ensure that all logistical needs reach their destination on time, in good condition, and by established operational standards. Election logistics include various elements, from providing ballot papers, ballot boxes, and election ink to supporting equipment such as administrative forms and stationery. In addition, the logistics distribution process involves transporting goods and must consider security, accuracy, efficiency, and transparency in each stage. This process requires close coordination between various parties, including the General Elections Commission (KPU), election organizers at the local level, local governments, and security forces. This complexity is further increased by external challenges such as difficult geographical conditions, extreme weather, limited infrastructure, and potential security disturbances in several areas.

A major problem on process distribution of electoral logistics in Indonesia is reaching remote areas that are difficult to reach, such as mountainous areas, small islands, and areas with minimal transportation access. In some cases, logistics distribution must be carried out using alternative modes of transportation, such as ships, traditional boats, or even overland journeys involving two-wheeled vehicles or walking. The speed and accuracy of logistics distribution are critical to ensure that all election equipment arrives at its destination before voting day (Mariska et al., 2021). Delays or shortages of logistics can impact the implementation of elections, affect public trust in the integrity of the election process, and potentially trigger conflicts at the local level. In addition to physical challenges, the distribution of election logistics also faces administrative and technical challenges. This process requires careful planning, from procurement to storage and distribution. Each logistics item must be recorded and tracked accurately to prevent potential loss or damage. In the digital era, the use of information technology to monitor and manage election logistics has become one of the solutions adopted by the KPU (Mariska & Kusmanto, 2020). This system allows real-time monitoring of logistics distribution, helps identify potential problems early on, and ensures transparency and accountability in the distribution process.

On the other hand, the security factor is also a significant concern in the distribution of election logistics. The threat of security disturbances can hamper the distribution process, whether caused by certain groups or socio-political conditions in certain areas (Wiyada et al., 2020). Therefore, the involvement of security forces in guarding logistics distribution becomes an integral part of the election logistics strategy. Coordination between the KPU, security forces, and

the local community is often the key to the success of logistics distribution, especially in areas prone to conflict or disruption.

Previous election experiences provide valuable lessons for election organizers to improve logistics distribution strategies. One successful example is the implementation of the 2019 Election, which involved more than 800,000 polling stations (TPS) throughout Indonesia (Aris, 2023). In that election, the KPU succeeded in distributing millions of ballot papers and other election equipment to all corners of the country (Afifah & Setyantoro, 2021). Although there were several obstacles, such as delays in logistics in several areas, the implementation of logistics distribution went well in general. This shows the importance of continuous evaluation and innovation in election logistics management, especially in anticipating challenges that may arise in the next election.

## LITERATUTRE REVIEW

Indonesia's election logistics distribution strategy requires a holistic approach involving planning, implementation, evaluation, and innovation (Purnomo et al., 2022). Good planning must include risk analysis, efficient resource allocation, and the development of inter-agency coordination mechanisms. The distribution strategy must be implemented by prioritizing the principles of the right time, the right target, and the right amount. Evaluation of the implementation of logistics distribution can provide input for future improvements, while innovation in technology and logistics management can be a solution to overcome existing challenges (Supardi & Sianturi, 2020).

This research departs from the central question: What is Indonesia's election logistics distribution strategy? This study aims to explore and analyze election logistics distribution strategies, including the challenges faced, solutions applied, and innovations that can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the election logistics distribution process in the future. This study is also expected to provide evidence-based recommendations to support better election implementation in Indonesia.

In this context, research on election logistics distribution strategies in Indonesia becomes very relevant. A comprehensive literature study can provide an overview of the strategies that have been applied, the challenges faced, and the solutions that the KPU and related parties have implemented. By studying experiences from previous elections, this research can help identify best practices and provide recommendations that can be applied in the next election. In addition, this research can also be a basis for developing policies and training programs for election organizers to improve their capacity to manage election logistics effectively and efficiently.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This research began by conducting an in-depth literature review. We utilize Publish or Perish (PoP) software to help with the process of searching and analyzing scientific articles. Using the keyword "distribution logistics", we searched for relevant articles published between 2019 and 2024 on Google Scholar. The search results were then analyzed using PoP to identify articles with a high number of citations and h-index, which indicates the influence and relevance of the article in the field of research.

From the many articles found, we selected the 20 journals in 2019-2024 that are most relevant to our research topic. Each journal is then researched in depth to assess how appropriate the focus of its research is with the topic of "logistics distribution". We also consider the theoretical and practical contributions of each journal. After going through a careful selection process, all selected references are then entered into the Mendeley software. Mendeley helps us manage references systematically, making it easier for us to compile well-organized literature reviews and ensure the accuracy of citations in research reports.

This methodology combines quantitative (analysis of citations) and qualitative approaches (assessment of relevance and contribution) to obtain a comprehensive picture of current research in the field of distribution logistics. By using the right software, we can conduct literature reviews efficiently and effectively, resulting in quality research.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The journal entitled "Risk Analysis of the Election Logistics Distribution Process Using the FMEA (Failure Mode and Effect Analysis) Method" by (REHAN ANDRE SAPUTRA, 2024) highlights the importance of risk management in the election logistics distribution process, considering that logistics components play a vital role in the successful implementation of elections. The main obstacles identified in this study include damage to ballot papers, delays in delivery, the impact of bad weather, and limitations in human resources. Using the Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) method, this study measures risk based on the probability of occurrence, severity, and detection level. The assessment results are then analyzed by calculating the risk priority number (RPN) to determine the priority of risk mitigation.

The results showed that of the 12 risk events identified, 70% of the risks with the highest RPN values became the primary focus for mitigation strategies. These risks include errors in the printing process and ballot papers that are torn, perforated, and folded, which directly impact the smooth running of the election. Fishbone Diagrams are used to explore the root causes of this risk, guiding the KPU in taking preventive measures. This risk-based approach allows stakeholders to identify vulnerabilities in logistics distribution and design more effective solutions. This research significantly improves election logistics management through a systematic analytical approach. By prioritizing risk mitigation based on priority, election management bodies can reduce potential logistical problems that often occur in the field. In addition, this research offers a framework that the KPU and similar institutions can apply to

prepare safer, more efficient logistics strategies that meet the needs of their respective regions.

The journal entitled "Logistics Distribution Strategy for the 2024 Election in Morowali Regency" by (Arief et al., 2024) aims to analyze the election logistics distribution strategy in Morowali Regency, focusing on the implementation of 2024. Based on the theory of strategy stages from David Ritonga, this study uses a descriptive-qualitative approach, which includes observation, interviews, documentation, and literature studies as data collection techniques. The authors describe in detail how the KPU of Morowali Regency mapped the distribution area and analyzed logistics needs to ensure effective and efficient distribution implementation. This study found that the KPU's internal coordination meeting was the primary key to overcoming the complexity of logistics distribution.

One of the challenges found in this study is bad weather, especially in the islands of Morowali Regency, which often causes delays in logistics distribution. In addition, minimal transportation access in remote areas also adds to the complexity of the distribution process. However, the KPU of Morowali Regency is trying to overcome these obstacles by involving various stakeholders and adopting strategic steps, such as mapping logistics based on local needs and adjusting modes of transportation to reach locations that are difficult to reach. The study results provide insights regarding the importance of careful planning and coordination in the distribution of election logistics, especially in areas with challenging geographical conditions. The strategy of the KPU of Morowali Regency shows that the success of logistics distribution depends on the ability of election organizers to identify local needs and adjust operational strategies. Thus, this research contributes to improving the election logistics distribution strategy in similar areas in Indonesia.

The journal entitled "Logistics Distribution Planning Strategy for an Efficient and Successful 2024 Election at the Karawang Regency General Elections Commission" (Hawignyo, 2024) examines the extent of logistics distribution planning at the KPU of Karawang Regency for the 2024 simultaneous elections. With a qualitative descriptive approach, this study utilizes interviews, observations, and document review as data collection methods. The main focus of the research is logistics planning, which includes the procurement of voting equipment and the determination of the Final Voter List (DPT). The KPU of Karawang Regency shows good progress in planning, including the stipulation of a DPT of 1,779,207 voters through a plenary meeting in June 2023. However, this study also identified several challenges that need to be overcome so logistics distribution can run more smoothly. One of them is the limitation of warehousing infrastructure and human resources, which are considered inadequate to meet the needs of election logistics. These factors pose a risk of delays in distribution or potential administrative errors, which can affect the smooth running of the election. Therefore, strengthening infrastructure and training human resources are proposed as important steps to support better logistics distribution.

This article emphasizes the importance of comprehensive strategic planning to ensure that the distribution of election logistics runs on schedule. The study results provide recommendations that can be implemented in Karawang and other areas with a similar scale of logistics distribution. With careful planning and attention to operational details, this research hopes to contribute to the success of the 2024 simultaneous elections. The journal entitled "Warehouse Location Determination Strategy to Increase the Efficiency and Effectiveness of Logistics Distribution in the 2024 General Election at the Karawang Regency KPU" by (Najiba & ., 2024) discusses the strategy for selecting warehouse locations in order to support the efficiency and effectiveness of election logistics distribution at the Karawang Regency KPU. The logistics operating system, especially the storage of logistics in warehouses, is a crucial aspect of ensuring the smooth distribution of voting logistics to 6,890 polling stations in the area. This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach through interviews with the Head of the Karawang Regency KPU and the Head of Finance, General Affairs, and Logistics, as well as a review of related documents. The strategy formulated in this study aims to ensure that logistics are stored in strategic locations by considering accessibility, capacity, and security.

The results showed that the selection of strategic warehouse locations could reduce distribution time and optimize the use of logistics resources. In addition, geographical factors and local infrastructure are the main challenges that must be overcome to achieve efficient distribution. The KPU of Karawang Regency is trying to design a logistics strategy that not only meets operational needs but also pays attention to the sustainability of the distribution system, including budget allocations to strengthen storage infrastructure. This research provides practical insights into the importance of warehouse location planning in the context of election logistics distribution in areas with many polling stations. This efficiency-based approach offers a model that can be applied in other areas with similar conditions, thus improving the performance of election organizers.

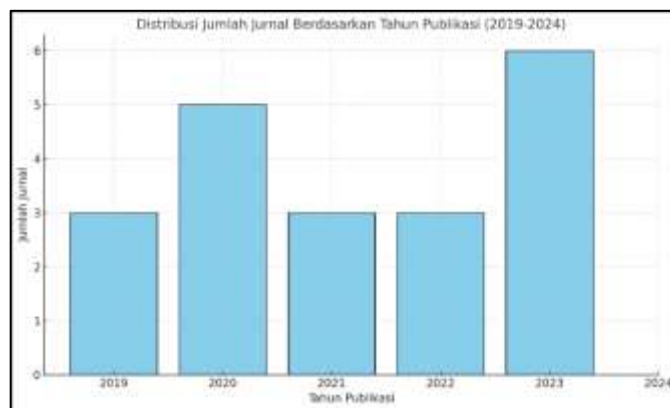
The journal entitled "Strategies of the Regional General Elections Commission in Increasing Voter Participation in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections in West Bandung Regency" by (JULIYANA et al., 2019) examines the strategies of the Regional General Elections Commission (KPUD) of West Bandung Regency in increasing voter participation in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections. This research uses descriptive methods with a qualitative approach through interviews, observations, and literature studies. With the vast geographical condition of West Bandung Regency, the KPUD faces challenges in increasing public awareness and participation. The strategies used include updating data, utilizing democracy volunteers as socialization agents, utilizing technology, and increasing the capacity of election organizers.

The results showed a significant increase in voter participation in the 2019 Simultaneous Elections in West Bandung Regency, reaching 83.73%. This success was influenced by a socialization approach that utilizes democracy volunteers and technology as a means of voter education. In addition, updating

voter data minimizes administrative errors that can hinder the election process. This research also emphasizes the importance of training for election officials to ensure professional and transparent implementation. This research provides insights into how comprehensive strategies can increase voter participation, especially in areas with significant geographical challenges. These findings are relevant to the next election, emphasizing the importance of technological innovation and community empowerment in supporting an inclusive democratic process.

This research provides comprehensive insights regarding strategic aspects that influence the success of elections in various regions in Indonesia. The focus on warehouse location strategy (journal 4) and logistics distribution (journal one and Journal 3) shows that logistics planning is critical, especially in areas with geographical challenges. On the other hand, strategies to increase voter participation (journal 5) show the importance of community-based and technological approaches in supporting inclusive elections. Although they have different focuses, all studies highlight the importance of collaboration between logistics planning, community involvement, and technology to overcome various challenges in organizing elections. The combination of these findings can be used as a basis for formulating more integrated election policies by balancing operational aspects and community participation.

Figure 1. Distribution The Number of Journals by Year of Publication from 2019 to 2024



The graph above shows the distribution of the number of journals based on the year of publication from 2019 to 2024. 2024 has the most journals, namely six publications, followed by 2020 with five publications. This shows that research related to logistics distribution has increased in recent years, confirming the importance of this topic in supporting efficiency and success, especially in the context of elections and logistics management.

The successful implementation of elections in Indonesia depends on the effectiveness of logistics distribution, community involvement, and comprehensive planning strategies. Based on a review of several relevant studies, the results and discussion will summarize the main points of the logistics distribution strategy, the challenges faced, and the solutions applied to optimize the implementation of elections in various regions in Indonesia.

## **1. Election Logistics Distribution: Strategies and Challenges**

The distribution of election logistics is an important aspect that ensures the entire process runs smoothly, from the preparation stage to implementation. The study (REHAN ANDRE SAPUTRA, 2024) shows that the Failure Mode and Effect Analysis (FMEA) method effectively identifies the main risks in the election logistics distribution process. Risk identification involves assessing three main elements: the probability of occurrence, severity level, and detection level. This study found that 70% of the distribution risk comes from technical problems, such as damage to ballot papers and delays in delivery. This indicates the need for an appropriate mitigation strategy to overcome these risks. Meanwhile, research by (Arief et al., 2024) in Morowali Regency highlights the importance of mapping the area as an essential strategy in logistics distribution.

Coordination between members of the General Elections Commission (KPU) through regular meetings is the first step to ensure that logistics can be distributed throughout the region, including remote areas. However, weather is the main obstacle, especially in island areas. Logistics distribution is often delayed due to bad weather conditions affecting regional accessibility.

Research (Safitri & Hawignyo, 2024) in Karawang Regency adds another dimension to logistics distribution, namely the importance of careful planning to face the complexity of simultaneous elections. With many polling stations (TPS), planning must include the availability of logistics on time at the location (Government & 2019, n.d.). However, limited infrastructure, especially warehousing, is a significant obstacle. This research recommends improving storage infrastructure to support more efficient distribution.

## **2. Warehouse Location Strategy for Distribution Efficiency**

Research (Najiba &., 2024) revealed that selecting a strategic warehouse location is one solution to overcome the challenges of election logistics distribution. This study highlights the importance of storing logistics near polling stations to minimize distribution time. Seating warehouse locations involves analyzing accessibility, storage capacity, and security. This strategy increases operational efficiency and ensures the smooth running of elections, especially in areas with many polling stations, such as Karawang Regency.

However, even though this strategy is effective, challenges remain regarding human resources and technology. Hilmy's research reveals that the lack of trained personnel in logistics management is still a problem, so special training is needed to increase the capacity of election organizers. In addition, investment in logistics technology, such as a digital inventory management system, can increase distribution efficiency.

## **3. Increasing Voter Participation: Socialization and Technology Strategies**

Apart from logistics distribution, the success of elections is also determined by voter participation. Research (JULIYANA et al., 2019) in West Bandung Regency shows that socialization-based strategies effectively increase community participation. Updating voter data is the first step to ensure that all eligible citizens can exercise their right to vote. In addition, using democracy volunteers as socialization agents conveys election information directly to the public.



Technology is also an important tool in socialization strategies (Zai et al., 2022). Social media and digital applications are used to reach young voters who are more familiar with technology. This strategy has been proven to increase voter participation to reach 83.73% in the 2019 Simultaneous Election. However, the challenge in utilizing technology is limited internet access in remote areas, which requires alternative approaches, such as direct campaigns and the distribution of printed materials.

#### **4. Comparison of Strategies in Various Regions**

Research in Karawang Regency, West Bandung, and Morowali shows significant differences in strategic approaches based on regional characteristics. Karawang Regency, with many polling stations and relatively good infrastructure, focuses more on increasing warehouse capacity and utilizing technology. Meanwhile, Morowali Regency, consisting of islands, faces challenges regarding weather and accessibility, so the distribution strategy prioritizes regional mapping and logistics coordination.

On the other hand, research in West Bandung Regency emphasizes the importance of community involvement through voter socialization and education (Zulkarnaen et al., 2020). This strategy shows positive results in increasing voter participation, although logistics distribution is also a major challenge in areas with a significant geographical area.

Based on the analysis of various studies, several strategic implications can be applied to increase the effectiveness of election logistics distribution in Indonesia:

##### **1. Strengthening Logistics Infrastructure**

The government and the KPU need to invest in strengthening logistics infrastructure, including building strategic warehouses in areas with limited access. Logistics technology, such as digital management systems, must also be implemented to increase efficiency (Fitriani et al., 2020).

##### **2. Capacity Building of Organizers**

Election officials at all levels must be trained to understand logistical procedures and handle constraints during the distribution process.

##### **3. Inclusive Socialization Strategy**

Election socialization must reach all levels of society, including those in remote areas (Faruqi, 2019). To reach more voters, democracy volunteers, and digital media can be combined with direct campaigns.

##### **4. Better Mapping and Coordination**

Logistics distribution areas must be mapped early to identify areas prone to delays. Coordination meetings between KPU members and other stakeholders must be increased to ensure that all logistical needs are met on time (Susanto et al., 2021).

##### **5. Focus on Sustainability**

In the long term, election logistics strategies must be designed to support sustainability, including post-election logistics waste management and budget efficiency.

The distribution of election logistics in Indonesia faces various challenges, ranging from technical to geographical factors. However, the

research that has been carried out shows that well-planned strategies, such as warehouse location selection, technology-based socialization, and strengthening coordination, can overcome most of these obstacles. By implementing the recommendations that have been submitted, it is hoped that the implementation of elections in the future can be more efficient, inclusive, and transparent. These strategies can also be a reference for other regions in Indonesia that have similar characteristics.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

Implementing elections in Indonesia requires planned logistics management and high voter participation so that the democratic process runs successfully. Research shows that logistics strategies, such as choosing strategic warehouse locations, mapping distribution areas, and strengthening coordination between organizers, play an important role in ensuring the efficient availability of election logistics at polling stations. However, geographical challenges, limited infrastructure, and extreme weather remain significant obstacles, especially in remote areas.

On the other hand, voter participation can be increased through technology-based outreach strategies, updating voter data, and the involvement of democracy volunteers. This approach has been proven effective in increasing public awareness and engagement, although limited internet access is an obstacle in some areas.

Therefore, the combination of strengthening logistics infrastructure, training organizers, and inclusive outreach that utilizes technology and direct campaigns is the key to the success of elections. The implications of the results of this study can be a reference to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of elections, ensure that people's political rights are fulfilled, and support the transparency and sustainability of the democratic process in Indonesia.

## **FURTHER STUDY**

Further research on the logistics of election distribution in Indonesia can concentrate on several aspects that have not been widely discussed in the previous literature. One of them is how digital-based technologies, such as blockchain and GPS-based tracking systems, affect the efficiency and transparency of election logistics distribution. In addition, research on participatory methods involving local communities in the management of election logistics can provide new insights into how to create a system that is more inclusive and in accordance with the needs of remote areas. Finally, research on election logistics distribution methods in Indonesia and other countries with comparable geographical characteristics can help determine the best approach that can be adopted or adapted

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