



The Impact of Elections in Various Aspect of Life in Indonesia

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Abstract- General elections are certainly a familiar political activity for a country that promotes democracy from the people, by the people and for the people. In its development, it turns out that this general election has a significant impact on various aspects of people's lives such as social, economic, cultural, political, educational, and educational aspects. The data used in this article are obtained from various sources of books, articles, journals including research reports, academics, and publications related to general elections and their impact. This article will provide a broader understanding of the impact of elections in various aspects of life, which is expected to provide guidance to the government, society, political parties to manage and control elections so that they are more effective in encouraging sustainable development and social stability for society, the community, the nation, and country.

Keywords: Culture, Democracy, Economy, Ideology, Election, Education, Politics

I. INTRODUCTION

Parliamentary elections are one of the most important moments in a country's democratic life. This electoral process not only affects the political sphere but also has important consequences on various aspects of people's lives. In this article, we discuss the impact of elections in the social, economic, political, and socio-cultural spheres. Elections play a very important role in creating wider political participation in society. Indonesia is a democratic country with the third-largest population in the world. To date, the country successfully held four general elections and three direct presidential elections.[1] The electoral process and political campaigns during elections give people the opportunity to be actively involved in political decision-making. This increases people's political awareness and political participation. In addition, the development of technology and social media has also expanded the space for political participation and made it easier for the public to access political debates and communications.

In addition to the political sphere, elections also have an impact on the economic sphere. Elections are often pivotal moments in economic policy planning and national development. The process of electing qualified leaders and parliamentarians can lead to significant changes in economic, investment, trade, and labor policies. Stable and fair elections also provide certainty for entrepreneurs and investors, which in turn can promote economic growth and market stability.

In the political sphere, elections have a major impact on political structures and power. Elections allow for political change that can alter the power structure of governments and

legislatures. Election results can lead to changes in the leadership of the country, the formation of political coalitions, or significant political change. In addition, elections also play a role in shaping the political identity of individuals and groups in society, which can influence political preferences, political participation, and political solidarity in society. The impact of elections is also socio-cultural. Elections often reflect the social, cultural and identity diversity of a society. Political campaigns and public debates can activate discussion and reflection on social issues, culture and values that are considered important in society. Elections can also strengthen social solidarity, forming mutually supportive political groups, or generate social conflict and polarization. Culture and values are deep-rooted and change slowly. Governments cannot simply change them with a piece of legislation or a tweak to the tax system: such changes are really signalling that the government believes in a certain value system rather than necessarily expecting it to become more prevalent as a result.[2]

In this article, we will go into more detail about the social, economic, political, and socio-cultural effects of elections. By understanding these effects, we better understand the role of elections in transforming society and the importance of maintaining a democratic, inclusive, and transparent electoral process in strengthening democratic life and sustainable development of the country.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

In order to be believed to be true, scientific research must be compiled using appropriate methods. The right method, as is the case if someone will seek the truth about a data, then the type of method that will be used in this study is about data, then the type of method that will be used in this study is very dependent on the concept of what is meant by the impact of elections is very dependent on the concept of what is meant by the impact of elections on life, because the method is a tool to find answers to life questions, because the method is a tool to find answers to a problem, then using a method (tool) to find answers to a problem. The problem is, then by using a method (tool) it must first be clear what will happen. Will happen. Basically, the method is a guide for researchers to be able to understand and deal with the environment they will face. Based on this, the authors in this study used the following writing methods:

1. Research Approach

This research approach uses a qualitative, combination, and Research and Development (R&D) approach where the author searches for several written sources and then combines them into an idea or foundation that will be further developed into a better one so that it can find out what the impact of elections in Indonesia is on various aspects of life.

2. Nature of Research

The nature of this research is descriptive research. Descriptive research is to collect detailed actual information that describes all problems, identifies problems, and develops all existing ideas.

3. Type of research

Based on the title and problems studied, the type of research in writing this article is a descriptive type of research where the author obtains data from various sources and draws conclusions which are then developed into scientific articles.

4. Type of data

In writing this article, the author uses primary data sources that support the description of primary data. Data is obtained indirectly, through documents, reports, and books.

5. Source of data

Secondary data materials used in this study are regulations, textbooks written by experts, journals, the internet, and sources related to research.

6. Data collection techniques

a. Source of written documents.

b. Literature / documentation study is a data collection tool that is not directly addressed to the research subject. There are several types of literature / documents that are examined, not only valid documents.

7. Data analysis technique

After all the data is collected, the next step is data analysis. All data that has been collected is processed to reach a conclusion. Due to, the large amount of data used, the data obtained and linked to existing literature or theories related to the problem being studied,

conclusions can finally be drawn to determine the results.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. The Impact Election On The Economy

Election is an activity as a form of popular sovereignty in a democratic country to elect members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, and the President, vice president. Elections are carried out by involving the participation of the people and based on the principles of direct, general, free, secret, honest, fair. Elections are considered a measure of democracy because the participation of the people can determine their attitude towards the government and the country.

The happiness or euphoria of the general election does not directly impact the stock exchange, but election events can influence policy making or decisions from investors to obtain future profits. So that, indirectly political events in the form of elections can be said to be indirectly able to influence activities on the stock exchange through the role of mass media.

Changes in the executive, legislative, judicial, and other institutions that need to be changed after an election affect the economic condition of a country. Why does this happen? This is because the politics of a country can influence the policies determined by its executive and legislative institutions. Political events that occur in a country affect the stability of economic conditions, where countries that have stable political conditions can support an increase in the economy because there will be confidence and security guarantees from investors.

According to Booth and Booth (2003), a country's general election can affect economic stability and economic decisions which will also affect the rise and fall of stock prices. General election activities do not influence stock exchange activity directly, but elections are one of the information that will be absorbed by capital market participants and used to gain profits. The information can influence the decision-making and reaction of investors in order to achieve a new balance so that it can be concluded that political events are indirectly able to influence activity on the stock exchange. Classic economic voting theorem, which assumes that voters consider the condition of the local economy (i.e., economic outcomes) when choosing the candidate during the local election. Recent studies show that incumbents are responsible for their performance in office, and one of the performance's indicators is the local economy.[3][4]

Political events related to general elections such as presidential elections, legislative elections, changes in government and cabinet announcements can affect stock prices and trading volume on the stock exchange because these events are related to the stability of the country's economy. Every event related to economic and business issues will certainly cause the reaction of market participants in the form of positive or negative responses depending on what the event is like. For example, if the election can increase stock returns, it will be responded positively by capital market players, but if the election causes the stock *return* price to decrease, it will cause negative reactions and reviews from market players. So that the election which will result in economic policy becomes effective if it is responded positively by investors but will have an ineffective impact if it is responded negatively by investors.

Stock price movements due to elections certainly cause investors to try to determine which decisions will give them profits in the future. Changes in the legislature and executive directly and indirectly play a role in changing the economic conditions of a country. This is because new political policies will be determined by the legislature and executive through general elections.

The goal of every investor is to maximize their profits. Capital is basically closely related to the occurrence of share price fluctuations, the rise and fall of share prices which are influenced by information. Where the role of this information plays a role in providing good and bad news. If the information brings good news, the stock will rise and vice versa if it brings bad information, it will cause the stock price to fall. Macro information in the economy relates to market condition information, namely news about politics, policies related to the capital market and national economic policies.[5]

So, the impact of elections on the economy is very significant, various aspects such as economic policy, investment, market sentiment and consumption are also affected by political conditions Elections both before and after the following impact of elections in the

economic field:

1. Uncertainty

Elections often result in a new government or significant changes in a country's economic policy. A new government formed through a general election may have a different policy agenda and priorities from those of the previous government. These changes cause uncertainty about the economic policies taken about monetary policy, fiscal policy, trade and investment. This economic policy uncertainty will lead to slower economic growth and delay market investment decisions. The electoral process and the transition of the old government to a new government often takes a long time so that during this period economic experts are less able to determine a clear visibility of what policies will be implemented by the new government. This creates uncertainty in long-term planning, investment, and business decision-making.

2. Influence the actions of the executive as well as the judiciary. Legislative institutions have a role in the policy-making process, including economic policy. Where elected members of the legislature will form, modify and even ratify laws and regulations relating to economic aspects. Furthermore, there is an executive institution, namely the president and vice president where the executive will ratify the law regarding various policies that have been proposed. Furthermore, the legislative body has the authority to ratify the state budget which covers the allocation of funds in various government sectors including the economic sector. The composition and preferences of political parties affect the allocation of funds in the state budget which in turn will affect the stability of economic policy. If an alliance of political parties obtains a strong majority of votes, it will create greater political stability and be able to smooth the process of making economic policy, but if there is an imbalance of power, the various policies that will be decided and implemented will be complicated and unpredictable. So in this case the general election as well as the executive and legislative institutions are interrelated with each other. The legislature has the function of forming, supervising and ratifying various economic policies, where the political policies of this institution will cause influence in the economic field both directly and indirectly.

3. Influencing investment

It is also related to political uncertainty that can affect the stability of investors' decision to invest. Investors or shareholders are more cautious and reduce their risk during election periods as they consider the various outcomes if they make an investment or not. Political uncertainty can therefore lead to a decrease and delay in both short and long-term investments, especially in projects that require stable and significant capital.

4. Market sentiment and Investor confidence

Election results that are not in line with market expectations and continuing political uncertainty cause financial market uncertainty which in turn can affect the stability of the money market. These conditions can cause negative sentiment that affects their confidence to invest so that they will tend to delay or reduce the intensity of their investment.

5. Influencing investment policy and business environment

Election results are capable of influencing investment policy in the business environment whether overall or not. Changes in investment-related economic policies such as taxation, legal protection, and economic regulatory stability can invite or increase a country's attractiveness to outside investors. If the policy is in line with the interests of investors, it will run smoothly, but if the policy does not meet the expectations of investors, it will reduce the level of investment, which in turn can hamper capital and investment growth. In maintaining stability and encouraging investment, the role of the government is needed to provide clarity and create a healthy business environment for investors regardless of the general election.

6. Influencing consumers

This is related to the promise of social and economic programs from election candidates, during the campaign, political parties from each candidate often offer various policy promises if they are elected as legislative or executive members, for example promises to increase social benefits, reduce taxes and others that will be able

to influence consumers towards the future and change their consumption behavior.

7. Industry policy changes

Where the election results can influence industrial policy and regulation of the business sector in Indonesia. Where the new government can adopt different policies related to business regulation, investment, or protection of certain industrial sectors. Various policy changes can affect the business climate and competition in certain economic sectors which will create new challenges and opportunities for economic actors, both producers, consumers, and distributors.

B. The Impact Election on The Social

Parliamentary elections have important social consequences. The electoral process and the political changes that occur during elections can have many impacts on society. The following will explain in more detail the social effects of elections.

1. Increase political participation.

Elections not only serve as a mechanism for electing leaders and members of parliament, but also play an important role in increasing people's political participation. Through elections, people are given the opportunity to actively participate in political decision-making. A visible positive effect is the increase in people's political awareness. During campaigns and elections, political issues are openly discussed, and people participate more in understanding and disseminating political information. Increasing political participation strengthens democracy, gives legitimacy to the political system and increases government accountability.

In addition, the development of technology and social media has increased the space for public political participation. Social media provides a platform for people to share their views, discuss and broadcast their political views widely. It can also increase political participation especially among the younger generation who are more likely to use social media as a source of information and political communication channel.

2. Political identity formation

Elections also play an important role in shaping the political identity of individuals and community groups. During campaigns and elections, political parties and candidates espouse different political platforms and visions. This process can influence individuals' political preferences and shape their political identity. People tend to identify with certain parties or candidates that match their values and aspirations. The development of this political identity helps people form their political opinions and influences the level of political participation and support for the chosen party or candidate. Most of these studies empirically find that local incumbents strategically increase spending or reduce the tax burden when it comes to the election year.[6]

In addition, elections can also influence the formation of solidarity between factions. People with similar political views tend to form common bonds and identities by supporting political parties or candidates that are perceived to represent their interests. This can lead to the formation of political groups that support each other and work together to achieve common political goals. This group political identity can strengthen social solidarity and become the basis for collective action in society.[7]

While elections aim to strengthen democracy and achieve political consensus, they are often a source of social conflict. Competition between political parties, their supporters and sharp political rhetoric can create tension and polarization in society. Strong and politicized political disagreements can create strong social conflicts. It can divide communities, reinforce social divisions, and undermine social stability. To manage social conflict during election times, it is important to build and promote a culture of dialogue, tolerance, and respect for differences. Participatory political education and active participation in political discussion forums can help reduce polarization and strengthen mutual understanding. In addition, political parties and candidates should strive to maintain the unity and diversity of society in their political visions and programs.

3. Changes in social structure

Elections not only affect the political aspect, but also cause changes in the social structure of society. Through elections, political power can be transferred from one group or party to another. This change can alter social dynamics, decision-making and public policy. Changes in the structure of society during elections can affect the

distribution of power, the availability of resources and the rights of the people. Due to electoral changes in social structure, mechanisms are needed to ensure a stable and fair transition of power. Democratic, inclusive, and transparent electoral processes are necessary to maintain social stability and strengthen public trust in the political system. In addition, the ongoing changes in social structure must also be balanced with policies that promote social inclusion, justice, and equal access to resources for all communities.

C. The Impact Election on The Cultural

General elections or elections are a means for people to own, express opinions through votes and participate as part of the state so that they participate in determining the direction of the Indonesian nation. General elections held in Indonesia are carried out by coming to the polling stations that have been provided by the committee. Then the community chooses a presidential candidate by voting on the paper that has been provided. The elected president is a leader who will help the community in determining the happiness of the Indonesian Nation. The happiness in question is not only in the form of economics or politics, but also culture, education, social and the ideology of the Indonesian Nation. Cultural nuances such as this might mediate how face-based trait inferences correlate with real election outcomes because the inferences of traits are influenced by the perceptions of emotional expressions of the faces.[8][9]

Why does Indonesia's happiness include cultural aspects? Culture is the identity of the Indonesian Nation. There are 7 elements of culture of which:

a. Language

Language is one of the results of human culture, while human culture is also influenced by language. Human culture cannot occur without language because language is the factor that allows the formation of culture. So, language is a reflection of the culture of a society.

b. Knowledge system

The knowledge possessed by cultural humans exists. Science has no limits and everything is related to life. From the knowledge and abilities possessed by humans, culture emerged. Even though it comes from simple and traditional thinking, it is a culture that has existed for a long time.

c. Social organization system

Every human being has advantages and disadvantages, which is why humans cannot live alone. Humans are creatures that live in groups. From groups come rules and customs that are different from other groups. These groups are called social organizations in which each member is governed by customs.

d. Living equipment system and technology

Humans are constantly trying to survive. Therefore, humans always make equipment. Human culture based on the element of technology seen from the objects used as living equipment is still simple. So that the system of living equipment is a discussion of physical culture.

e. Economic system and livelihood

Survive by relying on livelihoods such as fishermen, farmers or so on. If in the past livelihoods were only to fulfill one's own needs, now livelihoods are things that can show one's identity. Livelihoods can determine the economic system of a person to a nation.

f. Religious system

A religious system related to the beliefs held by Indonesian society. Indonesia has 5 religions that are adhered to by every Indonesian with the previous beliefs being Animism and Dynamism. From these 2 beliefs, several cultures related to religion emerged. Therefore, religion is an element of culture.

g. Arts

Indonesia's arts include musical instruments, dances, buildings and so on. From the arts, there are many Indonesians who can learn about the conditions and descriptions of life that have occurred in the past. Even from the arts, it can be seen the development and change of culture in Indonesia.

Culture itself can be defined as intellect or mind. According to E.B Tylor (1832-1917), culture is a whole complex that includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, science, customs, and other abilities and habits acquired by humans as members of society. There is

also according to Koentjaraningrat (1985-1963), culture is a whole system of ideas, actions, and human works in the life of the community that is made by human beings by learning.

Indonesia is famous for its distinctive culture. Consisting of various regions and having many islands, that's why there are so many cultures in Indonesia. Culture is not just a tradition or belief that exists in various regions in Indonesia. For Indonesia, culture is the identity of the Indonesian nation. The culture that exists in Indonesia is called Nusantara Culture. Culture as a form of appreciation and respect for ancestors. Everything that is done, cannot be separated from culture. Including elections or general elections. In the cultural aspect, elections can be a place to voice identity as well as culture and values that will be held by the community. According to Bawaslu member Mochammad Afifuddin, by coming to the polling stations together, Indonesian people will interact and can provide a positive atmosphere. In addition, Bawaslu Mochammad Afifuddin added, every culture must encourage the search for leaders in a good way.

In Indonesia, presidential candidates must be native Indonesians. In accordance with the 1945 Constitution Article 6 paragraph 1 which reads "Candidates for President and Vice President must be an Indonesian citizen since their birth and have never received other citizenship because of their own will, have never betrayed the country, and are spiritually and physically able to carry out their duties and obligations as President and Vice President." From the presidential candidates who must be native Indonesians, it is expected that the presidential candidates who will be elected from the election will appreciate and preserve Indonesian culture.

Culture in Indonesia must be considered. That is why elections can have an impact on cultural aspects. Here's how elections impact Indonesian culture:

1. The occurrence of conflicts between races or tribes in Indonesia

As we know, culture cannot be separated from race or ethnicity. The conflict that occurred during the general election was when the group that had president A lost to the group that supported president B. Although the conflict will still end, it is unpredictable whether the conflict will cause casualties or not. Although the conflict will still end, it is unpredictable whether the conflict will take victims or not. Indonesian society is a society that during general elections, they are only ready to win and not ready when they lose.

2. Indonesian culture has the opportunity to be shown to the world Indonesia has many different cultures and is no less good than other cultures. When Indonesia succeeds in getting a great leader, then Indonesian culture will also get the opportunity to be shown to the world. Indonesian culture will become the pride and attention of the world.

3. Preservation of Indonesian culture that is always maintained.

Although times continue to change from traditional to modern. However, culture is still a culture that continues to be preserved. If culture is slowly lost, it is the same as Indonesia which will slowly lose its identity. Therefore, Indonesian culture must be preserved.

4. Appreciate every culture in various regions in Indonesia.

Indonesia has many cultures and if people don't respect other cultures, there will be a divide. Do not let the president elected from Java, then only Java is respected. Respect each other's cultures and avoid any actions that cause problems or divisions.

5. Changes that occur to aspects of Indonesian culture

The president is a leader who is respected by the population. Any action or decision that is passed will be implemented by the population. Whether it is about social, cultural or other aspects. If the decision or action passed is related to culture, then culture will experience changes such as in the form of perspectives. People's perspectives will change from thinking that culture is just a tradition to thinking that it is something to be proud of and even connected to daily activities.

D. The Impact Election on The Politic

Elections have a significant impact on politics. The following are some of the main impacts of elections in a political context:

1. Change of Power: One of the main impacts of elections is the possibility of a change of power. Elections give people the opportunity to choose their leaders and representatives at local, national, and international levels. Election results can change the composition

of political power, both overall and at specific levels of government. This change of power can bring about changes in the policies and political direction of country.

2. **Political Legitimacy:** Elections also provide political legitimacy to elected leaders and governments. By going through a democratic election process, elected leaders can obtain a mandate from the people to lead and make political decisions. This is important to maintain political stability and prevent conflict or illegitimacy of the governing regime.
3. **Political Participation:** Elections encourage political participation from the people. Elections provide an opportunity for citizens to actively engage in the political process by casting their votes. In addition, elections also encourage further participation through political campaigns, debates and discussions that involve the wider community. This political participation is important for strengthening democracy and involving people in political decision-making.
4. **Policy formation:** Election results can influence policy formation. Elected political parties or candidates can implement their political platforms expressed during the campaign. Elections can also change the political dynamics in parliament or other legislative bodies, which can affect decision-making processes and public policies.
5. **Separation of Powers:** Elections are one of the important mechanisms in maintaining the separation of powers between the executive, legislative and judicial branches. By electing their representatives, the people can strengthen the system of checks and balances, limit the excessive power of one branch of government, and ensure political accountability.

However, it is important to remember that the political impact of elections can vary depending on the political context, electoral system, political culture and other factors. One of the main forms of engagement in the democratic process is participation in elections. No efficient democracy may exist without competent voters. Therefore, promoting a democratic electoral culture, developing civic skills required for competent and responsible participation in elections should be one of the key dimensions of lifelong civic education.[10]

E. The Impact Election on The Ideology

Ideology comes from Latin and consists of two words: idea which means thought; logic means logic, science, knowledge. From this it can be concluded that ideology is the science of beliefs and ideals. Ideology itself has several characteristics that are very questionable so as not to forget ideology in politics. First, political ideology itself asks: who is the leader? How are they selected and on what principles do they lead? This refers to what kind of leader is generally suitable to lead society, whether it is religion, social life, wealth, academic ability, physical condition or appearance, race or ethnicity whether male or female, and also how to become a leader. these criteria? Is it based on hereditary factors (closed stratification) or does it not take into account hereditary factors using several of the criteria explained above? Second, ideology contains many arguments for persuasion or against ideas. Third, ideology greatly influences various aspects of people's lives, starting from the economy, education, health, welfare, and so on. The ideas in ideology certainly have one goal, namely the idea of what kind of society we want to create.

In the Indonesian political system, political parties are one of the important pillars where they will compete ideologically to determine who is worthy of leading the Indonesian Nation. Political parties are political organizations that live a certain ideology or are formed with a special purpose. In other words, a political party is an organized group whose members share the same orientation, values and ideals. The aim of this group is to gain political power and seize political positions - (usually) by constitutional means - to implement their policies. Ideology - The ideologies adopted by political parties will then be pitted in elections where there are many coalitions of various parties that have similar ideologies or parties that decide to run because they have their own ideology. The election itself functions as a means of realizing the sovereignty of the people in order to produce a democratic state government based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, this is intended to elect a president and vice president, members of the DPR, DPD, DPRD, as well as regional heads and deputy regional heads who are able to reflect democratic values and can absorb and fight for the aspirations of the people in accordance with the demands of the development of the life of the nation and state. The organization of elections democratically is the dream of every Indonesian citizen. The holding of elections is said to run democratically if every Indonesian citizen who has the right to vote can channel their choices

directly, generally, freely, secretly, honestly and fairly. Each voter only uses their voting rights once and has the same value, namely one vote. This is often referred to as the principle of one person, one vote, one value.

Indonesia certainly has its own ideology, the democratic system adopted by the Indonesian people itself has its own ideology, namely the ideology of Pancasila democracy which can be interpreted as a system of government in Indonesia based on Pancasila principles that uphold the values of truth, goodness and justice. In a modern democratic system, the sovereignty of the people can only be managed optimally through representative institutions. Therefore, the main meaning of elections is as a means to realize the sovereignty of the people. In elections, the people elect representatives who are expected to fight for their aspirations and interests, so that elections have a major impact on the ideology of the Indonesian nation where elections become a bridge from political parties to carry out their ideology, of course with the support of the community and still not deviate from the ideology of Pancasila democracy adopted by the Indonesian nation.

F. The Impact Election on The Education

Elections are a democratic process of selecting the country's leaders. Elections can have a significant impact in various areas of life, including politics. some of the impacts that may occur in the context of elections and education are.

1. Elections often influence the education policies set by the government. Elected political parties or candidates may have different visions and plans when it comes to education. They may introduce or change education policies, such as increasing the education budget, implementing special education programs, or reforming the school curriculum.
2. Elections can also have an impact on education budget allocations. Elected candidates or ruling political parties may prioritize the education sector by increasing the budget for education, which in turn can be used to improve school facilities, enhance the quality of education, or provide scholarship funds for needy students.
3. Elections can increase public awareness and involvement in education issues. During election campaigns, political candidates often discuss education issues, such as equitable access to education, quality of education or increased educational opportunities. Such discussions can raise public awareness of the importance of education and encourage active participation in supporting or fighting for changes in education.
4. Elections also provide an opportunity for educational institutions to provide political education to students. Through subjects such as civic studies or political debates in schools, students can learn about the democratic process, elections and the importance of informed political participation. This can help students understand their role as responsible citizens and prepare them to engage in the political process in the future.
5. Elections often bring education issues to the forefront of political debates and campaigns. Candidates may argue about education policy, access to education or challenges faced by the education system. This can broaden the public discourse on education issues and encourage stakeholders to seek better and innovative solutions to improve education.

IV. CONCLUSION

Events that occur in a country affect the stability of economic, social, cultural, ideological, educational, and political conditions where countries that have stable political conditions can support all aspects of the country's foundation.

Influence the actions of the executive and judiciary. Legislative institutions have a role in the policy-making process. Elections can have an impact on the sustainability of state life because the process of transferring the old government to a new government is one of the pillars that support the life of a country where it is possible that the process of transferring power can have an impact on the initial conditions of a country, such as for example an increase in food prices, changes in social dynamics, levels of public happiness, changes in education policy, and political legitimacy.

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