

## Handling Evaluation Money Politic By Bawaslu Majalengka District In The 2019 Election

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### Abstract

*The purpose of this study is to determine and evaluate the handling of money politics by the Majalengka Regency Bawaslu. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a data collection approach that involves direct interaction with key informants. The data sources in this study include the Head of Bawaslu, Bawaslu Commissioners, and Staff of the Violation Handling Division of Bawaslu Majalengka Regency. Data were collected through in-depth interviews and related documentation. This study found that the handling of money politics violations by the Majalengka Regency Bawaslu is still not optimal. Several factors affecting the effectiveness of handling are the limited number of Bawaslu members, which has an impact on limitations in patrolling and sweeping money politics activities. In addition, active community participation in reporting suspected cases of money politics is also still low, which hinders more effective detection and handling. This research identifies the need to increase the number of Bawaslu members as well as efforts to increase public awareness and participation in the reporting process, so that the handling of money politics cases can be carried out more thoroughly and efficiently.*

**Keywords:** Bawaslu, Election, Evaluation, Money Politic

### 1. Introduction

The body that oversees the election is the Election Supervisory Body (BAWASLU). Based on Law Number 7 of 2017, Bawaslu has great authority not only as a supervisor but also as an executor for judges deciding cases. Law Number 7 of 2017 concerning General Elections also strengthens Bawaslu's authority, namely that this institution not only provides recommendations but acts as a judge or case decider. By article 461 paragraph (1) Law no. 7/2017 which states that the Provincial/Regency/City Bawaslu has the authority to receive, examine, review, and decide on election administration violations. The action that Bawaslu must take is to represent the community in taking action against election violations.

According to Article 461 paragraph (1) of Law No. 7/2017, the Provincial, District, and Municipal Election Supervisors have the authority to receive, examine, review, and decide on election administration violations. In other words, Bawaslu acts as an institution that not only provides recommendations but also functions as a judge in handling cases of election-related violations.



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This authority reflects Bawaslu's strategic role in ensuring that the electoral process runs in accordance with the applicable rules and is free from fraudulent or violating practices. Bawaslu is tasked with representing the interests of the community by taking action against election violations and ensuring that each violation is handled fairly and in accordance with the law. Thus, Bawaslu plays an important role in maintaining the integrity and validity of the electoral process in Indonesia.

The holding of elections is a form of implementation of the democratic system in Indonesia with the slogan of the people, by the people, and for the people. However, in fact, in the practice of holding elections, there are many violations in these elections. The types of election violations are administrative violations, election criminal violations, code of ethics violations, and violations of statutory regulations. The most common election violations are trespassing and money politics.

Money Politics or Money Politics This must be anticipated when holding elections. Money politics is an act of election irregularities carried out before the campaign, during the campaign, after the campaign, and during the quiet period, allowing for unexpected attacks from individuals who take advantage of the election event to win the pair of candidates who will become leaders. Various problems arise due to money politics These include the situation and political climate becoming unstable, eliminating the opportunity for qualified regional leaders to emerge, affecting public participation in general elections damaging democracy, and harming society.

Money politics is a form of action in the form of giving money and goods, in the form of public facilities, for example, buying votes, personal giving, and group giving. Strategy money politics in the form of dawn attacks carried out by irresponsible elements which harmed the election, and mass mobilization that occurred during the campaign.

In 2019 many cases of money politics happened in society. Researchers discovered a discovery of alleged election violations in Majalengka Regency in 2019, namely data published on the website [ciremaitoday.com](http://ciremaitoday.com), Based on information from the Majalengka Regency Bawaslu chairman, there were 91 violations, 80 violations came from supervisors' findings and 11 violations came from public reports. In the 2019 election, there were 940 reports of violations recorded in Bawaslu of West Java Province. With details of 320 violations originating from reports and 620 from the findings of election supervisors. Of this number, 60% have had permanent legal decisions, including criminal sentences money politics, Fake diplomas, and APK tampering.

The general election violations that have been described are that during the election in Majalengka Regency, Bawaslu found and received reports from the public regarding alleged election violations, one of which was money politics in Majalengka Regency. Based on this, the researcher wants to examine and examine the evaluation of Bawaslu's handling of violations in preventing them from occurring in money politics in the general election.

## **2. Method, Data, and Analysis**

The research method used is a descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative research begins with an idea stated in a research question to determine the method of collecting data and analyzing it (Srivastava & Thomson, 2009). The location of this research is the Majalengka Regency Election Supervisory Agency which is located on Jalan Letkol Abdul Gani No.07 Majalengka Wetan, Majalengka District, Majalengka Regency, West Java. The researcher chose this place because Bawaslu fits its function as a Supervisory Body that supervises the conduct of elections, especially in the Majalengka Regency, which is the background for this research. After all, in 2019 there were election violations in Majalengka Regency. Data collection is by observation, literature study, interviews, and documentation. An empirical research approach is a research approach used to describe the conditions seen in

the field as they are which are related to the effectiveness of the handling of Bawaslu in Majalengka Regency in handling *money politic* 2019 election.

#### **Hypothesis 1: Effectiveness of Preventive Measures**

- *H1: The preventive measures implemented by Bawaslu Majalengka District significantly reduced the incidence of money politics during the 2019 election.*
- This hypothesis explores whether the strategies and actions taken by Bawaslu before the election were effective in curbing the potential for money politics, such as public awareness campaigns, monitoring, and collaboration with local stakeholders.

#### **Hypothesis 2: Impact of Enforcement Actions**

- *H2: The enforcement actions taken by Bawaslu Majalengka District during the 2019 election were effective in prosecuting and penalizing cases of money politics.*
- This hypothesis examines the role of Bawaslu's enforcement capabilities, including investigation processes, legal actions, and penalties imposed on violators, and their impact on reducing money politics.

#### **Hypothesis 3: Community Participation and Awareness**

- *H3: Higher levels of community participation and awareness in Majalengka District during the 2019 election correlated with a decrease in money politics.*
- This hypothesis assesses the relationship between community involvement, public awareness campaigns conducted by Bawaslu, and the prevalence of money politics, positing that more informed and engaged citizens were less susceptible to such practices.

#### **Hypothesis 4: Challenges Faced by Bawaslu**

- *H4: Bawaslu Majalengka District faced significant challenges in effectively handling money politics during the 2019 election, including limited resources, political pressure, and legal constraints.*
- This hypothesis investigates the internal and external challenges encountered by Bawaslu, which may have hindered their ability to fully address money politics, despite their efforts.

#### **Hypothesis 5: Long-term Impact on Electoral Integrity**

- *H5: The actions taken by Bawaslu Majalengka District in addressing money politics during the 2019 election have had a positive long-term impact on the integrity of elections in the district.*
- This hypothesis looks at the broader, long-term consequences of Bawaslu's interventions in 2019, considering whether these actions contributed to strengthening electoral integrity and trust in subsequent elections.

### **3. Results**

Results of research carried out at the Majalengka Regency Election Supervisory Agency. Money politics is something that needs to be anticipated when holding elections. Various problems arise due to *money politics*. These include the political climate becoming unstable, eliminating the opportunity for qualified regional leaders to emerge, affecting people's political participation in general elections damaging democracy, and harming society. There are four important things related to *money politics* among them, *vote buying* or buying votes, *vote broker* or people/groups representing candidates to distribute money or goods, money or goods that will be exchanged for votes, voters, and election organizers who are the target *money politic*.

Supervision implementation of *money politics* by Bawaslu, Majalengka Regency, it was discovered that there were allegations of violations in the activities of the Prophet's birthday at the Al-Mizan Islamic boarding school, Ciborelang village, Jatiwangi district, which carried out a campaign by distributing gifts with the attributes of the PKB political party and candidate number 1 which was suspected of violating Law no. 7 of 2017 article 280 paragraph (1) point

j states that implementers, participants and campaign teams are prohibited from promising or providing anything or other material to election campaign participants. Based on data analysis, clarification, and review of alleged violations in the Al-Mizan case was stopped because it did not meet the formal and material elements and the findings did not meet the elements of election violations.

Community participation is very necessary in the monitoring process of *money politics*. Therefore, public understanding of the bad impacts of *money politics* on the government must be improved through various voter outreach and education activities. Evidence supporting treatment Evaluation *money politic* This is supported by the findings in Table 1

No	Supervision Results	Follow-up/Recommendation
1	There was an alleged violation of ASN neutrality in Malausma District which was allegedly supporting one of the election participants	It was not followed up because the reported party was not proven to be the treasurer of the campaign team
2	There is an activity to distribute PKH money in Dawuan District, attach the legislative candidate calendar	It was not followed up because the reported party was not a PKH officer.
3	The campaign activity during the Maulid Nabi event was held by Ponpes Al-Mizan of Ciborelang Village in Jatiwangi District by distributing parcels containing the party's serial number.	It was not followed up because the formal and material elements were not met
4	Neutrality of Gunung Kuning Village PPS members who took action forbidding them from voting for one of the election participants on social media	Provide recommendations to the KPU to issue warnings to the PPS members.
5	There is an alleged violation of the Neutrality of the Palasah District Panwascam	Provide recommendations for the involvement of the PPK Chair to the Majalengka Regency KPU
6	The neutrality of ASN (Cikijing SD teacher) who is suspected of participating in the campaign activities of the presidential and vice-presidential couple's campaign No. 02	Provide recommendations to the ASN commission

Source: PPID Bawaslu Majalengka Regency

#### 4. Discussion

Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers, researchers obtained information from informants and researchers expressed several hopes that the public, both first-time voters and general election voters, would understand the importance of voting rights. This research uses evaluation indicators proposed by Nurcholis (2007), namely input, process, output, and outcome.

The results of interviews conducted by researchers in this input process discuss human resources, facilities, and infrastructure, and what kind of outreach has been carried out by the Baswalu of Majalengka Regency regarding handling violations, especially violations. money politic. It can be said that in terms of human resources Bawaslu Majalengka Regency is sufficient both in terms of quality and quantity and is always available. upgrade from the chairman, commissioners, to the staff are provided with training and BIMTEK as well as available facilities related to capacity building. However, there is an obstacle, namely the limited human resources in Bawaslu, Majalengka Regency, involving the community to actively participate in monitoring practices and money politics. In terms of numbers, the number of election supervisory personnel is not directly proportional to geographic location and the number of people being supervised.

The infrastructure in Bawaslu Majalengka Regency is inadequate because the room facilities are still attached to the Bawaslu office specifically for handling violations. Ideally, it would have its own secretariat office for handling election violations that has sufficient standards, because in handling violations and the office is still united, this small room hampers performance and feels uncomfortable. Activities, Bawaslu has carried out outreach activities to first-time voters, people with disabilities, community organizations, Islamic boarding schools, students, women, and so on.

From the process indicators, it can be concluded that the Majalengka Regency Bawaslu allows the public to report suspected violations, Bawaslu even invites the public to participate in monitoring the running of the election so that it is hoped that they will be able to reduce the number of violations, one of which is money politics. Procedures for reporting violations, Bawaslu facilitates reporters with the Sigap Report application or the public can also come directly to the Bawaslu office with evidence.

From the output indicator, it can be concluded that handling money politics by Bawaslu Majalengka Regency has not been completely successful because there are many influencing factors, and there are still failures in the handling process, both from the community who do not dare to report. After all, they are afraid of pressure, then there is a lack of supporting evidence so the handling process does not have clarity and is not followed up. Bawaslu can also be said to be successful in suppressing numbers of money politics, Majalengka Regency is classified as low in cases of money politics. From a prevention perspective, outreach is often carried out to various groups so that it can be proven that in 2019, ideally, there will be no suspected criminal violations. money politic.

Handling money politics in 2019 had a positive impact. The results of the socialization that has been carried out continuously have produced sufficient results with evidence of a declining trend in money politic in Majalengka Regency in 2019. There were no reports that were followed up regarding alleged election violations, there were only complaints from the public but they did not fulfill the formal elements so they were not followed up

## **5. Conclusion**

Handling money politics by Bawaslu Majalengka Regency based on the theory taken by researchers, namely input, process, output, and overall outcomes have been implemented well. At the output stage in handling money politics has not been fully successful due to the lack of courage from the community in submitting reports. The results of the treatment of money politics were proven by the positive impacts felt by the decreased trend of money politics in the Majalengka Regency in the 2019 election.

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