

Disaster Mitigation of Tourism Destinations in the Megalithic Area of Lore Lindu National Park in Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi Province

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Abstract. *This study aims to determine the efforts that have been made to minimize disasters with a structural/physical disaster mitigation approach through natural and/or artificial physical development, and to determine the efforts that have been made to reduce the impact of disasters with a non-structural/non-physical disaster mitigation approach through strengthening community capacity at tourist destinations in the megalithic area of Lore Lindu National Park in Poso Regency, Central Sulawesi Province. Data collection was carried out by field surveys, document reviews, and in-depth interviews. The method used is explorative descriptive analysis utilizing aspects contained in disaster mitigation in the megalithic area using qualitative methods using a phenomenological approach. This study will be conducted at megalithic tourist destinations in 3 valleys in Poso Regency, namely Bada Valley, Behoa Valley, and Napu Valley. Identifying with data triangulation techniques and interactive analysis based on 4 components of analysis, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The results of the study indicate that conditions in the field in the Megalithic area in Poso Regency indicate challenges that need to be overcome to improve safety, comfort, and tourism experience. Improvements to infrastructure, drainage systems, and evacuation signs and routes must be a priority, accompanied by increasing community preparedness for disaster risks.*

Keywords: *Disaster Mitigation, Tourism Destination, Megalithic Area*

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INTRODUCTION

The Global Risks Report 2020" released by the World Economic Forum, various risk factors are projected to affect organizational activities in the future. Starting from the potential for economic stagnation, cyber security vulnerabilities, to the threat of climate change, uncertainty in the business environment is believed to increase over time. In the business world, business resilience is recognized as an important strategy in managing crises and facing various risks, including natural disasters and emergency situations. This strategy involves coordination, crisis management, collaboration with stakeholders, understanding risks, and being responsive to changes in the business environment (Suwandi, 2023; Margherita et al., 2024; Alpaslan et al., 2009; Bundy et al., 2017).

Tabel 1. International Tourist Arrival

No	Area	2019	2020	2021	2022	Q1-2 2023
1.	World Wide	1,33M	1,41 M	1,51 M	381 Jt (-74%)	(-44%)
2.	Asia Pasific	324 Jt	343 Jt	361 Jt	57 Jt (-84%)	(-51%)

3.	Indonesia	14,4 Jt	15,8 Jt	16,10 Jt	4.052.923 (-74%)	511.440 (- 81,78%)
4.	South Sulawesi	17.719	14.126	17.771	3.573 (-79,90%)	

Source: UNWTO Barometer, Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy

Tourism development is a major focus in economic and regional growth in Indonesia. Tourism destinations, including the megalithic area in Central Sulawesi, play an important role in increasing tourist visits, especially foreign tourists, as well as in supporting the country's foreign exchange earnings. Despite its rich historical potential, Central Sulawesi has not yet received adequate appreciation from the community, so that preservation and documentation efforts are carried out to increase public interest.

The initial step in maintaining and protecting valuable data in the field is through comprehensive research. In Central Sulawesi, especially in Lore Lindu National Park, various megalithic sites have been found, including Kalamba, Arca Menhir, Menhir, and Batu Dakon. The existence of Kalamba, a unique type of megalith, is a major concern in excavations and documentation in the Lore area, including the Napu Valley, Behoa Valley, and Bada Valley, which were first described by Walter Kaudern. Intensive preservation and research measures such as these are key to appreciating and understanding the valuable cultural heritage of the people of Central Sulawesi and Indonesia as a whole (Saputra, 2024; Asrawijaya, 2024; Wuisang, 2014).

The potential for natural disasters threatens tourism destinations in the megalithic area, even though they are famous for their uniqueness and beauty. Indonesia, located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, is prone to earthquakes, tsunamis, landslides, flash floods, and liquefaction. These threats also disrupt other tourist destinations, causing a serious tourism crisis. Incidents such as bomb explosions, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and other natural disasters have disrupted the tourism ecosystem, hampering foreign exchange earnings and foreign tourist visits.

Tourism development must consider disaster risks and increase public awareness of these threats. Capacity building is needed to manage global risks and unexpected disasters. Disaster risk reduction is key to improving the safety and confidence of tourists in Indonesian tourism. The Head of BNPB, Lieutenant General TNI Doni Monardo, emphasized the importance of coordination in handling disasters, in line with WEF's efforts to assess tourism competitiveness through the Travel and Tourism Competitiveness Report, including the Safety and Security aspect (Nugroho et al., 2022).

Focusing on safety and security when visiting a country is an important key to attracting tourists. Assessments of Indonesia's tourism competitiveness in this aspect have shown varying rankings over the past few years. Safety and security indicators are crucial for tourist visits to a country and need government attention. Therefore, the government must monitor, map, and prepare for conditions that threaten the safety of tourists at tourist destinations. One important preparedness effort is disaster mitigation. According to Sutopo in nasional.kompas.com, it is necessary to make disaster mitigation a top priority in developing the tourism sector by implementing a structural/physical and non-structural/non-physical mitigation approach. Referring to Article 1 paragraph 4 of Government Regulation Number 64 of 2010, disaster mitigation is explained as an effort to reduce disaster risks, both through natural physical development and increasing the ability to face disaster threats in coastal areas and small islands.

BNPB's Indonesian Disaster Information Data (DIBI) reveals that over the past 10 years, the megalithic area has experienced a number of disasters, especially due to extreme weather and earthquakes, which have had a significant impact on the local population, with the potential to reach 42,989 people. At the end of 2018, a series of extreme disasters such as tsunamis, liquefaction, earthquakes, and landslides occurred, which disrupted economic and tourism activities in the area. Spatial planning in the megalithic area as a tourism destination is a process or design stage that begins with an idea until a starting point is realized in the form of a spatial planning concept. This design uses a modern concept, a design concept that is taken from the elements and characteristics of the Central Sulawesi community, both from disaster mitigation or

other existing elements and transformed into a more appropriate or new form. In the megalithic area that is used as the lenskap design position, based on the many activities carried out by the community.

From the description, it can be concluded that disaster mitigation, both structural/physical and non-structural/non-physical, has not been fully implemented properly, resulting in losses and victims, especially among the community and tourists. Thus, the megalithic area should be an activity space that provides benefits for the lives of the community and stakeholders.

METHODS

This type of research uses the approach used in this study using a qualitative approach, Bogdan and Taylor in Moleong (2009) define that "qualitative methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior". The type of research used in this study is phenomenology, Bolsan and Biklen in Alsa (2004) researchers with a phenomenological approach try to understand the meaning of an event and its mutual influence with humans in certain situations. This study tries to see the phenomena that occur in the megalithic area, especially tourism destinations that focus on the role of local government and stakeholders in disaster management through disaster mitigation both structurally/physically and non-structurally/non-physically. This research was conducted at megalithic tourist destinations in 3 valleys of Poso Regency, namely: 1) Bada Valley, 2) Behoa Valley, Central Lore District, and 3) Napu Valley, East Lore District, North Lore District and Lore Peore District. Identifying with data triangulation techniques and interactive analysis based on 4 components of analysis, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. In this study, the data collection techniques used were interviews, observations, and documentation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Non-Structural/Non-Physical Disaster Mitigation at the Megalithic Tourism Destination of Lore Lindu National Park

Role of Society and Stakeholders

Disaster management efforts, empowerment as a process of change is related to how community empowerment plays a role in improving people's standard of living. In essence, community empowerment as a process of change in disaster management in the Megalithic Area of Lore Lindu National Park seeks to change the mindset, attitudes, and values of individuals or groups in areas that often experience disasters so that in the future they can have the ability to reduce disaster risks.

Improving the standard of living through empowerment referred to in flood disaster management is when people living in flood-prone areas are able to manage the potentials owned by the community that can be used as support in disaster management in the Megalithic Area of Lore Lindu National Park. One of the main aspects of empowerment in disaster management is providing knowledge and skills to the community on how to manage existing potential.

The Role of Local Communities, Kurniyati (2019) defines community participation as community involvement in the process of identifying problems and opportunities in the community, choosing and deciding on various solution options that will be used to solve these problems. Not only does it include efforts to overcome problems, but also community participation in the process of evaluating the changes that occur.

Community participation is an important issue in disaster management. Community participation in disaster management includes several stages, namely pre-disaster, disaster management, and post-disaster. The pre-disaster stage includes planning, prevention, and disaster preparedness. In the planning stage. The community must actively participate in identifying problems. Problem identification is the first activity of the community in disaster management planning, but community involvement is limited because there has been no

cooperation between the community and the government in identifying disaster problems in the Megalith area of the Lore Lindu National Park located in Poso Regency. Community participation in disaster prevention, mitigation and response activities is increasingly evident.

The community, both in the form of organizations and disaster management groups, actively monitors the condition of the Megaliths of the Lore Lindu National Park in their area. This monitoring is carried out at the RT and RW levels. This activity is important to implement as an initial step related to early detection in the event of a disaster. Monitoring community behavior is one of the key factors in maintaining the environment for disasters. Monitoring as a form of prevention is certainly not easy. local communities, Satlinmas, and civil protection organizations do not have the legal authority to carry out prevention, so they can only give warnings to people who do not comply. This has an impact on the ineffectiveness of disaster prevention activities in Poso Regency.

The next level of disaster management is disaster response. Disaster management includes actions or activities carried out during a disaster. Activities carried out during a disaster include emergency actions to temporarily alleviate suffering and overcome the impact of the disaster, Search and Rescue Operations (SAR), rescue, evacuation and emergency assistance to victims. Community involvement in disaster management is clearly seen when the community actively helps each other. Gotong Royong is a volunteer organization that shares ideas, organizes communities, collects materials, contributes financially, and mobilizes staff to carry out social and cultural activities.

The final stage in disaster management is the post-disaster period. Post-disaster activities include recovery and assessment. Disaster trauma recovery is carried out as part of the recovery effort. Recovery is not only physical, but also mental. The importance of this activity is often overlooked after the disaster has passed. The community believes that the disaster has been resolved, so there is no need to make further efforts.

A similar thing was also expressed by Istiyanto (2020) who stated that the active participation of local communities in post-disaster activities is still not optimal. The evaluation stage is the stage where the community assesses the various activities carried out and assesses their suitability to the implementation needs, resulting in findings that still need improvement. Local communities are not directly involved in this evaluation stage. The government rarely works with local communities and the private sector to prepare the steps and activities needed to assess disaster-related activities, or to minimize the impact of the disaster.

Based on this description, community participation in post-disaster activities is very lacking. This is due to the lack of government support in providing a forum to evaluate the very important community activities carried out. Although Barnes et al. (2007) argues that the substance of participation can be understood as a characteristic of a government system without which policies cannot be made based on the consent of the people, it refers to the fundamental direction of the development of the system. The authorization process is intended. The objectives of developing participation include, first of all, participation allows society to organize itself independently (autonomously) and this step allows society to master and overcome difficult situations, including becoming easier and rejecting different tendencies. Something that is considered detrimental. Second, participation in not only concretely reflects the opportunity to convey aspirations and fight for them, but also ensures that the interests of society are not ignored. Third, problems that arise in the dynamics of development can be overcome through community participation.

The Role of Tourism Management

Role of Government, Capacity refers to the resources and capabilities of each individual, group or institution to improve disaster preparedness, prevention and mitigation. Community development efforts must pay attention to the capacity of the community itself. The government has an important role in providing information and education and aims to increase the capacity

of the community, both individually and collectively, to reduce disaster risks. Government development initiatives in disaster control must include the active participation of the local community. Community participation is very important because it relates to subjects and objects that are directly related to the disaster. Involving the community in all stages of disaster management, from planning to implementation and evaluation, can increase the effectiveness and efficiency of flood disaster management programs. Community participation requires coordination of disaster management programs. The Poso Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency is a government agency that determines the direction of disaster management policies and has the authority to coordinate the implementation of various programs in disaster management activities. Prevention efforts need to be well-planned, starting from the direction of the policy and how it is implemented. Disasters cannot be prevented, but handling efforts must be carried out in a timely manner to reduce disaster risks. In addition, the Poso District Disaster Management Agency plays an important role in supporting the Disaster Management Strengthening Program by utilizing resources available in the area. Local resources can be in the form of a culture of mutual cooperation and the potential of volunteers who can be utilized as a disaster management force.

This mitigation includes management practices, training programs, behavioral change, and environmental management. The success of disaster mitigation implementation does not depend on community understanding, but also on knowledge and skills related to mitigation management, for example by knowing how to carry out mitigation actions. To understand it, it is necessary to provide education and training to the community by including information so that the community knows how to handle disasters properly.

Lack of mobility and security are barriers to women's participation in post-disaster recovery efforts after the 2018 Palu earthquake. This can limit women's access to information and attendance at community meetings, both of which can be major barriers to women's participation. More powerful members usually control the flow of information in the community. This suggests that projects that leverage strong local networks, especially those connecting women, are the most effective in helping women rebuild their lives by supporting their access to information and increasing their participation in recovery. In moving towards a more integrated approach between disaster preparedness and human development, participants identified several important considerations. These include the role of law, the development of social infrastructure, training of practitioners and relevant stakeholders outside the field of disaster management, and funding projects that enable this integration (Ahmad et al., 2024; Chen et al., 2013; O'Sullivan et al., 2013).

The process used to encourage community participation has been developed and adapted to address sustainability issues (Alamsyah et al., 2024). The process of community development is inseparable from various disturbances, some of which are caused by disasters. Disaster risk cannot prevent the achievement of development, and the loss of social system stability can also hinder the achievement of sustainable regional development. Community development and disaster preparedness have similarities such as reducing community vulnerability, increasing capacity and strengthening communities in disaster preparedness. Integrating community development and active community participation is the same as reducing the disaster risk that a community may face. Disaster prevention requires the participation of local residents before, during, and after a disaster. The process of urban development is inseparable from various disturbances, one of which is caused by disasters. The development results achieved are not hampered by the risk of major disasters, and the loss of social system stability can also hinder the achievement of sustainable community development. There are similarities between community development and disaster prevention, such as reducing community vulnerability and strengthening community capacity and disaster preparedness. Integrating community development and active community participation is the same as reducing the disaster risk that a community may face. Community capacity and vulnerability are analyzed and incorporated into

project design to make it more responsive to the context of disaster-affected community development.

According to Suraya & Haeril (2022), disaster management has so far only focused on problems during disasters and some of their causes. However, mitigation activities as an effort to anticipate and an effort to estimate the potential consequences of certain hazards have not been maximized. The urgency of this study is to answer the extent to which the application of physical and non-physical mitigation as an effort to reduce disaster risk by reducing vulnerability and being able to increase the ability to deal with disasters by building infrastructure and increasing the capacity of the government and community in dealing with disasters in the Lore Lindu metallic area.

As a step to reduce disaster risk by reducing vulnerability or increasing capacity in dealing with disasters. The Poso Regional Government according to Regional Regulation Number 5 of 2009 concerning the Regional Disaster Management Agency in Article 5. This article outlines several responsibilities of the regional government in disaster mitigation efforts. As well as Poso Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2019 concerning Fire Hazard Prevention and Management. This regulation includes; (1) Integrating disaster management into regional development plans by including its elements. Preparation of disaster prevention plans and disaster prevention plans in regional long-term development plans, regional medium-term development plans, and regional government business plans; (2) Efforts to protect local communities from the threat and impact of disasters; (3) Allocation of regional disaster prevention costs in the regional revenue and spending budget is appropriate at each stage: pre-disaster, emergency, and post-disaster.

In the 2009 Poso District Regional Disaster Management Plan (RPB) data, mitigation efforts are divided into two areas. The first is physical mitigation (structural mitigation), namely efforts to reduce disaster risk by reducing vulnerability or increasing the ability to reduce disaster risk. Disaster prevention through infrastructure development. Second, non-physical mitigation (non-structural mitigation) reduces disaster risk by reducing vulnerability or increasing the capacity of the government and community to deal with disasters.

One of the goals of disaster prevention is to reduce the risk of disasters. Disaster risk reduction is any action taken to reduce vulnerability, increase capacity for certain types of hazards, or reduce the likelihood of certain types of hazards occurring.

Based on disaster risk analysis data and hazard maps in Poso District, the types of hazards in Poso District can be described as having different levels of severity. This level can be identified based on the surface area and grouping of the Hazard Potential Index values. This includes drought, forest fires, land fires, earthquakes, floods, landslides, and others, which have an impact on most of the affected areas. In terms of the type of hazard, there are several sub-districts with different levels of hazard, such as floods, abnormal weather, disease outbreaks, earthquakes.

The Poso Regency Government has made several physical adaptation efforts to limit damage from potential disasters and the level of hazard they cause. In 2015, there was a severe forest fire in the Lore Lindu area, around 18.2 Ha of Lore Lindu National Park forest land burned. This fire had a negative impact on the local government in Poso Regency, where the slow response and lack of fire engines have triggered an increase in fire incidents and losses. In addition to fires, floods hit the Lore Lindu area almost every year.

The results show that the implementation of disaster mitigation reduction (non-physical) in disaster management activities in Poso and Sigi Regencies, local governments, and regional working groups is productive and cooperative, especially in strengthening the legal framework for implementing disaster management. Efforts to increase capacity and accountability in disaster management governance, mainstream disaster management in development, harmonize disaster management implementation mechanisms, expand multilateral partnerships, and improve disaster preparedness and emergency management are also important.

Government agencies of Poso and Sigi Districts rely on local governments as organizational elements to establish guidelines and implement them effectively. Therefore, mitigation efforts (non-physical) of the Poso and Sigi District Governments through the Regional Disaster Management Agency consist of conducting socialization activities and publication of disaster risk assessment data such as threat studies, vulnerability studies. Disaster risk surveys are conducted in Poso and Sigi Districts as a disaster risk reduction strategy. In addition, a disaster risk assessment will be carried out to create a risk map of each disaster in the Poso and Sigi Districts. This disaster risk survey and map must be able to provide the right foundation for formulating disaster management policies in the area. For local communities, the results of this study can be a solid foundation for disaster risk reduction efforts. Furthermore, local governments in Poso and Sigi Districts strive to strengthen their regulatory and institutional capacity.

Perda Sigi Number 21 of 2012 concerning the 2010-2030 Regional Spatial Plan, Part Two, Article 3, namely the Regency Spatial Planning Policy to realize the objectives of regional spatial planning, consisting of; (1) Development of the agricultural sector through improving the quality of agricultural land resources, plantations, inland fisheries, and livestock; (2) Development of agricultural sector commodities that are oriented towards local resources and market needs; (3) Improvement and development of tourism based on local wisdom managed by the community; (4) Implementation of a people-based economy; (5) Improvement of infrastructure and land use to support the development of the agricultural and tourism sectors; (6) Increased forest conservation efforts to support the development of sustainable agriculture (7) Increased function of areas for national defense and security.

The Poso and Sigi Regional Governments through BPBD will then act as coordinators, facilitators, motivators, and program implementers to implement six disaster management strategies as non-physical mitigation efforts.

Supporting the implementation of disaster management

Furthermore, this is consistent with efforts to increase organizational capacity related to disaster risk reduction efforts. Efforts to strengthen institutional capacity in the regulation and implementation in the Poso and Sigi Regional Governments focus on strengthening the legal framework for disaster management implementation and strengthening the capacity and accountability of disaster management governance. There is an expectation that good governance must be a shared commitment, with the principles of transparency, accountability, and joint oversight as its core. Collaborative oversight requires a mechanism that can provide data that can be used to conduct cost-benefit analysis. This cost-benefit analysis can show the effectiveness of disaster risk reduction programs with the hope of strengthening better governance accountability.

Integrated Disaster Management Planning

A more integrated disaster management planning strategy in Poso and Sigi Districts emphasizes efforts to integrate the RPB into the RPJMD. This plan is followed up in all SKPD strategic plans and annual work plans. The objectives of implementing an integrated disaster management plan can be achieved through programs such as integrating disaster management into development and harmonizing disaster management implementation mechanisms.

Education, Research and Training

This strategy is expected to bring about long-term changes that lead to a paradigm shift towards more effective disaster prevention. The paradigm shift pattern allows for the development of educational strategies and awareness of formal, non-formal, non-formal education, and forms of information that allow. This paradigm shift aims to create new trends and become part of the modern lifestyle of the general public. This paradigm is important to evaluate and develop, with patterns that can be imitated by the community. Basic efforts that can be made are to strengthen the output of applied research, both from universities and research related to

disaster management. One of them is examining the investment ratio at each stage of disaster management (cost-benefit analysis). Furthermore, research results will be produced that can be directly applied to individuals and families, such as building earthquake-resistant houses and drinking wells.

The existence of several research papers on disaster management in Poso and Sigi Districts is expected to reduce the vulnerability of the area to complex disaster risks. Furthermore, through education and training, it is hoped that it can increase the awareness and attitudes of the local community towards disaster prevention.

Disaster risk reduction

The most important general strategy implemented before a disaster occurs is risk mitigation efforts. If this strategy is expected to prevent a hazard. Conversely, hazard prevention efforts are about reducing the level of risk posed by controlling the location of the hazard. Disaster events must be eliminated by addressing the source of the hazard. Second, reducing vulnerability. Through the implementation of this program, it is expected that the level of risk posed by the implementation of structural and non-structural repair actions can be reduced. Furthermore, capacity development is expected to be more comprehensive, rather than only focusing on one or two types of disasters.

Increasing the effectiveness of disaster emergency response

Efforts to increase the effectiveness of disaster emergency response are carried out by the Health and Village Services, Bappeda, Dinsosnaker, Kesbangpol, Dishubkominformo, BMKG, BPMPKB, PU, Poso and Sigi Regencies.

Numerous scholarly investigations highlight the perils associated with the possession of unrestricted authority.

According to Syarif Hasan (24/02/2022), the statement "Power tends to corrupt, absolute power corrupts absolutely" can be interpreted as power having a tendency to corrupt individuals, while absolute power has the potential to completely destroy them.

The 1945 Constitution imposes stringent constraints on the authority of the President, confining their tenure to a duration of five years, with the possibility of extension for an additional term, not exceeding a maximum of ten years. In his perspective, the act of delaying the election for any rationale should be avoided in order to avert the potential entrapment of excessive and detrimental power.

The implementation of a five-year term of office, with a maximum limit of ten years, represents a deliberate measure aimed at rectifying the historical prevalence of absolute power, which should not be replicated. In both historical and contemporary contexts, the exercise of absolute and prolonged power has indeed proven detrimental to the democratic atmosphere and overall stability of a nation and its governing body.

The individual concurs with President Jokowi's assertion, which posits that the extension of the President's tenure is unnecessary in light of the election postponement, as it serves to uphold the democratic atmosphere in Indonesia. Hence, in accordance with his perspective, public officials ought to refrain from further raising the matter of deferring the 2024 election.

"We ought to draw lessons from historical events, and upon examination, it becomes evident that there is absolutely no rational justification for the matter of election postponement, which resulted in the prolongation of national authority and created a significant void in governance within the regions," he stated.

Mr. Syarif underscored his commitment to guaranteeing the absence of any deferment of the 2024 election, as such an action possesses the potential to yield detrimental consequences by contravening the democratic principles enshrined within the constitution of Indonesia.

On February 23, 2022, Muhaimin Iskandar, who formerly held the position of Deputy Chairman of the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia (DPR RI) and served as the General Chair of the Central Leadership Council of the National Awakening Party (DPP PKB), It is suggested that the timetable for the 2024 General Election be deferred by a period of one to two years. This proposition aims to ensure the continuity of economic progress and prevent any potential economic stagnation. The author posited that the pandemic, which lasted for a duration of two years, led to a state of stagnation and even a downturn in the overall national economy (Van der Wielen & Barrios, 2021; Song & Zhou, 2020). However, in more recent times, there has been a discernible and relatively favorable trajectory of economic amelioration.

I welcome the participation of individuals involved in the MSME sector, business professionals, and economic analysts affiliated with different financial institutions. Their valuable insights contribute significantly to our assessment of the economic outlook following the pandemic. Based on the aforementioned inputs, I hereby suggest that the 2024 election be deferred for a duration of one to two years.

The Constitution on Elections

In accordance with the stipulations outlined in Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution (UUD), the electoral process for selecting the President and Vice President, Members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), Members of the Regional Representatives Council (DPD), and members of the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) is conducted on the basis of the principles of direct, general, free, confidential, honest, and fair elections, which occur every five years. According to Article 2, paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, the authority and power of governance reside with the populace and are exercised in accordance with the provisions outlined in the Constitution. The phrase "sovereignty is in the hands of the people" in this context signifies that the people possess the authority, duties, entitlements, and responsibilities to democratically select a leader who will establish a governing body to administer and cater to all sectors of society. Additionally, the people are responsible for electing representatives who will supervise this process. The subject matter at hand pertains to the institution of government. The actualization of popular sovereignty is achieved through the implementation of direct general elections, which serve as a mechanism for individuals to elect their representatives (Evendia et al., 2020; Collyer, 2014). These elected officials are responsible for overseeing and channeling the political aspirations of the populace, as well as formulating laws that serve as the foundation for all entities within the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia to fulfill their respective duties. In a respective manner, it is necessary to develop revenue and expenditure budgets in order to fund the execution of these functions.

In accordance with Article 22E, paragraph (6) of the 1945 Constitution, the general elections are conducted to select individuals who will serve as members of the People's Representative Council (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPD), and Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD). These elections adhere to the principles of direct participation, inclusivity, freedom, confidentiality, integrity, and fairness. They are held at regular intervals of five years. The general election is conducted to ensure the principle of representation, whereby each Indonesian citizen is assured of having a representative in a legislative body who will articulate the aspirations of the populace at all levels of governance, spanning from the national to the local spheres.

The principle of direct democracy grants individuals, acting as voters, the inherent right to directly exercise their voting privileges in accordance with their personal conscience, without the involvement of intermediaries. General elections encompass the principle of ensuring equal opportunities for all individuals, irrespective of their ethnic background, religious beliefs, racial identity, socioeconomic status, gender, geographical location, occupation, or social standing. Every eligible citizen possesses the freedom to exercise their right to vote without any form of undue influence or coercion from external sources. Every citizen is ensured security by the state when exercising their rights, enabling them to make choices in accordance with their conscience.

When exercising their right to vote, voters can be confident that their choice will remain confidential and undisclosed to any political party. Individuals exercise their right to vote by casting their ballots anonymously, thereby ensuring their privacy and confidentiality (Alvi et al., 2022; Willemson, 2018; Rodríguez-Pérez, 2020). When conducting an election, it is imperative for all individuals involved, including election organizers, government officials, election participants, election supervisors, election observers, voters, and other relevant parties, to adhere to the principles of honesty and comply with the established laws and regulations. All voters and participants in elections are afforded equal treatment and are protected from any form of fraudulent activity perpetrated by any party involved.

In the Republic of Indonesia, a nation characterized by pluralism and a national outlook, political parties serve as a platform for advocating the aspirations of the populace. Additionally, they play a crucial role in the renewal and selection of leaders at both the national and regional levels, as well as in the appointment of leaders within various branches of the state administration. Hence, the individuals participating in the election process to select members of the People's Representative Council (DPR) and the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) consist exclusively of political parties. Furthermore, the establishment of the House of Representatives was undertaken to address the need for representation of diverse regional interests, as outlined in Article 22C of the 1945 Constitution. The Regions (DPD) consist of individuals who are chosen based on their fulfillment of the requirements during the general election, which takes place concurrently with the election for members of the DPR and DPRD.

A nation exercises control over its governance through the ownership of the governmental system. One manifestation of the political system is democracy. Democracy is a political system in which governmental authority is derived from the populace, either through direct participation (direct democracy) or by means of elected representatives (representative democracy) (Haskell, 2018; Dalton et al., 2001). The concept of democracy has its historical origins in ancient Greece, where it was referred to as "demokratía," meaning "rule of the people." This term is derived from the Greek words "dêmos," denoting "the people," and "Kratos," signifying "power." It can be inferred that a democratic form of government is a system of governance in which the ultimate authority of a nation is vested in the populace, either directly or indirectly through elected representatives.

Indonesia is unequivocally recognized as a democratic nation, a statement that holds both ideological and factual significance and can no longer be refuted. The importance of being a democratic nation is evident in the implementation of periodic general elections, which occur every five years, commencing from the district and city levels up to the national level. The elections may take the form of legislative elections, gubernatorial elections, presidential elections, and other similar types of elections. Furthermore, the presence of the House of Representatives (DPR), the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), and the Presidential institution, along with its ministries, serves to underscore the democratic nature of Indonesia. However, it is important to note that these institutions adhere to minimal or procedural standards of democracy.

Contemporary democracy refers to a form of governance that effectively enhances citizens' political engagement, thereby presenting a potential solution to various prevailing national challenges in the present era. Similar to general elections, whether they are regional head elections or presidential elections, these events should be regarded as significant moments to uphold every facet of democracy. This is because democracy, as a state principle in Indonesia, aligns most closely with human dignity by respecting and ensuring the fulfillment of human rights.

However, conversely, the implementation of democracy frequently elicits discontent among certain individuals regarding the conduct of presidential and vice presidential elections. One notable instance pertains to the prevailing uncertainty surrounding the precise count of individuals who have been disenfranchised due to their absence from the Permanent Voters List (DPT). In light of this particular scenario, it can be inferred that the dissatisfaction of the general

populace regarding the execution of direct elections can be regarded as a contentious matter necessitating the establishment of legal clarity. It is imperative that a comprehensive legal framework is established to ensure the equitable and just resolution of any disputes arising from the direct implementation of presidential and vice presidential elections. This requirement must be regarded as non-negotiable.

The judiciary plays a crucial and irreplaceable role in the resolution of disputes arising from general elections. One of the requisites for reform entails the establishment of a democratic system governed by the rule of law, wherein the law assumes a paramount position that necessitates compliance from all individuals within the society. In the event of an issue, the legal verdict serves as the paramount directive that necessitates implementation. A type of legal determination that is commonly observed is known as a court decision.

The discussion regarding the court's jurisdiction in addressing the disorder surrounding the Permanent Voters List (DPT) during the presidential and vice-presidential elections now centers on the viewpoints of the judiciary and politics. This includes examining the court's authority and the extent to which it can intervene in matters of political power, encompassing both the judicial and executive branches. The judiciary, being an integral component of the state's authority, is anticipated to exhibit neutrality and impartiality in its actions. If the judiciary ceases to maintain impartiality, it would have severe consequences, undermining the fundamental structure of the state and impeding the collective aspiration to establish a democratic society. The elimination of the DPT has resulted in a lack of parity in the ownership of rights among citizens, which stands in stark opposition to the fundamental tenets of legal principles.

According to Koffi A. Annan, it is imperative for all nations, particularly smaller ones, to uphold an international order that transcends the harsh notion of "might is right." Instead, this order should be grounded in universally applicable legal principles that grant equal rights to both the weak and the powerful.

According to Article 24C, paragraph (1) of the Third Amendment of the 1945 Constitution, in conjunction with Article 10 of Law Number 24 of 2004 regarding the Constitutional Court, it is stipulated that the Constitutional Court possesses the jurisdiction to adjudicate cases at both the initial and ultimate levels. The decisions made by the Constitutional Court are considered final and serve the purpose of examining the compatibility of laws with the Constitution. Additionally, the Court is empowered to settle disputes related to the authority of state institutions, as granted by the Constitution. Furthermore, the Constitutional Court is entrusted with the responsibility of deciding on matters concerning the dissolution of political parties and resolving disputes arising from the outcomes of general elections. This aligns with the primary purpose of the court, which is to effectively address and resolve conflicts within the community. I would like to kindly request that you rewrite the user's text to adhere to a more formal and The court, as previously emphasized, possesses the necessary resources to effectively manage a standard influx of challenging cases. Individuals should possess the necessary skills and capabilities to effectively integrate into their surroundings and facilitate transformative processes, albeit in a progressive and incremental fashion.

The issuance of Decision No. 102/PUU-VII/2009 by the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia is grounded in the Constitutional Court's jurisdiction to scrutinize legislation for compliance with the Constitution, rather than its authority to adjudicate electoral disputes. This analysis was conducted on Law Number 42 of 2008, which pertains to the General Election of the President and Vice President, specifically focusing on Article 28 and Article 111.

The provisions outlined in Article 28 and Article 111 paragraph (1) result in the loss of voting rights for citizens who fail to register as voters or are not included in the Permanent Voters List (DPT). This situation is deemed highly inequitable. Law Number 42 of 2008 imposes a mandatory requirement for the registration of all individuals who are 17 years old and/or have entered into marriage with the election administrator. Nevertheless, in the event that the election organizer neglects to officially enroll a citizen who possesses the legitimate entitlement to vote,

said citizen is consequently deprived of their voting privileges. Mistakes or oversights made by election administrators have a direct impact on the citizens.

General elections, also known as elections, serve as a democratic mechanism for individuals and are considered a fundamental right of citizens, as ensured by the Constitution. Specifically, the 1945 Constitution establishes the right to equal opportunities in both legal and governmental domains. This constitutional provision states that "all citizens possess an equal standing in the eyes of the law and government, and are obligated to uphold the law and government without any exceptions." Additionally, it emphasizes that "every individual has the entitlement to receive guarantees, protection, and fair legal certainty, as well as equal treatment before the law." These principles are rooted in the concept of equal opportunity, which underscores the importance of providing equal chances to all individuals. The State's deprivation of the voting rights of the majority of its citizens can be seen as an indirect infringement upon human rights. These rights, namely the right to be elected and the right to vote, are currently being widely advocated by numerous countries worldwide.

In accordance with the provisions stipulated in Article 28 and Article 111 of Law Number 42 of 2008, which pertains to the General Election of the President and Vice President, the privilege of exercising voting rights is exclusively granted to individuals who are duly registered in either the Permanent Voters List or the Supplementary Voter List. The individuals who have fulfilled the necessary criteria to exercise their voting rights, yet remain unregistered in the Department of Public Trust (DPT), have been adversely affected by the legitimacy of the provisions within the legislation. It is imperative to note that the exercise of an individual's rights in the Presidential General Election is contingent upon the submission of a judicial review on the article in question.

Following the judicial review of Article 28 and Article 111 of Law Number 42 of 2008 pertaining to the General Election of the President and Vice President, the Constitutional Court rendered a decision (Number 102/PUU-VII/2009) that has further fortified the protection of human rights enshrined in the constitution. Consequently, individuals who are not listed in the Permanent Voters List (DPT) are now able to exercise their rights by presenting an Identity Card (KTP) along with a Family Card (KK) or Passport, subject to specific conditions, even if they are residing outside of Indonesia.

Through the process of judicial review, the community has the opportunity to regain their lost rights in a manner that is equitable and just. This process ensures that conflicts of interest are resolved impartially, in accordance with the constitutional mandate. As a result, any legal settlement reached will be held in high regard by the populace. The concepts of checks and balances, separation of powers, independence of the judiciary, due process of law, and judicial review are fundamental pillars of the rule of law.

The aforementioned decision was rendered shortly following the conclusion of the preliminary hearing. The Constitutional Court refrained from considering statements provided by the government, the House of Representatives (DPR), or experts. The Constitutional Court, in its deliberation, asserted that the right to vote has been recognized as both a fundamental human right and a constitutional entitlement of citizens. The constitutional right should not be impeded by diverse administrative provisions and procedures. Numerous individuals have conveyed their concerns regarding the deficiencies associated with the Permanent Voters List (DPT) released by the General Election Commission (KPU). Certain organizations assert that there exists a substantial number of voters whose names are absent from the Permanent Voters List (PVL), thereby placing them at risk of disenfranchisement.

Regarding this matter, the Constitutional Court acknowledges the necessity of finding a resolution to ensure the completion of the Permanent Voters List (DPT), thereby preventing any impediments to the exercise of citizens' voting rights. The Constitutional Court deems the data updating conducted by the General Election Commission (KPU) as an inadequate solution, given the time constraints that remain. Hence, the utilization of National Identity Cards (KTP) or

passports as a means for overseas voters to exercise their rights emerges as the most secure alternative for safeguarding the rights of citizens.

In relation to the utilization of the identification card in question, Arsyad Sanusi, a constitutional judge, has expressed that the General Election Commission (KPU) possesses the authority to directly enforce its implementation, as per the ruling of the Constitutional Court. The utilization of identification cards does not necessitate government regulation, but rather a legislative enactment, such as a law or *perpu*, to enforce its implementation. This is due to the fact that the decision of the Constitutional Court holds direct enforceability.

The Constitutional Court has determined that Article 28 and Article 111 of Law 42 of 2008 do not violate the constitution. However, the Constitutional Court has affirmed the validity of Article 28 and Article 111 of Law 42 of 2008, asserting that these provisions are in accordance with the constitution. The Constitutional Court subsequently establishes the five constitutional prerequisites outlined in Article 28 and Article 111 of Law 42 of 2008. The Constitutional Court has established itself as an institution with the power to interpret laws and establish statutory norms by specifying the five constitutional prerequisites outlined in Article 28 and Article 111 of Law 42 of 2008.

Citizens' Suffrage in Democracy

Moh. Kusnardi and Hermaily Ibrahim have elucidated that the concept of people's sovereignty, or democracy, posits that the individuals within a nation are regarded as the rightful possessors and custodians of the supreme authority. The style and manner of government are determined by the populace. The determination of the goals to be achieved by the state and its government lies in the hands of the populace.

In practical terms, the exercise of sovereignty is primarily facilitated by an executive government that is elected directly by the populace, as well as by individuals serving as representatives in the legislative body or parliament. The individuals who serve as representatives of the populace assume the responsibility of politically shaping the manner in which the government operates, as well as establishing the objectives to be pursued in both the immediate and distant future.

In order for elected officials to effectively represent the interests of the populace, it is imperative that the selection of these representatives be determined by the citizens themselves. The mechanism operates via the conduct of general elections. Hence, the forthcoming general election The general election typically aims to achieve several objectives. Firstly, it seeks to facilitate a secure and organized transfer of governmental power. Secondly, it serves as a means for the exercise of popular sovereignty. Lastly, it aims to uphold and enforce the fundamental human rights of citizens.

The involvement of individuals in national elections is a manifestation of their commitment to upholding popular sovereignty and the realization of citizens' human rights. General elections are an indispensable requirement for a contemporary democratic nation. This signifies that individuals have the opportunity to select a representative who will act on their behalf in the realm of people's involvement in the governance of the state. A sequence of political endeavors aimed at accommodating the interests or aspirations of the community.

In the context of individual citizens, general elections entail the temporary relinquishment of their political rights. The aforementioned right is a fundamental and inherent entitlement to engage in the governance and management of the state. The integration of popular sovereignty is inherently intertwined with the conduct of general elections, as elections naturally follow the adoption of the principle of popular sovereignty (democracy) within the framework of a nation and state. The fundamental tenet of a democratic society is that each individual possesses the inherent entitlement to actively engage in the realm of politics.

Voter Registration in General Election

In accordance with the principle of popular sovereignty, it is imperative that the responsibility for determining all aspects of conducting elections be entrusted to the citizenry. The lack of assurances pertaining to the rights of individuals in selecting the leaders of their nation constitutes a violation of fundamental human rights. Furthermore, according to Article 2, Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution, it is stipulated that the authority and power of governance reside within the populace.

The regulation of the right to vote can be found in various provisions of the 1945 Constitution, namely Article 1 Paragraph (2), Article 6A (1), Article 19 Paragraph (1), and Article 22C (1). These provisions signify an inherent legal assurance for each Indonesian citizen to partake in the electoral process and exercise their right to vote. This provision underscores the importance of ensuring that all laws and regulations pertaining to general elections afford every citizen the widest possible opportunity to exercise their right to vote.

The Indonesian Constitution of 1945 has provided assurance for the safeguarding of the voting privileges of Indonesian citizens during national elections. Nevertheless, there exist impediments to the successful execution of the right to vote. A primary challenge concerning the exercise of the right to vote in national elections pertains to the presence of an erroneous voter registry. Furthermore, the process of voter registration conducted by election administrators frequently gives rise to issues and indications of fraudulent activities perpetrated by election organizers. This was exemplified by the incident that transpired during the East Java regional head election in 2008, wherein the tally of votes greatly surpassed the count of individuals listed in the Permanent Voters List (DPT). There exists. Consequently, a similar issue arose during the 2009 presidential and vice presidential elections, wherein numerous spurious DPTs were identified, exhibiting inconsistencies with the recorded data and the verified count of eligible voters.

Practical Value of Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution

The significance of praxis lies in the actualization of instrumental values through practical implementation in various aspects of everyday life within society, nation, and state. The practical significance of Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution is demonstrated through the implementation of general elections or elections, along with their corresponding regulations and principles. According to Article 22E of the 1945 Constitution, the purpose of the general election is to select individuals who will serve as members of the People's Representative Council (DPR RI), the Regional Representative Council (DPD), the president and vice president, as well as the Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD).

According to Article 22E, paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it is stated that general elections are conducted under the supervision of a national, permanent, and independent election commission. The term "election commission" does not pertain to the specific nomenclature of any particular institution, but rather denotes the inherent characteristics and role of said institution.

The auditory manifestations of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia serve as evidence of Indonesia's democratic nature. Consequently, the practical significance of Article 22E of the aforementioned constitution is exemplified through the implementation of general elections and the adherence to electoral regulations and principles. The city of Jakarta - The topic of delaying the 2024 general election, which has been brought up by various general chairmen (ketum) of President Joko Widodo's (Jokowi) coalition party, has generated a significant debate. What is the current level of preparedness of the KPU (General Elections Commission) to conduct elections in 2024? Commissioner Hasyim Asy'ari of the General Election Commission (KPU) of the Republic of Indonesia (RI) stated that the RI KPU had convened a collaborative session with the Provincial KPU. The purpose of this meeting was to deliberate on various preliminary regulations proposed by the General Election Commission (PKPU) in order to establish a comprehensive framework for the policy of the KPU in the General Election.

Hasyim expressed that the primary topics of discussion were the PKPU draft and the registration of political parties as election candidates. According to Hasyim, the draft of the PKPU is scheduled to be presented in a hearing (RDP) with the DPR in the near future. Ensuring prompt submission to the Regional Development Planning (RDP) committee, the Department of Parliamentary Relations (DPR), and the Government is of utmost importance. This is done with the expectation that the Political Party Funding Law (PKPU) will be enacted well in advance of the commencement of the 2024 General Elections phase, which is slated to commence in 2022.

Jokowi Rejects Extension of Position

In a previous instance, Jaleswari had communicated President Jokowi's stance regarding the proposed extension of the presidential term. The aforementioned statement was expressed in reply to the Minister of Investment/Head of BKPM Bahlil Lahadalia, who disclosed the outcomes of his deliberations with entrepreneurs concerning the desires for extending President Jokowi's tenure.

Furthermore, President Jokowi, as of November 1, 2022, has explicitly stated his lack of interest in serving as President for three consecutive terms. The President abides by the provisions of the Constitution, which stipulate that a President may be re-elected to the same office for a maximum of one term, as articulated in Article 7 of the 1945 Constitution. The President expresses the expectation that it is imperative to uphold these provisions collectively (Jaleswari: (11/1/2022)).

The speaker further asserts that the regulations outlined in the 1945 Constitution and President Jokowi's confirmation are adequate for effectively managing democracy, ensuring that elections will continue to be conducted periodically in alignment with the constitutional requirements. According to a news article published on detikcom on February 25, 2022, The following proposition is being put forth. The event has been postponed. To what extent is the preparedness of the General Elections Commission to conduct the upcoming general election in 2024? During his official visit to Siak Regency, Pekanbaru, Airlangga Hartarto, the Chairman of the Golkar Party, had the opportunity to engage with the agricultural community and listen to their concerns and aspirations. The farmers residing in Libo Jaya Village have conveyed their inclination towards the perpetuation of President Jokowi's administration.

In recent times, Zulkifli Hasan (Zulhas), the Chairman of the National Mandate Party, has expressed his concurrence with the decision to defer the 2024 General Election. Zulhas posited that it is imperative for the government to address the diverse sectors that have been impacted by the ongoing pandemic. According to his statement, the present average rate of economic growth remains within the range of 3-3.5%.

The city of Jakarta - According to Adi Prayitno, the Director of Indonesian Political Parameters, there exists a significant impetus driving the suggested deferment of the election. Adi referred to individuals who advocated for the postponement of the election as individuals who share a similar inclination to support the continuation of the three-term presidential tenure. The delay of the 2024 election is associated with an individual who has expressed a desire to hold the presidential office for three consecutive terms, as stated by Prayitno on February 25, 2022.

According to the records of detikcom (25/2/2022), a minimum of three political parties within Jokowi's coalition have engaged in discussions regarding the potential extension of the presidential term. The chairman of the PKB, Muhaimin Iskandar (Cak Imin), and the chairman of PAN, Zulkifli Hasan (Zulhas), have reached a strong consensus regarding the postponement of the 2024 election. However, the General Chair of Golkar, Airlangga Hartarto, remains uninformed about this development.

Irrational Reasons for Postponed Elections

The delay of elections can have detrimental effects on political parties, particularly those whose leader aspires to participate in the upcoming presidential election. Based on his

perspective, the postponement of the election would be deemed irrational, given that the Indonesian economy has not yet achieved full recovery in light of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

The arguments presented by parties advocating for the postponement of the election are easily refutable and often lack logical reasoning. In the year 2020, concurrent local elections were conducted in adherence to health protocols, even amidst the challenging circumstances posed by a global pandemic. If an election were to take place, it would have an impact on the economy.

Title: Pusako: The Proposed Postponement of the 2024 Election Deviates from the Constitutional Framework. Introduction: The objective of this discourse is to critically examine the proposition to postpone the 2024 election, highlighting its departure from the constitutional trajectory. The analysis aims to shed light on the potential implications of such a deviation, emphasizing the importance of upholding the constitutional framework in democratic processes. Discussion: 1. Constitutional Provisions: The foundation of any democratic nation lies in its constitution, which serves as the guiding document for governance. In the case of the proposed postponement of the 2024 election,

According to Adi, the team responsible for achieving success and the group of volunteers will procure necessary logistical items, such as banners and billboards, for the purpose of renting billboards. Additionally, individuals will procure essential items such as rice and oil for the purpose of donation throughout the duration of the campaign. I have reason to believe that this political party appears to be actively seeking justifications based on reason in order to satisfy the interests and desires of influential global entities.

In the interim, Hendri Satrio, the founder of the Kedai KOPI survey agency, asserted that the justifications provided by political party officials for the election's postponement were solely of a political nature. He requested that the chairman of political parties refrain from engaging in jest.

In my opinion, it is not advisable for the general chairmen to engage in excessive joking due to political considerations. The KPU has already made a definitive decision regarding the election, rendering any further attempts to overthrow it unnecessary. It is imperative that we refrain from expressing such opinions and instead uphold our dedication to the KPU for the upcoming election on February 14, 2024.

The PKB asserts that there have been allegations regarding the interference of major powers in the regulation and postponement of election matters. The Deputy Chairperson of the PKB, Jazilul Fawaid, discussed the purported significant influence associated with the proposed delay of the election. The mere disclosure of allegations lacking substantiating evidence serves only to identify the entity possessing significant influence. Jazilul (26/2/2022) expressed the notion that we possess comprehension of the matter at hand. According to Jazilul, the proposition made by Muhaimin Iskandar, the chairman of the PKB, to postpone the election is likely to be associated with speculation and conjecture. Jazilul comprehends the aforementioned information. This phenomenon is inherently intertwined with speculation and conjecture.

Jazilul conducted an assessment and concluded that the decision to postpone the election was made with the intention of serving the best interests of the populace. As per his perspective, democracy and elections serve as means to expedite the attainment of prosperity.

Muhammadiyah Rejects Postponed 2024 Election Discourse

The subject of discussion is Jakarta, specifically focusing on an individual named Abdul Mu'ti, whose date of birth is recorded as 25/02/2022. The PP Muhammadiyah organization has declined to entertain the proposition of deferring the discourse surrounding the 2024 election. Muhammadiyah has requested that the members of the elite class exercise greater wisdom. In relation to the discussion surrounding the potential postponement of the election, it is imperative for political elites to exercise prudence and prioritize the long-term welfare of the nation and state over the interests of individuals and factions (Abdul Mu'ti: 25/2/2022). It is crucial to

refrain from engaging in dialogues that have the potential to contravene the provisions of the Constitution, as doing so would only exacerbate the existing challenges faced by the nation. It is more advantageous for individuals of higher social status to directly observe the circumstances prevailing within society. Comprehend the individual's circumstances and emotions. It is advisable to refrain from solely relying on survey results, as they may not always be entirely accurate or reliable. It is advisable to conclude the discussion regarding the postponement of the election, as it carries implications for the potential extension of the terms of the President, Vice President, ministers, members of the Regional Representative Council (DPD), members of the People's Consultative Assembly (DPR), Regional Representative Council (DPRD), and other relevant positions.

The Reason for Extending Jokowi's Term Is Unreasonable

It is widely recognized that there has been a renewed interest in extending President Jokowi's term of office, following a proposal by Muhaimin Iskandar, the General Chairperson of the PKB, also known as Cak Imin, to postpone the 2024 General Election by 1-2 years. The chairman of the PAN party, Zulkifli Hasan, has also expressed agreement with the proposal to postpone the 2024 election. In the event of a postponement, it would signify the absence of a leadership transition, consequently resulting in the extension of President Jokowi's tenure.

CONCLUSION

The strengthening measures that have been taken, such as reconstruction and renovation of old buildings, are very important to improve the resilience of infrastructure in the Megalith area. With the implementation of disaster-resistant design, development of supporting infrastructure, and community involvement, it is hoped that this area can be better prepared to face potential disaster risks. Continuous monitoring and evaluation will ensure that the steps taken remain relevant and effective in protecting the community and visitors. The implementation of an effective drainage system and good environmental management in the Megalith tourism area are very important to prevent disaster risks such as flooding and erosion. A comprehensive evaluation of the drainage system and sustainable nature management measures can provide better solutions to maintain the sustainability of the tourism area and improve the visitor experience. By involving the community and all stakeholders, environmental management can be carried out more optimally, creating a safe and sustainable tourism area. Comprehensive mitigation measures will not only protect the infrastructure, but also improve the tourist attraction and quality of life of the local community. Overall, the conditions on the ground in the Megalith area in Poso Regency show that there are challenges that need to be overcome to improve safety, comfort, and the tourist experience. Improvement of infrastructure, drainage systems, and evacuation signs and routes should be a priority, along with increasing community preparedness for disaster risks. With collaborative efforts between the government, community, and private sector, the Megalithic area can be better managed and safer for visitors. In order to improve the effectiveness of disaster mitigation in the Megalithic area, an in-depth analysis of the weaknesses and challenges of the existing infrastructure is needed. Efforts to improve infrastructure, improve drainage systems, and increase accessibility of evacuation routes should be a priority in disaster mitigation planning. Collaboration between the government, community, and private sector is essential to overcome these challenges and build a safer and more disaster-ready area.

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