

The Effect Money Politic on the Level of Voter Participation Elections in Indonesian

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Abstract. *The phenomenon of money politics often appears in the electoral process in Indonesia. This behavior can undoubtedly influence the selection of legislative candidates by voters. The influence of money is a significant issue in political affairs. The rise of money politics during elections has made people consider this behavior an integral aspect of Indonesia's political culture. The practice of money politics is fundamentally against the principles of democracy, as the people's vote is the ultimate sovereignty, leading to adverse political competition. This study aims to prevent and explain the practice of money politics that often occurs in elections. The research findings show that there are several variables that contribute to the rampant practice of money politics. This creates opportunities for legislative candidates in elections to secure votes. The findings of this study indicate that money politics behavior can endanger the democratic system in Indonesia if it becomes prevalent, making the public prioritize the financial resources of legislative candidates over their competence among legislative candidates in ensuring election votes. Despite regulations prohibiting money politics outlined in Article 515 of Law No. 7 of 2017 on Elections, the prevalence of such practices in most Indonesian communities cannot be denied. This is of course influenced by a variety of causative factors, including*

Keywords: Election; Law; Money; Politic.

1. Introduction

The practice of money politics in the dynamics of the democratic party in the Electoral mechanism in Indonesia is currently an interesting case object, where in a political contestation event in Indonesia most of them make money as an important instrument to obtain a seat of power¹. Money distribution for votes in the dynamics of the democratic party

¹ Delmana, L. (2020). Problematika Dan Strategi Penanganan Politik Uang Pemilu Serentak 2019 Di Indonesia. *Electoral Governance Jurnal Tata Kelola Pemilu Indonesia*, <https://doi.org/10.46874/tkp.v1i2.61>. accessed from <https://journal.kpu.go.id/index.php/TKP/article/view/61>

in the process of organizing elections in Indonesia is currently an interesting case object, where in a political contestation event in Indonesia most of them make money as an important instrument to obtain a seat of power. The practice of money politics can be said to be an act that legally violates the legal policy as stipulated because this action is included in the category of corruption among other prohibitions regulated in Election Law No. 7 of 2017. Most of the general public characterizes money politics as a as a voice exchange practice, but the core understanding of money politics is all forms of efforts and actions in which these actions can influence some individuals and groups of people on certain candidates / political parties, in practice the money politics carried out can be in the form of money, basic necessities, / other assistance². Increased electoral corruption in Indonesia is certainly not in accordance with the principles and legal aspects as stated in the mandate of the 1945 Constitution which states that all forms of government action and community action must be balanced Referring to the written rules of law that have been established. Therefore, the act of political money is certainly not in line with the principles (Direct, general, free, secret, honest, and fair) adopted in the implementation of elections in Indonesia as reflected in Article 22E paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution and Article 22E paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution which contains election management institutions that are independent, professional and permanent.

Money politics is an act that violates applicable laws and norms, and has the potential to collapse Indonesia's democratic system, if the practice continues without effective legal measures to prevent and eliminate it³. Indonesia is a democratic country where every citizen has absolute rights and authority in determining political votes during elections. Therefore the position of the people is made the highest holder of sovereignty. One issue that frequently arises throughout every election in Indonesia is the widespread practice of money politics. According to M. Alfonso Aprilio, money politics would negatively affect the larger community since it involves a shady electoral process when the seat of political power is traded for cash or votes. Dirty politics, used during political contests, has the potential to result in corruption by candidates who use money as a transformative tool to impose their will. "Unscrupulous political behavior is one of the causes of increased corruption in Indonesia, which in turn raises the political costs in the entire selection process of candidates for public office," said Agus Rahardjo, Chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). The public increasingly accepts money politics as a normal practice and sees it as an inherent component of the political system.

If this practice continues to be considered normal and accepted by the community, then the hope of having leaders and representatives who are fair, trustworthy and have integrity will be

² Wibowo, A., Abdillah, A., & Widodo, R. (2024). Batu city bawaslu strategy in preventing political money in the 2024 election. *Jurnal Pendidikan PKN (Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan)*, 5, 256. <https://doi.org/10.26418/jppkn.v5i2.84158>. accessed from https://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/JPPKn/article/view/84158/pdf_1

³ Dairani, D. (2021). Sanksi Tegas Serta Upaya Hukum Guna Mencegah Terjadinya Money Politic Pemilu Legislatif. *HUKMY: Jurnal Hukum*, 1(2), 167–182. <https://doi.org/10.35316/hukmy.2021.v1i2.167-182>. accessed from <https://journal.ibrahimy.ac.id/index.php/hukmy/article/view/1514>

difficult to achieve. This shows that those elected are no longer in accordance with the applicable legal norms.

The behavior of money politics certainly makes the beginning of the destruction of the democratic system in Indonesia and causes unhealthy political contestation. A guaranteed method for identifying and securing political votes is the practice of money politics. Money politics is a strategy employed by political candidates to win support for community involvement through financial incentives and the promise of rewards⁴. There are several contributing factors that make the practice of money politics carried out continuously in the background of various aspects so that this behavior is difficult to stop even though in this case the Indonesian government has regulated the ban on money politics, but surveys in the field of money politics practices still often occur. Poor performance of electoral institutions, weak law enforcement, and weak law enforcement in imposing sanctions are contributing factors to the rise of dirty politics.

In Indonesia, the practice of money politics has such a strong impact on voters' political decisions that many people think it happens frequently during elections. Every time an election is held, the practice of purchasing and selling votes is actually widely regarded as a culture that is massively organized and controlled. As a result, this article seeks to prevent, educate, and hopefully lessen the widespread practice of money politics in the political contestation process, as well as the detrimental effects of money politics and the legal ramifications that result from its prohibition under Law No. 7's articles 278 paragraph 2, 280 paragraph 1 letter j, 284, 286 paragraph 1, 515, and 523.

Reduce the high level of the influence of money politics in Indonesia, it is necessary to make preventive efforts to emphasize law enforcement and optimize the performance of supervisory institutions so that Indonesia's political contestation takes place through fair competition, and provide sanctions for legislative or executive candidates who deliberately use the practice of money politics as a means of obtaining political votes. thus making a complete democratic system without any intervention from any party in the community in determining political votes. Given how common money politics are among Indonesians, it is reasonable to wonder how much of an impact they have on the country's electoral process. Then, what are the effects of the legal repercussions that result from Money politics as it applies to electoral campaigns.

2. Research Methods

In order to gather information and examine the theoretical framework from multiple sources relevant to this study, this paper employs the normative technique. Primary and secondary

⁴ Ananingsih, S. W. (2016). Tantangan Dalam Penanganan Dugaan Praktik Politik Uang Pada Pilkada Serentak 2017. *Masalah-Masalah Hukum*, 45(1), 49. <https://doi.org/10.14710/mmh.45.1.2016.49-57>. accessed from <https://ejournal.undip.ac.id/index.php/mmh/article/view/13671>

data are the two primary categories of data acquisition. Books and journals are the source of primary data, whilst online news stories are the source of secondary data. This method entailed a methodical search and synthesis of data gathered from a variety of sources, such as books, scholarly publications, and completed empirical research. The literature will be critically examined in-depth using a variety of sources to make sure it is extensive enough to back up the theories and concepts put forth.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Factors behind the influence of money politics in Indonesia.

Money politics behavior is prone to occur among the people of Indonesia, the existence of this behavior can certainly affect the voting power of the people's political votes. Due to a number of elements that support the sustainability of money politics in Indonesia, the practice is difficult to eliminate and still continues during elections, including:

1) Indonesia's Electoral System

The electoral system is a system used in a country through general elections to carry out the process of selecting political candidates to fill a position / position by placing the most votes from the people to occupy empty seats of government. In Indonesia, the electoral system consists of various types, namely:

A. District System

It is the oldest electoral system based on geographical units. Each geographical unit called a district gets one seat in parliament. The country is divided into equally populated regions. The implementation of this system is less effective in developing countries with large populations. It is more effective in developed countries with a stable environment because of the impact of minority democracy.

B. Propotional System

The general definition of a propositional system in Indonesia is a system that is run for the implementation of general elections to obtain a quota of political seats based on the scope of the region / region⁵. The quota of political seats can be calculated based on the percentage value of the people's votes for political parties. In Indonesia, propositional systems fall into two categories: open propositional systems and closed propositional systems. Both of these systems have advantages and disadvantages when applied in a nation that uses a closed proportional system, where voters choose representatives based

⁵ Rahayu, M. P., W, L. T. A. L., Herawati, R., Studi, P., Ilmu, S., Hukum, F., Diponegoro, U., & Daerah, P. (2017). *Sistem Proporsional Dalam Pemilihan Umum Legislatif Di Indonesia*. 6, 1–11. accessed from <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/dlr/article/view/17295>

on their seats and serial numbers rather than through elections⁶. On the other hand, the open propotional system is similar to the tight propotional system, in which the election of a candidate is determined by the majority of the population's votes.

2) Electoral Institutional Structure

Government institutions that are formed to carry out the political process in Indonesia have the same function and purpose, in this case the general election commission (KPU) has full authority in organizing political contestation in Indonesia. the core purpose of holding elections in Indonesia is to filter out who is selected according on the people's votes to fill the seat of government for one period. The series of election implementation in Indonesia is carried out through various mechanisms that are carried out to create a safe, peaceful political situation, and in line with existing laws and regulations, therefore when the political contestation requires special supervision efforts from an institution in a region or region. The election organizer is a specially formed and independent agency consisting of the election authority, Bawaslu, The election organizers' ethics committee ⁷.

The quantity of infractions that happen The execution of elections, especially during the campaign time, demonstrates that the function of regulatory institutions has not been operating at its best, particularly when it comes to keeping an eye on Indonesia's money politics. In order to influence people to favor a specific candidate, some political parties that organize elections use money politics by providing cash or other types of social aid. dirty politics has become more common in elections due to a number of factors, including Indonesia's democratic system and the general public's ignorance of its limitations and negative impacts. This problem is exacerbated by Indonesia's judicial system, which seems incapable of carrying out its duties efficiently, making it difficult to take action and apply severe sanctions to individuals involved in Political Transaction.

3) Economic Factors

The economic conditions of the community and poverty can certainly provide room for gaps in carrying out dirty political efforts by means of money politics, for a condition that makes one of The factors that lead to its frequent and large-scale occurrence in electoral competitions. political elites place money as an important instrument to influence the community in

⁶ Kansil, C. S. T., Samuel, C., Haga, L., Hukum, F., Tarumanagara, U., Barat, K. J., & Jakarta, P. D. K. I. (2023). Analisis Sistem Pemilihan Umum Proporsional Tertutup di Indonesia. *Jurnal Kewarganegaraan*, 7(1), 882. accessed from <https://journal.upy.ac.id/index.php/pkn/article/view/5019>

⁷ "Kilas Pemilu Tahun 2024". (2024). Komisi Pemilihan Umum. <https://www.kpu.go.id/page/read/1136/kilas-pemilu-tahun-2024>

determining voting rights for the benefit of certain parties by voting buying⁸. Money politics has become more prevalent, but this is not just the fault of political candidates; communities that get financial support have also played a role in the development of this behavior.

Along with economic considerations, the following factors make Indonesian politics of money vulnerable:

A. Political Factors

Political elites use money politics in an effort to help candidates appointed by political parties to win political contests. The author argues that the candidates appointed in this case cannot compete fairly to win the general election⁹.

B. Legal factors

Only the giver of money politics money is sanctioned, even though the recipient is also guilty, due to the weakness of existing regulations that create legal loopholes against legitimate subjects. Politics involving money is becoming more and more difficult to prevent due to the Election Law's weak criminal fines and sanctions against election-related offenses. Therefore, in terms of upholding the law in conformity with the obligations, tenets, and functions outlined in the Indonesian legal system, the government's attempts to stop such activities are regarded as less than ideal¹⁰.

C. Cultural Factors

An ideology that views giving and receiving as a normal and acceptable practice in political contestation has emerged as a result of cultural influences and social norms that support money politics activities. cultural influences and social norms that favour money politics activities¹¹.

⁸ Amal, I. A. (2016). Fenomena dan Faktor Penyebab Masifnya Praktik Politik Uang pada Pemilu di Provinsi Banten. *Jurnal Politik Dan Sosial Kemasyarakatan*, 14(3), 1–23. accessed from <https://ejournal.unisda.ac.id/index.php/MADANI/article/view/3824>

⁹ Fadhlurrahman, R. (2023). Faktor Penyebab Terjadinya Politik Uang Dalam Kampanye Berdampak Pada Terwujudnya Penyelenggaraan Pemilu 2024 yang Demokratis dan Berintegritas. *Aliansi: Jurnal Politik, Keamanan Dan Hubungan Internasional*, 3(1), 20–27. <https://doi.org/10.24198/aliansi.v3i1.44097>. accessed from <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/aliansi/article/view/44097>

¹⁰ Hasbi, M., & Ali, T. M. (2024). Kelemahan Regulasi Tindak Pidana Pemilu Dalam Upaya Mencegah Dan Menanggulangi Praktik Politik Uang (Money Politic). *Judge: Jurnal Hukum*, 05(02), 32–42. accessed from <https://journal.cattleyadf.org/index.php/Judge/article/view/611>

¹¹ Pratama, I. N. (2022). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab dan Solusi Mengatasi Politik Uang dalam Konteks Pemilu 2024 di Indonesia. *Seminar Nasional LPPM UMMAT*, 1, 761–767. accessed from <https://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/semnaslppm/article/view/19427>

Alexander Marwata, who serves as deputy chairman of the Corruption Eradication Commission, gave a public statement in a press conference in 2023 stating that the occurrence of political money practices that occur in every region and region in the implementation of elections often occurs because most of the 50 percent of people in Indonesia have not prospered and the lack of education levels that have not been evenly distributed properly¹². One of the factors that makes it difficult to eradicate money politics in the community is the low welfare of the people who see the practice as a form of reciprocity and consider the money given as a means of survival during political contestation in determining political voting rights.

Voting rights in the 2024 election have increased compared to the 2019 election period, from 28% to 38%, according to research and observations by the Indonesian Political Indicator Survey Institute. In this case, opportunistic voters are using their voting rights less and less, while voters who base their votes on financial considerations are using them more and more¹³. "However, tolerance for money politics is still very high and many people accept political money," from the results of the survey A total of 35.1 percent of public participation in using political voting rights used it for legislative / executive candidates based on who gave money, but indications to vote for legislative / executive candidates for provide but not voting for couples or candidates who gave money politics amounted to 48%¹⁴.

It can be assumed that, if money politics continues, it may boost political participation because the survey results and analysis indicate that it has a significant impact on both the high and low levels of community participation in exercising political voting rights during Indonesia's electoral process¹⁵.

3.2. Legal Consequences Arising From The Practice Of Money Politics In The Electotal Process.

Influencing electors to vote for a specific candidate is highly against established laws and regulations since money politics can be defined as an act that legally transgresses social

¹² "Mengapa Politik Uang tak Bisa Dihilangkan di Masa Pemilu? "(2024). Pusat Edukasi Antikorupsi. <https://aclc.kpk.go.id/aksi-informasi/Eksplorasi/20240213-mengapa-politik-uang-tak-bisa-dihilangkan-di-masa-pemilu> Accessed 13 February 2024

¹³ Kautsar Widya Prabowo "Survei: Jumlah Pemilih Menerima Politik Uang Meningkat". <https://www.metrotvnews.com/read/Ky6CPm41-survei-jumlah-pemilih-menerima-politik-uang-meningkat>. Accessed 21 February 2024

¹⁴ Sholahuddin Al Ayyubi "Survei Indikator Politik: Mayoritas Pemilih Toleran dengan Politik Uang". <https://kabar24.bisnis.com/read/20240221/15/1742988/survei-indikator-politik-mayoritas-pemilih-toleran-dengan-politik-uang>. Accessed 21 February 2024

¹⁵ Imawan, R. P., & Ramadhan, D. (2019). MELAMPAUI POLITIK UANG STUDI KASUS PENINGKATAN PARTISIPASI POLITIK DALAM PILWAKO MEDAN TAHUN 2020. 3, 1–16. accessed from <https://www.researchgate.net/publication/365956609>

norms, ethical standards, and the law¹⁶. Also, the practice of money politics undoubtedly has the ability to undermine Indonesia's democratic system, diminish the dignity of its citizens, and harm the country's worldview. The widespread practice of money politics in Indonesia has resulted in costly political expenses and unhealthy political competition, which has a detrimental effect on society by creating corrupt politicians¹⁷.

Although the government has established strict regulations regarding the prohibition of money politics in Law No. 7 of 2017 on Elections, the regulation aims to allow voters to exercise their voting rights freely without any interference or influence from other parties. Voters are therefore expected to make their own decisions without being swayed by the politicians' use of money politics¹⁸.

Election crimes related to political money are classified into three categories, which include:

- Article 523 paragraph 1 states, "As referred to in Article 280 paragraph (1) letter j, every implementer, participant, and / or election campaign team who intentionally campaign offers or promises to intentionally give or promise money or other material in return to campaign participants, either directly or indirectly, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of two (2) years and a maximum fine of Rp24 million."
- Then Article 523 paragraph 2 regulates, "A maximum penalty of four years imprisonment and a maximum fine of Rp48 million awaits every organizer, election participant, and/or campaign team who intentionally gives or promises money or goods to voters during the quiet period, either directly or indirectly".
- Meanwhile, Article 523 paragraph 3 states, "a fine of up to Rp36 million if they intentionally give money or goods to a voter on polling day with the purpose of preventing the voter from exercising his/her right to vote or voting for a particular candidate"¹⁹.

¹⁶ Febrianto, I. W., Widiati, I. A. P., & Suryani, L. P. (2020). Analisis Penanganan Politik Uang Ditinjau dari Undang-Undang Pilkada. *Jurnal Interpretasi Hukum*, 1(2), 110–115. <https://doi.org/10.22225/juinhum.1.2.2446.110-115>. accessed from <https://www.ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/juinhum/article/view/2446/1744>

¹⁷ Sjafrina, A. G. P. (2019). Dampak Politik Uang Terhadap Mahalnya Biaya Pemenangan Pemilu dan Korupsi Politik. *Jurnal Antikorupsi INTEGRITAS*, 5(1), 43–53. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v5i1.389>. accessed from <https://jurnal.kpk.go.id/index.php/integritas/article/view/389>

¹⁸ Nasution, A. I., Azaria, D. P., Fauzan, M., Abidin, F. R. M., & Alfarissa, T. (2023). Penguatan Fungsi Pengawasan Bawaslu Republik Indonesia dalam Penyelenggaraan Tahapan Kampanye Pemilu Serentak 2024. *Ajudikasi : Jurnal Ilmu Hukum*, 7(2), 229–256. <https://doi.org/10.30656/ajudikasi.v7i2.7666>. accessed from <https://ejournal.lppmunsera.org/index.php/ajudikasi/article/view/7666>

¹⁹ Muhammad, J.R., "Hindari Politik Uang Dalam Pemilu, Begini Aturan dan Ancaman Hukumannya". <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/hindari-politik-uang-dalam-pemilu--begini-aturan-dan-ancaman-hukumannya-lt64ed535a9c126/?page=2>. Accessed 29 August 2023

When viewed from the standpoint of criminal law, political money practices based on Law No. 7 of 2017 regulations regarding elections have two components that together constitute a criminal offense: the fulfillment of a solid actus reus paragraphs 1-3 contained in article 523 and the element of mens rea, which is done intentionally with an intention²⁰.

Although the Indonesian government has made it illegal to engage in money politics and has imposed penalties and legal repercussions for doing so, it is still very difficult to apply and enforce the law against this practice because there are numerous issues with the law enforcement process in this area. This is due to the difficulty in proving the violation, as there is often no clear and tangible evidence to support the allegations. Additionally, the number of parties involved is concealed, and the mechanisms are carried out in secret, making it even harder to uncover. This is caused by the difficulty in proving electoral violations, as there is often no clear and tangible evidence to support the actions in question²¹. The reciprocal conduct of the community and the absence of effective regulatory institutions in preventive measures are intimately linked to the practice of money politics in Indonesia. Naturally, this is reinforced by the lax legislative restrictions on money politics and the ineffectiveness of law enforcement in enforcing these restrictions.

there are several factors behind the obstacles in the law enforcement process according to Soerjono Soekanto, namely:

- Law; where the law that is made in writing is less complex and the implementation of a law is less effective.
- Law enforcement; namely the parties who have the authority and right to carry out a regulation are not optimal in carrying out the law enforcement process.
- Facilities; in this case the lack of facilities provided by the state cannot support the process of upholding the applicable law.
- Society: namely the environment where the law applies or is applied.
- Culture: which is a habit of society in the scope of social life.

The existence of these factors between one another has a continuous role and function. In the course of law enforcement, if any of the aforementioned takes place If these factors are not carried out appropriately and in balance, law enforcement will be less effective in the process of implementation in social life. Due to a number of issues with implementing the law against money politics in election contestation, there are legal loopholes, specifically the electoral

²⁰ Satria, H. (2019). Politik Hukum Tindak Pidana Politik Uang dalam Pemilihan Umum di Indonesia. *Jurnal Antikorupsi INTEGRITAS*, 5(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.32697/integritas.v5i1.342>. accessed from <https://jurnal.kpk.go.id/index.php/integritas/article/view/342>

²¹ Hanafi, I. (2024). Tantangan Penegakan Hukum terhadap Politik Uang di Indonesia : Studi Kasus dan Perspektif Internasional. *International Journal of Law and Justice*, 1(2), 122–131. accessed from <https://kurniajurnal.com/index.php/ijlj/article/view/220/490>

process's law legal regulations, which increase the likelihood that dirty politics will be practiced frequently and continue to grow with each election. There are flaws in the oversight, system, and associated laws that allow money-politics to be utilized as a tactic and transformation tool to garner political votes for particular candidates in order to win elections.

Legal loopholes allow the weak election regulations to allow the legal subjects of money politics to evade criminal accountability as stipulated by the legislation. These include:

- 1) At the stage of the campaign process and the quiet period, the legal subject as the giver of money that has been regulated in the Election Law (Law No. 7 of 2017) is only the executor, contestants or campaign support teams. based on these provisions that cause the weak content of the regulation so that it has an impact on the perpetrators of legal subjects who are not categorized in these provisions so that they can practice money politics during the election process in the community. With the limitations of these legal norms, the practice of money politics continues to grow because these actions tend to be carried out by legal subjects who are not listed in the content of the law so that there is a high possibility of escaping accountability and it is impossible to be charged with articles on the prohibition of money politics²².
- 2) The Election Law only regulates the prohibition of money politics for the giver or the party making the promise, while there is no clear regulation regarding the recipient of money politics. This makes the law less effective, as there are no sanctions applied to the recipient, who should be the subject of the law. Without sanctions for recipients, the practice of money politics is difficult to stop and can continue to develop as a culture in society.
- 3) There are weaknesses related to the authority and limits of election supervisory institutions in carrying out supervisory functions to take action against parties involved of money politics practices. This relates to the legal aspects of proving election violations²³.
- 4) According to Article 89 of Law No. 8/2012, it is explained that, *“an action fulfills the elements of money politics if the campaign implementer gives money/materials in exchange for campaign participants (voters) to vote or not vote for certain political parties”*. With reference to this article, it makes it difficult for supervisory institutions to carry out legal evidence in the aspect of collecting data on evidence and witnesses as regulated in the provisions of Article 184 of the Criminal Code. If accusations are made without the backing of willing witnesses, the oversight body's ability to demonstrate money politics will be

²² Farida, J. R., Kurniati, Y., & Ras, H. (2024). Efektivitas Pencegahan dan Penegakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Politik Uang dalam Pemilu : Analisis Yuridis Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 7 Tahun 2017 Tentang Pemilihan Umum. 2(4), 810–821. accessed from <https://journal.lps2h.com/cendekia/article/view/154>

²³ Pratama, I. N. (2022). Analisis Faktor-Faktor Penyebab dan Solusi Mengatasi Politik Uang dalam Konteks Pemilu 2024 di Indonesia. *Seminar Nasional LPPM UMMAT*, 1, 761–767. accessed from <https://journal.ummat.ac.id/index.php/semnaslppm/article/view/19427>

severely constrained, particularly if there is no hard proof or witnesses to back up the claim²⁴.

The weak legal regulation of election crimes in law enforcement efforts during the implementation of elections is very difficult to follow up on an act of money politics. This is due to the need for support from witnesses and valid evidence to fulfill the offense and elements in the election law, even though it has become widespread among elements of society and has even become a political tradition when election contestation takes place²⁵. Without a doubt, this political climate may encourage politicians to use money politics to rapidly increase their electability. Additionally, the public's lack of strong opposition to money politics and their indifferent attitude toward it have formed this situation, making it easy for those engaged in money politics to influence people's independence when it comes to making political decisions²⁶.

4. Conclusion

Voting power and community engagement in determining political voting rights during elections are greatly impacted by the widespread use of money politics in Indonesia's electoral process. The practice of money politics is influenced by a number of elements, including political, cultural, economic, and legal considerations as well as the electoral institution system's ineffectiveness non monitoring the practice of money politics in society. The percentage of the population that participates in Money Politics elections in Indonesia keeps rising. Some people use the financial perspective as a guide when evaluating political candidates in order to decide who has the right to vote in elections. It is extremely difficult to eradicate the money politics culture that frequently emerges in Indonesian society; in a fiercely contested election, money serves merely as a crucial tool for money politics. In a society where money politics behavior is regarded as a political culture that is commonplace among Indonesians, a doctrine has emerged as a result of inadequate regulation and subpar law enforcement against those who engage in these practices, which consistently occur during election contestations.

²⁴ Hamson, Z. (2021). Politik Uang di Pemilu Indonesia: Sebuah Tinjauan. *Journal of Communication Sciences (JCoS)*, 4(1), 36–44. <https://doi.org/10.55638/jcos.v4i1.339> accessed from <https://journal-uim-makassar.ac.id/index.php/JCoS/article/view/339>

²⁵ Munawar, S. (2023). Review of Law Enforcement in Indonesia. *Hukum Islam Dan Humaniora*, 2(1), 136–147. <https://doi.org/10.58578/ahkam.v2i1.942>. accessed from <https://ejournal.yasin-alsys.org/ahkam/article/view/942>

²⁶ Suprianto, L. O., Arsyad, M., & Tawulo, M. A. (2017). PERSEPSI MASYARAKAT TERHADAP POLITIK UANG PADA PILKADA SERENTAK (Studi Di Desa Ronta Kecamatan Bonegunu Kabupaten Buton Utara). 2(1), 1–10. accessed from <https://ojs.uho.ac.id/index.php/NeoSocietal/article/view/9494>

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