THE IMPACT OF *MONEY POLITICS ON* THE QUALITY OF LOCAL ELECTIONS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO THE PERSPECTIVE OF STATE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

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Abstract: The issue of money politics has been attached to every regional head election procurement. Through this politicization, it seems that it creates a competition between the parties who nominate to fight for the voter's vote through material. Even though there are legal regulations that contain policies that prohibit the occurrence of money politics in the implementation of regional head elections at the provincial and district levels, it is regulated in Law Number 32 of 2004. This is a challenge in guaranteeing the principles of direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair elections, which is the mandate of the 1945 Constitution. Money politics affects the quality of the Regional Head Election which is a forum for realizing people's democracy. There is a need for stronger legal regulations and case studies to overcome the politicization of money that threatens the integrity of regional head elections so that they are clean and pure in human conscience. Efforts to resolve the existence of money politics need to be carried out by studying through a literature approach, in order to find information that can be used as a basis for analyzing the causes and effects of money politics in order to formulate possible solutions.
Keywords: Money Politics; Regional Head Elections; Administrative.

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia as a democratic country as evidenced by one of the characteristics of sovereignty in the hands of the people, the highest sovereign position of the State of Indonesia is held by the people, as stated in the Indonesian constitution, Article 1 paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution which reads: *"Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the Constitution."*

Based on the article, the power of a democratic state in the hands of the people is an important thing to realize the achievement of common interests. In this case, the people are given the right to determine and choose and express their aspirations freely and without coercion. The democratic system is based on the 4th Pancasila sila, namely *"Citizenship led by the Wisdom of wisdom in consultation / representation"*

In the application of a democratic state, there are underlying principles regarding the implementation of democracy in the Indonesian state, one of which is free and honest elections. The purpose of the election here, refers to sovereignty in the hands of the people, which means that the election is a means of realizing the government of the state that is sovereign of the people. Thus, the administration of the government is in accordance with the objectives of the state and what is expected by the people. This is because the government comes purely from the people, which is carried out according to the will of the people and returns for the welfare of the people. If this can be realized properly in accordance with the principles of a democratic state, then the goals of the state and the welfare of the nation can be easily achieved.

However, in reality the administration of government often encounters obstacles which then result in failure to create goals and welfare of the nation and The state also affects the people. This is not new, because in practice the governance mechanism there is a lack of supervision and this has also become a national culture that is difficult to eliminate. The mechanism of governance in question is initiated since the election of prospective leaders through elections or regional elections. In conducting elections or regional elections, there may be many efforts made both by political parties and by prospective leaders to gain public sympathy in order to get the most votes, either through campaigns or holding socialization. But in addition to these two things, it is often found in practice that there is an unhealthy

effort or way that is often done by prospective leaders, especially in the scope of regional or regional elections, the way in question is through money politics (*money politics*).

Through money politics in this election, it is a method that is often applied in every regional election. Indirectly, it is hoped that this money politics can support the achievement of the victory of votes given by the people for the candidate for the leader. In fact, this is the wrong way to realize leaders with integrity and trust. Because with money politics, all things related to government administration that are expected to improve and in accordance with state goals, can be exchanged easily for money through money politics.

Conditions like this are very difficult to change because it has become a culture, even the community has also accepted this method. In the end, money politics led to the forerunner of corruption, so it is not surprising that corruption cases in this country are endless to solve. The existence of money politics in regional elections as the initial stage in the implementation of local government has a big impact. Moreover, if it leads to the inintegrity of a leader elected in local elections because of politics, the money spent by him is very large. It can be used as a weapon to win the popular vote to occupy the desired position, regardless of the duties or responsibilities assumed after he is elected.

From leaders who do not have integrity arise the vulnerability of abuse of authority and power. So there is a loss to the country and the people. According to (Moch Edward Trias Pahlavi, and Azka Abdi Amrurobbi, 2020:142) General elections are a forum in determining who then holds control of the government in a certain period or period of time involving the community. The people have the right to determine who holds power and regulate the next life of citizens. If the exercise of sovereignty is colored by money politics, then it means that there has been a buying and selling of votes intended to buy people's sovereignty.

Then the people who receive money from the money politics mean they have mortgaged their sovereignty. If it has been mortgaged, it certainly cannot be withdrawn, in the sense that the people who receive the money cannot demand that the leader pay attention to the interests and needs of the people. That is because they have received money or rewards for the legitimacy they have given to the leader. In the end, there are consequences that arise, that the people have no right to be angry if it turns out that the leader then commits acts of corruption or abuses their power.

Then who is to blame for this incident? Of course, it must be based on the cause and effect of money politics that will be studied in this paper. It is still possible that efforts can be made to control, supervise, and suppress this money politics in a number of elections, regional elections, or elections.

This study will discuss the factors that cause money politics and its influence on the quality of local elections in realizing good local governance. This study will also track what steps can still be taken to prevent money politics in local elections.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a descriptive research method. Descriptive research is research that uses in-depth analysis to explain a phenomenon based on related facts. Descriptive research is carried out by narrating a phenomenon or event and relating it to appropriate theories and having relationships. The approach used in this research is through the descriptive method of literature study, the approach through literature study focuses on sources from literature or literary works such as books and similar topics of discussion.

The phenomena or events that are problematic in this study are *"The Influence of Money Politics on the Quality of Regional Elections in Local Government Administration According to the Perspective of Administrative Law"*. Then it is studied with concepts and theories used based on literature, sourced from articles, or published scientific journals, research results in the form of theses, theses, dissertations, and books that support this research.

3. THEORETICAL STUDIES

The theoretical study includes the theoretical foundation used to identify and analyze problems. The theoretical foundation used in this study is the theory "*Elections, Bawaslu and Local Government Administration According to the Perspective of Administrative Law*".

3.1 Election

As a country that adheres to democratic principles, of course, the main foundation is *"The supreme sovereignty is in the hands of the people"*. To realize this sovereignty, the administration of government must certainly involve the people as the biggest determinant. In the formation of government, a direct election system was formed as a forum to involve participation in determining the administration of government to suit their aspirations. Direct elections are a channeling bridge in the realization of sovereignty in the hands of the people. The existence of direct elections in every election of leaders, makes the highest realization of sovereignty for the people, because it involves the people directly in the process of selecting and determining leaders. In his book Construction of Indonesian Constitutional Law After the Amendment of the 1945 Constitution, Tutik Quarterly Point compiles definitions of direct elections put forward by several experts (Tutik, 2011).

According to M. Rusli Karim and A.S.S TambunanAli Moertopo, elections are a means intended for the people to exercise their sovereignty in accordance with the principles stated in the 1945 Constitution. Basically, elections themselves are a democratic institution used to elect members of the people's representatives (MPR, DPR, DPRD) to serve together with the government, determine politics, and the administration of state government, elections are a means of implementing the principle of people's sovereignty is actually the recognition of the realization of people's political rights as well as the delegation of these rights by the people to their representatives in running the government.

Meanwhile, according to Ali Moertopo, elections are a means intended for the people in exercising their sovereignty in accordance with the principles stated in the 1945 Constitution. Basically, elections themselves are a democratic institution used to elect members of the people's representatives (MPR, DPR, DPRD) to serve together with the government, determine politics, and administer state government. According to Veri Junaidi (2009), elections and democracy are a *"qonditio sine qua non", the one can not exist without the others"*, can be interpreted as a stage to realize democracy or a procedure in transferring people's sovereignty over prospective leaders to occupy political office (Ditayani Antari et al, 2018).

Thus, it can be concluded that direct election is a general election, namely the process of selecting someone to fill a certain political office, where the position includes:

a. President and vice president (executive)
b. People's representatives (legislature) at various levels of government (central and regional)
c. Governor and deputy governor
d. Regents and vice regents/mayors
e. Village head

Such elections are the right given to every individual citizen to choose who is entitled to be their representative in a political office. Thus, elections also include regional elections or regional elections. In the administration of government, of course, it does not only focus on the administration of the central level, but also comprehensively to the implementation of regional government. Similar to the state / central government, in terms of implementing democracy at the regional level also uses the electoral system to the regions or regional elections as a tool to bridge people's sovereignty in Their participation is to determine who is the representative of the people in a particular political office to organize or run the wheels of government at the regional level. More specifically, these regional elections intended for regional elections include:

a. Governor, as head of provincial-level government
b. Mayor, head of municipal-level government
c. Regent, head of district-level government

Although direct elections are a right given to the people, there are age restrictions on direct elections. This is regulated in Law No. 42 of 2008 concerning the General Election of

the President and Vice President, in Chapter I of General Provisions Article 1 number 21 states that *"Voters are Indonesian citizens who have reached the age of 17 (seventeen) years or more or have been married."* Both elections and regional elections both have institutions that organize elections and voting, for the central level, the KPU is organized while at the regional level it is the KPUD.

Radian Salman, stated 3 important reasons why regional elections are carried out directly (Tutik, 2011):

a. Accountability of regional head leadership
b. The quality of public services that affect the interests of the community
c. Accountability is not only to the DPRD or central government, but also to the people.

In the MPR Decree Number XIV / MPR / 1998 concerning Amendments and Additions to the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number III / MPR / 1998 concerning General Elections, it is explained that elections are held democratically and transparently based on the principles of honesty, fairness, direct, public, free, and secret, hereinafter abbreviated as Luber Jurdil. The description of the Luber Jurdil principle that underlies the implementation of direct elections both in elections and regional elections, as follows:

a. Honestly, it means that all components involved in conducting elections, including organizers / implementers, government and political parties, election participants, election supervisors and monitors, including voters and parties involved indirectly, must behave and act honestly
b. Fair, meaning that every voter and political party participating in the election gets equal treatment and is free from fraud from any party.
c. Directly, it means that voters have the right to directly vote according to the will of conscience, without intermediaries.
d. In general, it means that all Indonesian citizens who have reached the age of 17 years or have been married are eligible to participate in elections. So as to provide opportunities for all Indonesian citizens who have met the requirements to participate in exercising their voting rights in voting without discrimination.
e. Free, meaning that every Indonesian citizen who has the right to vote, is free to make his choice without any coercion and pressure from anyone. Every voter is guaranteed safety in voting according to the will of conscience.
f. Secret, meaning that every voter is guaranteed that his choice (to whom his vote is cast) will not be known by any party and in any way. This principle does not apply if the voter has walked out of the polling station and is voluntarily willing to express his choice to any party.

Based on Pancasila in the Republic of Indonesia, elections have the following objectives:

a. There can be a safe and orderly transition of government
b. Able to carry out the sovereignty of the good people
c. The realization of the implementation of the human rights of citizens
d. Holding elections evenly and comprehensively without discrimination.

3.2 Bawaslu

Bawaslu is an institution that has a supervisory position and supervises the implementation of elections throughout the territory of the Republic of Indonesia (Syriac Lili, 2021). In Law No. 7 of 2017 regulating the implementation of elections, it states that Bawaslu has a total of 5 members consisting of professionals and have the ability to conduct supervision and are not members of political parties. In Law No. 7 of 2017, it is explained about the duties, authorities, and obligations of Bawaslu which include:

3.2.1 Bawaslu's duties (Syriac Lili, 2021):

1) Develop standards for the implementation of Election Supervision for Election Supervisors at every level.
2) Carry out prevention and enforcement against:
   a. Election violations

b. Election process disputes

3) Supervise the preparation of the stages of holding elections consisting of:
   a. Planning and setting the schedule for the election stages.
   b. Logistics procurement planning by KPU.
   c. Socialization of election administration.
   d. Implementation of other preparations in the holding of elections in accordance with statutory provisions.
4) Supervise the implementation of the stages of holding elections, consisting of:
   a. Updating voter data and establishing provisional voter lists and permanent voter lists.
   b. Arrangement and determination of district/city DPRD constituencies.
   c. Determination of election participants.
   d. Nomination is up to the determination of candidate pairs, DPR candidates, DPD candidates, and DPRD candidates in accordance with statutory provisions.
   e. Campaign execution and campaign finance.
   f. Procurement of election logistics and their distribution.
   g. Conduct of voting and counting of votes from election results at polling stations.
   h. The movement of ballot papers, minutes of vote counting, and certificates of vote counting results from the polling station level to the KDP.
   i. Recapitulation of the results of the calculation of votes in KDP, District/City KPU, Provincial KPU.
   j. Conduct of counting and re-voting, follow-up elections and follow-up elections.
   k. Determination of election results.
5) Prevent the practice of money politics.
6) Oversee the neutrality of the state civil apparatus, the neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Army, and the neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Police.
7) Supervise the implementation of decisions, consisting of:
   a. DKPP ruling.
   b. Court rulings on election violations and disputes.
   c. Verdicts/decisions of Bawaslu, Bawaslu provinces and Bawaslu districts/cities.
   d. Decrees of authorized officials for violations of the neutrality of the state civil apparatus, neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces, and neutrality of members of the Indonesian National Police.
8) Convey violations of the election organizer's code of ethics to the DKPP.
9) Conveying alleged electoral offences to Gakkumdu.
10) Managing, maintaining, and maintaining records and carrying out depreciation based on records retention schedules in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.
11) Evaluate election surveillance.
12) Supervise the implementation of KPU regulations.
13) Carry out other duties in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

3.2.2 Authority of Bawaslu (Syriac Lili, 2021):

1) Receive and follow up reports related to alleged violations of the implementation of laws and regulations governing elections.
2) Examine and review election violations in the Regency or City area and recommend the results of examinations and assessments to parties regulated in the law.
3) Receiving, examining, mediating, adjudicating, and deciding on dispute resolution of the election process in the Regency / City area.
4) Recommend to the relevant agencies the results of supervision of the neutrality of the State Civil Apparatus, the neutrality of Members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces and Members of the Indonesian National Police.
5) Take over temporarily the duties, authorities, and obligations of the District Panwaslu and receive consideration from the Provincial Bawaslu if the District Panwaslu is temporarily absent due to sanctions or other consequences in accordance with the provisions of the law.

6) Request information materials needed to related parties in the context of preventing and enforcing election violations and election process disputes in the Regency / City area.
7) Establish the District Panwaslu and appoint and dismiss members of the District Panwaslu by taking into account the input of the Provincial Bawaslu.
8) Exercise other authorities in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.

3.3 Local Government Administration According to Administrative Law Perspective

3.3.1 Division of Power

Indonesia adheres to a power-sharing system *Trias Politica*, but the implementation is not exactly the same, because democracy in Indonesia is Pancasila democracy. The power of the Indonesian State is contained in the 1945 Constitution and the principle of division of power is manifested through horizontal and vertical division of power, the description is as follows:

a. Horizontal division of power means the division of power according to the functions of certain institutions (legislative, executive, and judicial). The horizontal division of power includes at the level of central government and local government. In the central government occurs between equal institutions. After the amendment of the 1945 Constitution, the classification of countries that were originally legislative, executive, and judicial, later became:
   - The constitutional power, namely amending and enacting laws, is exercised by the People's Consultative Assembly (1945 Constitution Article 3 paragraph (1))
   - Executive power, namely carrying out laws and the administration of the State government, is exercised by the president (1945 Constitution Article 4 paragraph (1))
   - Legislative power, namely forming laws, is exercised by the DPR (1945 Constitution Article 20 paragraph (1))
   - Judicial power, namely administering justice to uphold law and justice, is exercised by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court (1945 Constitution Article 24 paragraph (2))
   - The examinative/inspectorative power, namely the conduct of examinations on the management and responsibility of state finances, is exercised by the BPK (1945 Constitution Article 23 E paragraph (1))
   - Monetary power, namely determining and implementing monetary policy, is exercised by Bank Indonesia (1945 Constitution Article 23 D)

     Meanwhile, at the regional government level, horizontal division of power takes place between the regional government (regional head / deputy regional head) and the DPRD. As at the provincial level, it takes place between the provincial government (governor/deputy governor) and the provincial parliament. Likewise at the district level, it takes place between (regent/deputy regent or mayor/deputy mayor) and the district/city DPRD.
b. Vertical division of power means the division of power based on each province, regency, and city included in the regional government. So that it is established between the central government and regional government, which means that the pattern of vertical division of power in regional government is determined by the central government. Includes coordination, guidance, and supervision by the central government in the fields of territoriality and administration. Based on this, the manifestation of the principle of decentralization contained in Article 18 paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution, is a vertical division of power, where the central government hands over government authority to regional governments to regulate and manage their own autonomous regions. Exceptions to authority related to the authority of the central government.

3.3.2 Local Government Administration

After the fall of President Soeharto, there were many changes regarding the system of government in Indonesia, especially in regional governments, increasingly given space to manage their own regions to be more efficient and faster without waiting for the decision of the central government which was later called the decentralization system. The prevailing decentralization system is based on the principle of regional autonomy, where each region is given authority from the central government to govern its own autonomous region. In the

implementation of government as part of the implementation of local government, components are needed that can run it, in this case, namely political officials who are the main components of implementing better government, such as regional heads, regional people's representatives, etc.

To determine who can occupy the position of political official, in accordance with pancasila democracy that prioritizes people's sovereignty, in accordance with Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, regional elections (Pilkada) are held involving people's participation to determine who who are entitled to occupy these political positions in running the wheels of their local government.

3.3.2.1 The Concept of Regional Head Elections

The Indonesian state adheres to a democratic system by prioritizing people's sovereignty by holding regional elections with two versions,

a. elected by the DPRD and
b. direct election by the people.

In Law No. 22 of 1999 *"Regional heads elected by the DPRD"* then there was a change in Law No. 32 of 2004 read: *"Regional heads are directly elected by the people"*. In this last law, its implementation still involves political parties. These candidates can be nominated by several political parties or a combination of political parties that obtain a certain number of seats in the DPRD or obtain vote support in elections.

3.3.2.2 Form and Structure of Local Government

In Article 3 paragraph (2) of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, that regional government is composed of regional heads and regional officials. Local government obligations include:

- Uphold and practice pancasila, implement the Constitution, and defend and maintain the integrity of the Republic of Indonesia.
- Improving people's welfare
- Choosing public peace and order
- Implementing democracy
- Obey and enforce all laws and regulations
- Maintain ethics and norms in the administration of local government
- Advancing and developing regional competitiveness
- Implement the principles of clean and good governance
- Implement and account for financial management
- Establish good relations with all vertical agencies in the region and all dartah devices
- Delivering the strategic plan for the implementation of local government at the Plenary Meeting of the DPRD
- Provide reports on the implementation of local government and reports on accountability information to the DPRD and inform reports on the implementation of local government to the community.

3.3.2.2.1 Regional head

The regional head for the province is the governor, while the regional head of the regency is the regent and the regional head of the city area is the mayor. In running the government, the regional head is assisted by the deputy regional head. Article 25 of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, explains the duties and authorities of regional heads include (Widodo, 2011):

- Lead the implementation of local government based on policies established with the DPRD
- Submit a local government plan
- Establish local regulations that are late to be approved with the DPRD
- Prepare and submit plans on the APBD to the DPRD to be discussed and determined together
- Strive for the implementation of regional obligations
- Representing the region inside or outside the court, appointing a legal representative to represent it in accordance with laws and regulations
- Carry out duties and authorities in accordance with laws and regulations

3.3.2.2.2 DPRD

DPRD is a regional legislature that is domiciled as one of the organizers of regional government, its functions are as follows:

- Legislation embodied in the form of regional regulations with regional heads
- The budget is manifested in compiling and determining the regional budget together with local governments
- The supervisory function is manifested in the form of supervision of the implementation of local regulations, decisions of regional heads and policies set by local governments.

Duties and authorities of the DPRD:

- Establish regional regulations that are discussed with regional heads to achieve common goals
- Establish regional monthly budgets and expenditures with regional heads
- Carry out supervision of the implementation of local regulations, decisions of regional heads, revenue budgets and policies determined by local governments in the implementation of regional development, and regional international cooperation
- Propose the appointment and dismissal of the head or deputy head of the region to the president through the minister of home affairs for the provincial parliament and to the minister of home affairs through the governor for the district/city parliament
- Elect a deputy regional head in the event of a vacancy in the position of deputy regional head
- Provide opinions and considerations to local governments on plans for international agreements that concern regional interests
- Request accountability reports for regional heads for the implementation of decentralization tasks
- Provide opinions and scales to local governments on plans for international agreements in the regions
- Approve international cooperation plans carried out by local governments
- Request a report on the accountability of regional heads in the administration of local government
- Forming a supervisory committee for regional elections
- Supervise and report the KPUD in organizing regional elections
- Provide approval to cooperation plans between regions and with third parties that burden communities and regions.

The obligations of the DPRD include (Bratakusumah et al, 2001):

- Maintain and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia
- Practice Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution and comply with all laws and regulations
- Fostering democracy in the administration of local government
- Improve people's welfare in the regions based on economic democracy
- Pay attention to and channel aspirations to receive community complaints and complaints and facilitate follow-up resolution.

4. ANALYSIS OF STUDY FINDINGS

The existence of a decentralized system that guides the implementation of independent regional government, makes it easier in the regional governance system because of the distribution of authority from the center to the regions. Based on this, to exercise the authority of the wheels of government, the holding of regional elections was then based on the birth of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government. Thus, the existence of the law is expected to run well in the democratic system at the regional level, because the people participate in determining who is the right candidate for regional head in their opinion. That way, the running of the wheels of government can be in accordance with people's expectations because their elections are based on pure conscience judgments.

The community also has a role in supervising if it is found that the abuse of authority and power carried out by the regional head or political official he chooses, thus affecting the quality of the selected leadership candidates. Because the elected leader candidate will be

responsible to the community so that the supervision from the people makes them feel they must really carry out their duties and authority as well as possible. This pattern of government is only realized if the regional elections are really carried out from the conscience of the people, so as to create a clean and quality government.

In fact, in the implementation of regional elections there is often fraud that results in government uncleanliness. One of them can be seen from the phenomenon of money politics carried out by candidates for regional heads to the community to get the most votes.

4.1 Understanding Money Politics (*Money Politics*)

There is no standard definition of what money politics means (*money politics*), but there are several opinions about the political definition of money (Agus Riyanto, 2021):

a. According to Ismawan (1999), money politics is an attempt to influence others using certain rewards. There is another opinion, if this money politics is a practice of buying votes that usually occurs from regional elections or general elections of a country.
b. In line with Ismawan, according to Juliansyah (2007), money politics is an effort to influence others using material rewards or the practice of buying and selling votes by distributing money either party or personal to voters to win votes.
c. According to Aspinall and Sukmajati (2015), money politics is an effort equated with bribing voters, because it provides money / services so that voters can choose people who bribe them.
d. According to Fitriyah (2012), money politics is the giving of money with certain purposes such as protecting business and political interests (Fitriyah, 2012).
e. According to PP No. 151 of 2000 concerning Procedures for Election, Ratification, and Dismissal of Regional Heads, there is an explanation of money politics is a gift in the form of money or other forms given by candidates for regional heads related to the electoral needs for candidate pairs to DPRD members overtly or secretly with the intention of winning regional head elections (Riadi, 2020).

The standard understanding and regulation of new money politics can be found in Law No. 10 of 2016, where it is explained that money politics is an act that promises and/or provides money or material to influence election organizers and/or voters (Rahman, 2020). Thus, it can be concluded that money politics is a method used by candidates for regional heads or certain political officials to deceive voters in this case, namely the people so that they can vote for the candidate, so that the candidate can win votes and be elected to occupy a political office.

4.2 Factors Causing Money Politics

Some of the factors that have become the rise of money politics so that it becomes a culture in the implementation of regional elections in Indonesia are as follows (Fitriani, et al, 2019):

a. Economic limitations
   As we know, that the main problem of the State of Indonesia is poverty, this is an important reason why until now money politics continues to occur. The poverty factor always causes new problems that continue to run, this means that due to these economic limitations, people tend to think that by receiving rewards given by candidates for regional heads, they have received material benefits that they can then use for other purposes. Of course, this will not be dismissed if economic limitations are still chained.
b. Factors of low quality of education
   Still connecting from economic limitations, which makes people to get a better education. That way, it affects people's mindsets when they want to take action. Then it also has implications for incomprehension of politics and its practices and the abuses that often occur around them. It can be seen from their behavior in responding to the practice of money politics, by accepting the material rewards given, so that they are easily influenced by other parties to vote and vote for candidates who give these rewards. So there is a low quality of political participation.
c. Factors of weak supervision
   Furthermore, money politics will continue to occur if there is a lack of supervision between the community and the parties involved in it, especially on the day before the

election is held. In addition, the lack of public understanding of the regulations that oversee the practice of money politics, due to the lack of quality education that affects people's mindsets that make them less understanding of the supervisory regulations on money politics that exist. There needs to be socialization from authorized supervisory agencies to disseminate information about the cessation of money politics.

d. Factors of customs and traditions
Because this phenomenon of money politics often occurs and continues to be done, it has become a culture and tradition of customs that are difficult to get rid of. People have thought that money politics has become commonplace in local elections and has become commonplace.

4.3 The Practice of Money Politics in Regional Elections and the Regulation of Money Politics Ban

In the implementation of regional elections, in fact there are other efforts besides campaigns carried out by candidates for regional heads to win people's votes, these efforts are by money politics. This arises from a competition between regional head candidates due to standards or criteria that must be obtained by regional head candidates to get seats or not in political office. Therefore, candidates for regional heads and supporting parties such as their success teams justify money politics as an effort that can have a great opportunity to gain public participation.

The process of giving political money to the public is carried out using direct and indirect means. The strategy they use is to give money to the community to influence or mobilize so that they elect candidates for regional heads who give the money to them. In giving the money, the time and location used in distributing money politics are considered and carefully considered in order to open up opportunities for success in winning regional elections (Fitriani, et al, 2019).

According to Wahyudi Kumorotomo (2009), several ways to carry out money politics directly in regional elections include:

a) In the form of cash payments from the paslon success team to potential constituents,
b) In the form of donations made from paslon to political parties that support it, or
c) Compulsory donations required by political parties to cadres or someone who wants to run for regional head.

While indirectly it can be in the form of distribution of basic necessities, door prizes, and other assistance (Fitriani, et al, 2019).

According to Didik Supriyanto, money politics is the same as buying votes directly to voters, the forms themselves are very diverse starting from giving money, basic necessities, assistance such as cement or other building materials, to often referred to as "dawn attacks". The practice of money politics often occurs in local elections and has long been going on in political circles when there are local elections, this has become commonplace and a habit that often occurs.

Money politics is a political disorder in which both participants, candidates/cadres, and their successful teams and supporters involved have committed violations because they provide influence in the form of material rewards as an aim to buy votes in order to win regional elections. Of course, this is a challenge in the implementation of local government through regional elections. The reason caused is the inability of democracy to be carried out properly and affects the quality of local government that is not in accordance with conscience.

This paradigm means that regional heads as the bearers of people's aspirations should be able to represent the aspirations of the people but because from the beginning there was an election that was not in accordance with conscience, the decision of the regional election was also not in accordance with the expectations of the people (Febrianto, et al, 2020). Finally, there is easily an abuse of power by regional heads, due to the non-achievement of elections in accordance with conscience. Currently, the community cannot blame the regional head for abusing this power, because they have received rewards for electing him to be the regional head.

The rise of money politics that continues to occur, then Law No. 10 of 2016 was born, in this arrangement is a revision of Law No. 1 of 2015 concerning the Stipulation of Regulations in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2014 concerning the Election of Governors, Regents and Mayors. In Law No. 10 of 2016, it has been regulated about the prohibition of money politics. In addition, it also clearly explains who can be sanctioned and what actions are included in money politics. The threatened sanctions were also in the form of canceling paslon which was proven to be doing money politics. This rule is expressly stated in Article 73 paragraph (2) of Law No. 10 of 2016,

"Administrative sanctions apply to candidate spouses, if proven to be doing money politics, Bawaslu can cancel as a spouse of regional head candidates".

In addition to administrative sanctions, candidates who do money politics can also be subject to criminal sanctions that not only ensnare those who give money but also those who receive money, This is contained in Article 187A paragraph (1) of Law No. 10 of 2016, these sanctions are in the form of imprisonment for a minimum of 36 months and a maximum of 72 months and a fine of at least RP. 200 million and at most a fine of 1 billion.

4.4 The Influence of Money Politics on Regional Elections to Realize Local Government in accordance with the Mandate of the 1945 Constitution and State Philosophy

As is well known that money politics in regional elections is a political disorder that threatens the implementation of good and clean local government. So if money politics continues to be left unchecked, it will certainly cause tremendous influence in the administration of local government.

a) To the quality of democracy manifested in the mandate of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution

The democratic system is based on the 4th Pancasila sila, *"Peoplehood led by wisdom in deliberation / representation".* Strictly speaking, the meaning of the 4th precept is the position of people's sovereignty to organize the people's government, given the right to determine and choose and express aspirations freely and without coercion or intervention from anyone. In the 1945 Constitution Article 1 paragraph (2) which reads: *"Sovereignty is in the hands of the people and is exercised according to the Constitution."*

The article is clearly an important foundation in the implementation of democracy, the people are given the right to participate in regional elections. The people take part in determining and choosing who is the candidate for leader who is entitled and worthy to occupy political office in order to run the wheels of government based on the conscience of the people. Democracy as an important principle for organizing regional government is realized with the existence of regional elections. The role of sovereignty in the hands of the people is very important to determine whether the administration can run well or not. The phenomenon of money politics, of course, as an obstacle to the implementation of the role of sovereignty is in the hands of the people, thus causing the non-achievement of democracy. If explained, the people have been indoctrinated with the existence of money politics to receive material rewards so that they can vote to vote for candidates who provide money politics. From this alone, elections based on the conscience of the people have been ignored. It is as if votes can be bought easily through money politics. The influence that followed was the tarnishing of democratic principles to carry out local government properly according to public expectations.

Thus, there is no thing that becomes a handle for the people if in the future the paslon who has become the head of the region abuses power. The people cannot demand more or even anger because they have been influenced by money politics by receiving material rewards just before the election day. In the end, there was no explicit supervision by the people, because the people had assumed that they had received material rewards, so that no matter how the actions of regional heads carried out while in office were not given much thought by them.

Money politics poses a very serious problem if it occurs in a prolonged time when choosing a leader, the people will no longer prioritize how the leader performs, how his vision and mission are, but they will prioritize how much money is given in the politics of

money so that they can decide whether to vote for the candidate or not. Democracy is an important principle that underlies the freedom of the people in choosing and determining the future of the nation through regional elections. Regional elections as a forum or tool to channel people's sovereignty in leading their regional heads seem to have no meaning anymore if they are colored by money politics. The existence of money political practices in every implementation of regional elections can make the quality of the regional elections itself damaged. In practice, in addition to voters, sometimes political money is also given to the holders of popular power. This then becomes a disease in the administration of local government through regional elections, because power is no longer in the hands of the people, but sovereignty in the hands of money owners (Medan Area University, 2021).

b) Towards the Implementation of Local Government According to the Perspective of Administrative Law

In Article 3 paragraph (2) of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government, regional government is composed of regional heads and regional officials. Meanwhile, to determine who serves as regional head, regional elections are held by involving the people. Regional heads in running their governments are charged with duties and authorities as stipulated in Article 25 of Law No. 32 of 2004 concerning Regional Government.

If it is associated with the phenomenon of money politics, then what happens is the lack of leadership quality and performance of regional leadership candidates, this is because regional leadership candidates who use money politics to win votes against their parties, tend not to think about the burden that will be borne after he is elected as regional head. Because he will have the mindset, if money politics alone can win votes, it will be easy to do money politics to silence the abuse of power that he commits in the future. So that arbitrariness arises in carrying out the wheels of government or political office that he holds.

Another factor is that candidates who do money politics, when they are elected as regional heads, will have a high chance of neglecting the duties and authorities given to them. Because what is sought when occupying political office is only material benefits, but the interests of the people and development are not given much attention. This is due to the emergence of stigma that he has spent so much money or spending on money politics. What happened later, there was no progress and improvement in the area, because the local government component only focused on enriching itself. The people will not be prosperous, development is hampered, and the area lags behind with other regions.

c) Against the Principles of Elections and Regional Elections

The principle of elections and regional elections has been stated in the provisions of the People's Consultative Assembly Number XIV / MPR / 1998 concerning Amendments and Additions to the Decree of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia Number III / MPR / 1998 concerning General Elections, explaining that elections are held democratically and transparently based on the principles of honesty, fairness, direct, public, free, and secret.

The existence of money politics to influence people in conducting elections is an action that is contrary to the principles of elections. Of course, it is not without reason, because in the principle of elections there are 2 principles that are very important in preventing money politics from happening, namely:

- Directly, it means that voters have the right to directly vote according to the will of conscience, without intermediaries.
- Free, meaning that every Indonesian citizen who has the right to vote, is free to make his choice without any coercion and pressure from anyone. Every voter is guaranteed safety in voting according to the will of conscience.

From these 2 principles, it is clear that in the implementation of elections the people or voters in voting are carried out directly in accordance with conscience and free without influence or intervention of any party. So it is clear that the political act of money greatly tarnishes this principle. The people or voters seem to be bound by the influence of the

paslon that provides money politics, because if the people receive material rewards from the money politics given by the paslon, the paslon will influence the people or voters who receive the money to elect themselves as the next regional head. Of course, it is indirectly a coercion carried out slowly by candidates who use money politics. This action is not justified, because conscientious elections have been ignored, the people cannot be free in determining who is worthy and entitled to occupy the political office that is needed.

d) Against the Integrity of a Regional Head Candidate
Continuing the quality of democracy, in the practice of conducting regional elections, it was found that the people no longer prioritize the performance or vision and mission of a candidate himself when elections are held. People will prioritize how much money the candidate will give to buy his vote. It does not feel that this results in high political costs in regional elections. This led to the creation of seeds of corruption in the administration of the government later after this candidate was elected as regional head. So that indirectly and unwittingly this political practice of money can actually create corrupt officials.

4.5 Efforts to Prevent Money Politics

Although money politics has become a habit and tradition among the public in conducting elections, there are efforts that can still be made to suppress this phenomenon, including:

a. Political Education through the Anti-Money Politics Village Movement (APU)
Organizing political education through the APU movement which aims to educate the public regarding money politics. In this movement it was declared for a reason that money politics has become a tradition that is difficult to separate from the regional elections. This movement is also expected to form or create village actors to provide political education for rural communities, especially in money politics. And it is hoped that the implementation of this political education can maintain a moral attitude in maintaining the quality of democracy in the regional elections so as not to be tainted by money politics.[1] With political education activities like this, pre-emptive efforts by instilling values and norms to the community can be carried out easily.

b. Campaign Ban by Bawaslu Before the Campaign Period
In this effort, it can be done to eliminate the opportunity for money politics, because if this is done then there are still prevention efforts before the occurrence of money politics which is increasingly being carried out when it is approaching election day.

c. Cracking Down on Parties Involved in the Practice of Money Politics
This effort is taken, when there has been or found a political practice of money either by paslon, timses, political parties, or those who receive the money in this case, namely voters. This is in accordance with Article 187A of Law No. 10 of 2016, the sanction is in the form of imprisonment for a minimum of 36 months and a maximum of 72 months and a fine of at least RP. 200 million and at most a fine of 1 billion. And for candidates who win votes and then find money political practices afterwards, they will be subject to sanctions in the form of administrative sanctions, sanctions that are threatened in the form of cancellation of candidates who are proven to be doing money politics. This rule is expressly stated in Article 73 paragraph (2) of Law No. 10 of 2016.

d. Bawaslu's Participation in Supervising All Actions During the Regional Elections
In addition to anti-political movements carried out to educate the public, Bawaslu's role as an Election Supervisory Agency is still needed, because Bawaslu is an important component in monitoring the occurrence of money politics that is often encountered. Bawaslu should oversee all stages of the process very carefully and repressively so that there are no more flaws found by those who will do money politics.

[1] Moch Edward Trias Pahlevi and Azka Abdi Amrurobbi, Political Education in the Prevention of Money Politics Through the Village Community Movement, Integrity: Anti-Corruption Journal, Corruption Eradication Commission, pp. 145-146

5. CONCLUSION

This is a challenge in guaranteeing the principles of direct, general, free, confidential, honest and fair elections. fair which is the mandate of the 1945 Constitution. Money politics affects the quality of the Regional Head Election which is a forum for realizing people's democracy. There is a need for stronger legal regulations and case studies to overcome the politicization of money that threatens the integrity of regional head elections so that they are clean and pure in human conscience. Efforts to resolve the existence of money politics need to be carried out by studying through a literature approach, in order to find information that can be used as a basis for analyzing the causes and effects of money politics in order to formulate possible solutions

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