



2024 ELECTIONS: GENERATING THE PEOPLE'S ECONOMY POST PANDEMI COVID 19

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of the discourse on postponing the 2024 election has become one of the central questions at the beginning of 2021 until now. Society has many advantages and disadvantages in this regard. This is because, in addition to the provisions of the 1945 Constitution, the process of holding the 2024 elections is also taking place in the midst of post-pandemic economic recovery from COVID-19. But finally, President Joko Widodo emphasized in his speech on April 10, 2022, that the parliamentary elections in 2024 will go ahead as planned and without delay. Therefore, this study explains whether the 2024 General Election can coincide with post-COVID-19 economic recovery. By using normative legal research with qualitative data collection methods, the results of this study conclude that the 2024 election should be held in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and can be held in the midst of post-COVID-19 economic recovery, of course with various preparations so that the 2024 general election will be held later. can also accelerate the acceleration of economic recovery due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keyword: Election, Economy, Pandemic

Introduction

General elections are held properly and can be held at the same time without the need for a new, up-to-date law to be revised and enacted, because in principle it is the obligation of a country to follow democratic principles. Parliamentary elections are clear evidence of the implementation of democracy in Indonesia which provides opportunities for citizens to participate directly in the election of their officials (Simamora, 2011). It is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 4.0 International License for certain political offices. Therefore, the method can be maintained or changed if it is considered as the correct democratic way under certain conditions, but only the method must be changed without changing the constitution and patent provisions of the basic law. The Indonesian political system is the direct election of the president and vice president, which is a form of people's sovereignty where the people can directly determine who is the leader of their government (Ofis Rikardo, 2020). In Indonesia itself, elections are not new, but they already exist and are developing in terms of technology and its implementation every year. Parliamentary and presidential elections have always been held separately throughout the history of universal suffrage (Titik, 2016). This made some people feel that coercion was ineffective and not in line with the 1945 Constitution. Because of this problem, Effendi Gazali submitted an application to the Constitutional Court to review Law Number 42 concerning the 2008 Presidential and Vice-President Election to Constitutional Court. Decree No.14/PUUXI/2013.

The emergence of the discourse on postponing the 2024 elections has provoked various responses from various community groups. The emergence of this debate has advantages and disadvantages. Some people and observers think that the cause of Indonesia's economy being unstable after the increasing impact of the global pandemic, the main cause is the problem of post-pandemic preparations in various regions and financing that requires 1 trillion rupiah in funds to continue, so that it can be better used to revitalize the national economy. Cahyo, 2020). Meanwhile, some parties who oppose political discourse argue that the constitution must be implemented according to the current law to avoid a new era or attempts by some parties to maintain power in the interests of a few people. Democracy must continue as it should without compromising national economic recovery efforts (Zainal Arifin, 2023). Finally, due to the emergence of several movements demanding a rejection of the postponing regional election debate, the government, in this case President Joko Widodo, emphasized in his speech on April 10, 2022, that the 2024 Pilkada

must still be held, held and immediately and will not affect economic recovery, considering that in 2020, The 2020 simultaneous local elections also went smoothly, community participation is still high, although there are good and bad sides at different levels. community, society is still safe from COVID-19 (Sakbani, 2020). The 1945 Constitution also states that it expressly limits presidential powers to only five (5) years and can be extended for another period or a maximum of ten (10) years. If the 2024 ELECTION is postponed, and the presidential office is forced for three (3) periods, this will disrupt the democratic climate and violate the country's constitution. (Junaedi, 2023)

In 2023 Indonesia will again enter the political era. In February 2024, to be exact, there will be presidential and vice-presidential elections. Where the stages have started since 2022 before the candidacy and campaign period. "The 2024 ELECTION will definitely have a big effect compared to 2014 and 2019. Why? Because when talking about 2024, this is the first time in an election year, the legislative and presidential elections, as well as the local elections, will be held in the same year. So the multiplier factor is indeed large." (Herman, 2022). The holding of ELECTIONS in 2024 will contribute 0.6% to 1.3% of Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). So that it provides an income of around IDR 118.9 trillion to IDR 270.3 trillion. The amount of income is due to the implementation of the ELECTION in that year carried out all at once. It is believed that the implementation of the ELECTION will have a positive impact on the economy in Indonesia in the current post-Covid 19 Pandemic. The COVID 19 pandemic has greatly affected the Indonesian economy. This is due to the existence of regulations regarding Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB), which has resulted in lockdowns in several cities aimed at breaking the chain of the spread of Covid 19. This has also reduced the economy where layoffs have occurred. In addition, there are many other problems that arise.

From the problems above, the government issued fiscal and monetary policies which revitalized the business of business actors, including MSMEs. Fiscal Policy has 3 changes: 1) acceleration of Government spending, 2) Relaxation of income tax and 3) National economic recovery by implementing financial policies through the APBN. Meanwhile, monetary policy was carried out in cooperation with Bank Indonesia (BI), namely, continuing the Rupiah exchange rate policy, continuing to strengthen the monetary operator strategy, strengthening the policy of transparency of prime credit interest rates (SBDK), extending the policy of reducing fines for late payment of credit card payments, accelerating the deepening program money market and implementation of Electronic Trading Platform (ETP). There are several positive contributions to the campaign implementation in the ELECTION, namely: 1. Increasing consumption, where campaign activities involve a lot of people, that is what causes the need for food, drinks and other needs which triggers increased sales in traditional and modern markets; 2. Increasing business activities will provide opportunities for business actors in terms of marketing products and services; 3. Increased Investment, because presidential, vice presidential candidates, political parties and volunteers need substantial funds to finance their campaigns. Where there will be an increase in the banking sector, stocks and other financial sectors; 4. An increase in taxes, due to an increase in campaign activities provides many opportunities for the government to collect from businesses and the public involved in these activities; 5. Increased employment opportunities; (Mallika, 2023). This is in line with what was conveyed by the Main Director of BRI, he explained data related to survey results which stated that the momentum of the 2024 ELECTION was considered to be one of the drivers of improving conditions for MSMEs. Most of the expenses of ELECTION participants were spent on campaign funds.

Research Methodology

This study uses qualitative research, namely by collecting various sources through related works (books, magazines, newspapers and media news related to the implementation of the 2019 simultaneous regional elections and their impact on the 2024 regional elections). finding facts related to the logic of law science which is based on norms. (Salam, 2020).

Results and Discussion

The COVID-19 pandemic has had an extraordinary impact on every country in the world, including the Indonesian nation. In Indonesia, this pandemic has paralyzed several sectors of the economy, government and education, paralyzed almost everyone and made them aware of health problems. This is clearly a challenge for the community and the government to work together to restore the economy after the pandemic which has been going on for two years. The Indonesian economy, which was paralyzed in several provinces due to the wave of the COVID-19 virus, is now slowly recovering, even though it is not yet 100%, but little by little it can turn the wheels of the economy in several regions and sectors.

Communities and governments must quickly adapt and live side by side with this virus. The economic sector was the hardest hit in Indonesia, because it was paralyzed for almost two years. That is the focus of the government to defend the country, so that nothing worse will happen. The government has made various successes in efforts to save the economic sector, starting from tax breaks for corporate banks to providing assistance to affected communities. During this period of economic recovery, the government's focus is no longer on providing assistance in the form of direct assistance, but on supporting and strengthening the economic cycle through various adjustments and challenges

similar to the world's efforts to recover from the pandemic. Meanwhile, there are pros and cons to the postponement of voters related to the impact of the Covid 19 Pandemic whether the government will postpone the focus on post-pandemic economic recovery. This gives rise to many advantages and disadvantages. However, the President immediately denied this in his speech at the 2024 Election preparation meeting on April 10, 2022.

Solutions for Post-Pandemic Economic Rise

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the national and global economy began to be felt in the second quarter of 2020. In the first quarter of 2020, the economy continued to grow by 2.97%, although it was lower than the first quarter of 2020 of 5.07%. 2019. This is due to external influences where COVID-19 has spread to several countries such as China. Although there is no official data yet, Indonesia is expected to experience a contraction of around 3% in the second quarter (negative economic growth). This happened because the social distancing policy or Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) started until mid-March. Social distancing and PSBB have a significant impact on economic activity (Silalahi & Ginting, 2020).

In the financial sector, the crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic developed in such a way that it caused the global economy to experience a contraction. Unlike previous crises, it affected not only the demand side of the economy, but also the supply side of the economy. Therefore, the pressure of its growth is being felt in many countries. Several global financial institutions estimate that the COVID19 pandemic will shrink the global economy from -2.0 percent to 2.8 percent in 2020, after previously growing by an average of 2.9 percent in 2019. At the same time, the COVID-19 pandemic is predicted to reduce global trade and investment flows by up to 30% and increased global financial market volatility by up to 215%. As a result, in turn, there will be a sharp decline in various global economic activities, no less than 195 million people will experience job loss and between 420 and 580 million people will fall into poverty (Modjo, 2020)

Synergy in the National Economy

Economic recovery will be carried out through comprehensive fiscal and monetary policies. In addition, the government has allocated Rp 695.2 trillion from the state budget for economic recovery. Of course, in responding to the deteriorating economic situation in the country, the government of the country must immediately develop a strategy that can stabilize economic conditions. Two years after the start of the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world, many countries have implemented strategies that have succeeded in turning their economies around slowly. Furthermore, this article summarizes strategies to increase overall economic stability in various countries. Economic recovery is expected to be seen in the third quarter. The national economy, although not growing positively, is no longer shrinking like in the second quarter. In the fourth quarter, the economy must grow positively to keep the contraction in 2020 as low as possible. Meanwhile, the economy is expected to recover significantly in 2021. To achieve the target mentioned above, 3 (three) steps have been taken which will increase domestic consumption, increase economic activity and maintain economic stability and monetary growth. The policy will be implemented simultaneously with synergies between financial policy makers, cash policy makers, and related institutions. One of the drivers of the economy is domestic consumption, the more consumption, the more economic movement. Consumption is closely related to people's purchasing power. Therefore, the government has allocated a budget of IDR 172.1 trillion to increase public consumption/purchasing power. These funds are channeled through direct cash grants, job cards, cash flow waivers and others. The government is also encouraging ministerial/institutional/local government spending by accelerating the implementation of the APBN/APBD. Consumption is also oriented towards domestic products to achieve a clear multiplier effect. The government is also trying to move the business world by offering incentives and incentives to SMEs and companies. In recovering from the financial crisis, SMEs can move forward with their previous strengths and conditions. So that MSMEs play a role as a driving force for the Indonesian economy. This was demonstrated during and after the crisis. Therefore, SMEs with a turnover of less than IDR 4.8 billion per year were offered tax incentives which were expected to be a middle ground. The form of PPh stimulus is a zero percent PPh rate for a six-month period starting in April. In September 2020. However, many SMEs do not take advantage of this opportunity. As of 29 May 2020, the number of applications for tax incentives has reached 375,913 applicants. Of the number of applicants, 345,640 or around 91.9% of applications were accepted (Setiawan & Aeni, 2020). In addition, to keep inflation and external stability under control and to accelerate the pace of economic growth, Bank Indonesia maintained stability in the rupiah exchange rate, lowered interest rates, purchased government securities, and stabilized the macroeconomic and financial system. \25 and provisional VAT refunds; Invest state funds in banks to restructure debtors. The state also provides working capital guarantees to strategic, priority, or labor-intensive companies

Elections as Media for Economic Recovery

ELECTIONS are one of the functions or democratic parties which are very large and influential which include the business world. Political events are one of the non-financial risks that can affect investors' decisions to invest in

the capital market (Zulkarnaim, 2015). Because the Indonesian capital market reacts to national political events in the Indonesian stock market. This problem indicates that there is a significant abnormal return before and after the event period occurs. This issue shows the latest information content of national political events. This is very valuable for the Indonesian capital market. Seeing this movement will prepare investors and allocate funds for investment in Indonesia due to the simultaneous ELECTION event which has a positive impact.

ELECTION events of previous years also affected the capital market after each execution to increase financial turnover. In addition, the ELECTION involves the entire Indonesian population directly so that it becomes a tool for the lowest and most direct economic layer, namely the community. People celebrated the Democratic Party by flocking to the polls. In addition to the immediate post-pandemic impact, the policies of the candidate pairs who intend to lead Indonesia for the next five years may have long-term implications. This is the effect of changes and policies and the political direction of the elected government in the preparation of the Indonesian state and nation.

Conclusion

Parliamentary elections and national economic recovery can go hand in hand with the post-pandemic condition of the Indonesian state so that it does not sink into a recession. The general election, which should be the Indonesian People's Democratic Party, which will be held every five years in 2024, will face various obstacles and changes due to post-pandemic conditions. Various issues related to the election emerged to show that this five-year event has captured people's attention and enthusiasm. Post-pandemic economic recovery is not an obstacle to holding this election, because in principle these issues go hand in hand and can accelerate post-pandemic economic recovery.

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