

THE URGENCY OF 3 ROUNDS OF ELECTIONS IN 3 E (BUDGET EFFECTIVENESS, TIME EFFICIENCY, AND WORK PROGRAM EXECUTION)

Maryam Salampessy

Universitas Pattimura, Indonesia

Correspondence author email: maryam.salampessy@gmail.com

Zulkifli Ayub

Universitas Cahaya Prima, Indonesia

Susilawati

STIE Muhammadiyah Kalianda, Indonesia

Mohammad Sawir

Universitas Madako, Indonesia

A Asdar

Universitas Cahaya Prima, Indonesia

Abstract

Researchers believe that one round of ELECTION can increase the effectiveness of the APBN, time efficiency, and widen the gap between the elected Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates. Therefore, this research aims to analyze the Urgency of the Satu Putranan Election in 3 E (Budget Effectiveness, Time Efficiency, and Work Program Execution) (Manzilati, 2017). This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach, namely the urgency of the One Putranan Election Urgency in 3 E (Budget Effectiveness, Time Efficiency, and Work Program Execution). The data in this research was obtained from credible websites, books, journals and a number of other reliable sources. This data can also be called secondary data. The data in this research was analyzed using the stages of data collection, data selection, data reduction, and drawing conclusions. The research results show that first, implementing one round of ELECTIONS can save 14.4 trillion which is more effective if it is allocated to the education, religion, sports, economy and other sectors in need. Second, Carrying out one round of ELECTIONS can save time for approximately two months. The elected Presidential Candidates and Vice Presidential Candidates can maximize the use of this time to finalize their work programs and resolve a number of outstanding issues. Third, One round of ELECTIONS can be carried out directly without the 50% requirement by changing the ELECTION law.

Keywords: 3 Rounds Of Elections, Budget Effectiveness, Time Efficiency, Work Program Execution.

INTRODUCTION

Elections are a real form of procedural democracy, although democracy is not the same as general elections, general elections are a very important aspect of democracy which must also be held democratically. Therefore, generally in countries that call themselves democracies, elections are a tradition to elect public officials in the legislative and executive fields, both at the central and regional levels. Veri Junaidi stated that elections and democracy are a "qonditio sine qua non", the one cannot exist without the others. In the sense that elections are interpreted as a procedure to achieve democracy or as a procedure to transfer popular sovereignty to certain candidates to occupy political positions. So holding elections in a country is the distribution of citizens' political rights, realizing people's sovereignty, as well as a means for successful transition of government based on law (Veri Junaidi, 2009).

Like modern countries, Indonesia strives to realize popular sovereignty and democracy through holding general elections. With general elections, it will be possible for the people to participate in determining the direction of a country's government. The aspirations of citizens in the general election are channeled through elected people's representatives, who are given the authority by citizens to supervise the running of the government. At the beginning of the independence period, general elections were held to determine the people's representatives who sat in the people's representative institutions. However, in 2004 the general election era (Antari, 2018).

In order to ensure the achievement of national ideals and objectives as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to hold general elections to elect members of the People's Representative Council, Members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect Members of the Representative Council. Regions, as a means of realizing people's sovereignty to produce people's representatives and a democratic State government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 1945).

General Elections or what we often know as Elections in the provisions of article 1 point 1 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the People's Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Council. Regional People's Representatives, which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Pancasila of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemilihan Umum, 2017). Fairness is inherent in a person, but on the other hand, fairness is also a necessity in behaving in relation to other people. Therefore, elections require a fair attitude from all parties, including the community, voters, political parties and election organizers (Jurdi, 2018). This fair attitude is carried out in order to maintain the quality of elections that are fair and do not take sides with

the interests of certain individuals and groups which causes the election results to not have credibility that can be accounted for. In fact, credible elections are elections that are held fairly (Surbakti, 2008).

In 2024, the ELECTION voting will be held on February 14 2024. In this election, a number of observers offered the option for the ELECTION to be held in one round with the aim of saving budget and being time efficient so that the elected leaders can immediately realize their work program. Normatively, a one-round election can only be held if the elected presidential and vice presidential candidates receive more than 50 percent of the votes, with at least 20 percent of the votes in each province spread across more than half of Indonesia's provinces as stated in article 416 of the ELECTION Law. This decision was made with the consideration that the elected president could gain support from the people on Java and outside Java. That could be proof that he was chosen by the majority of Indonesian people (Kumparan, 2023).

However, in the one-round ELECTION that the researchers mean here, the elected CAPRES and CAWAPRES do not have to have more than 50% of the vote, but simply have the most votes and have a minimum of 20% of the vote in half of all the provinces in Indonesia. Researchers believe that one round of ELECTION can increase budget effectiveness, time efficiency, and the elected CAPRES and CAWAPRES will have more time to implement their work programs.

METHODS

Researchers believe that one round of ELECTION can increase the effectiveness of the APBN, time efficiency, and widen the gap between the elected Presidential and Vice Presidential Candidates (Lexy J. Moleong, 2018). Therefore, this research aims to analyze the Urgency of the Satu Putranan Election in 3 E (Budget Effectiveness, Time Efficiency, and Work Program Execution) (Manzilati, 2017). This research is qualitative research with a descriptive approach, namely the urgency of the One Putranan Election Urgency in 3 E (Budget Effectiveness, Time Efficiency, and Work Program Execution) (Imam Gunawan, 2014). The data in this research was obtained from credible websites, books, journals and a number of other reliable sources. This data can also be called secondary data (Jonathan Sarwono, 2016). The data in this research was analyzed using the stages of data collection, data selection, data reduction, and drawing conclusions (Sugiyono, 2019).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

ELECTION and One Round ELECTION

Elections are a real form of procedural democracy, although democracy is not the same as general elections, general elections are a very important aspect of democracy which must also be held democratically. Therefore, generally in countries that call themselves democracies, elections are a tradition to elect public officials in the

legislative and executive fields, both at the central and regional levels. Veri Junaidi stated that elections and democracy are a "qonditio sine qua non", the one cannot exist without the others. In the sense that elections are interpreted as a procedure to achieve democracy or as a procedure to transfer popular sovereignty to certain candidates to occupy political positions. So holding elections in a country is the distribution of citizens' political rights, realizing people's sovereignty, as well as a means for successful transition of government based on law (Veri Junaidi, 2009).

Like modern countries, Indonesia strives to realize popular sovereignty and democracy through holding general elections. With general elections, it will be possible for the people to participate in determining the direction of a country's government. The aspirations of citizens in the general election are channeled through elected people's representatives, who are given the authority by citizens to supervise the running of the government. At the beginning of the independence period, general elections were held to determine the people's representatives who sat in the people's representative institutions. However, in 2004 the general election era (Antari, 2018).

In order to ensure the achievement of national ideals and objectives as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary to hold general elections to elect members of the People's Representative Council, Members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect Members of the Representative Council. Regions, as a means of realizing people's sovereignty to produce people's representatives and a democratic State government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 1945).

General Elections or what we often know as Elections in the provisions of article 1 point 1 of Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections are a means of popular sovereignty to elect members of the People's Council, members of the Regional Representative Council, President and Vice President, and to elect members of the Council. Regional People's Representatives, which is carried out directly, publicly, freely, confidentially, honestly and fairly in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia based on the Pancasila of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemilihan Umum, 2017). Fairness is inherent in a person, but on the other hand, fairness is also a necessity in behaving in relation to other people. Therefore, elections require a fair attitude from all parties, including the community, voters, political parties and election organizers (Jurdi, 2018). This fair attitude is carried out in order to maintain the quality of elections that are fair and do not take sides with the interests of certain individuals and groups which causes the election results to not have credibility that can be accounted for. In fact, credible elections are elections that are held fairly (Surbakti, 2008).

In 2024, the ELECTION voting will be held on February 14 2024. In this election, a number of observers offered the option for the ELECTION to be held in one round with

the aim of saving budget and being time efficient so that the elected leaders can immediately realize their work program. Normatively, a one-round election can only be held if the elected presidential and vice presidential candidates receive more than 50 percent of the votes, with at least 20 percent of the votes in each province spread across more than half of Indonesia's provinces as stated in article 416 of the ELECTION Law. This decision was made with the consideration that the elected president could gain support from the people on Java and outside Java. That could be proof that he was chosen by the majority of Indonesian people (Kumparan, 2023).

However, in the one-round ELECTION that the researchers mean here, the elected CAPRES and CAWAPRES do not have to have more than 50% of the vote, but simply have the most votes and have a minimum of 20% of the vote in half of all the provinces in Indonesia. Researchers believe that one round of ELECTION can increase budget effectiveness, time efficiency, and the elected CAPRES and CAWAPRES will have more time to implement their work programs.

The Urgency Of 3 Rounds Of Elections In 3 E (Budget Effectiveness, Time Efficiency, And Work Program Execution)

The General Election Commission (KPU RI) allocated a budget of IDR 14.4 trillion to anticipate holding the second round of the presidential election (pilpres). Chairman of the Indonesian KPU, Hasyim Asy'ari, said that this allocation was included in the total budget for organizing the 2024 elections which had been agreed with the DPR at a consignment meeting of IDR 76.6 trillion (Muhammad Ali, 2023). Just imagine, if the election were held in just one round, it would save a budget of 14.4 trillion and allocate it to more important sectors in the fields of education, economy, sports, and so on. Apart from that, the time used is also more efficient, namely 1-2 months which includes preparation, voting and vote counting. With the two months they have, researchers believe that this time will produce useful policies and more thorough preparation for designing the RPJMN for the elected Presidential Candidates and Vice Presidential Candidates.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of a number of data which are comprehensively explained above, the researchers consider the following:

1. Implementing one round of ELECTIONS can save 14.4 trillion which is more effective if it is allocated to the education, religion, sports, economy and other sectors in need.
2. Carrying out one round of ELECTIONS can save time for approximately two months. The elected Presidential Candidates and Vice Presidential Candidates can maximize the use of this time to finalize their work programs and resolve a number of outstanding issues.

3. One round of ELECTIONS can be carried out directly without the 50% requirement by changing the ELECTION law.

REFERENCES

- Antari, P. E. D. (2018). Interpretasi Demokrasi Dalam Sistem Mekanis Terbuka Pemilihan Umum Di Indonesia. *Jurnal Panorama Hukum*, 3(1), 87–104. <https://doi.org/10.21067/jph.v3i1.2359>
- Imam Gunawan. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bumi Aksara.
- Jonathan Sarwono. (2016). *Meode Penelitian Kualitatif dan Kuantitatif*. Graha Ilmu.
- Jurdi, F. (2018). *Pengantar Hukum Pemilihan Umum*. Kencana Prenadamedia Group.
- Kumparan. (2023). *Syarat Menang Pilpres 1 Putaran Menurut UU Pemilu, Apa Saja?* Kumparan.com. <https://kumparan.com/berita-hari-ini/syarat-menang-pilpres-1-putaran-menurut-uu-pemilu-apa-saja-21ffFR88t8e>
- Lexy J. Moleong. (2018). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2018.
- Manzilati, A. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Paradigma, Metode, dan Aplikasi*. UB Press.
- Muhammad Ali. (2023). *HomePemilu Ini Rincian Tahapan Pemilu 2024 hingga Pilpres Jika Berjalan 2 Putaran*. Liputan 6. <https://www.liputan6.com/pemilu/read/5317398/ini-rincian-tahapan-pemilu-2024-hingga-pilpres-jika-berjalan-2-putaran>
- Undang-Undang Dasar 1945, 5 (1945).
- Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 tentang Pemilihan Umum, 3 (2017).
- Sugiyono. (2019). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D*.
- Surbakti, R. (2008). *Perekayasaan Sistem Pemilu untuk Pembangunan Tata Politik Demokratis*. Cet I Kemitraan.
- Veri Junaidi. (2009). Menata Sistem Penegakan Hukum Pemilu Demokratis Tinjauan Kewenangan MK atas Penyelesaian Perselisihan Hasil Pemilu (PHPU). *urnal Konstitusi*, 6(9), 29.